September 1, 1953

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

Back last February our Council asked the ILGWU to be kind enough to make again in 1953 the generous gift of $500 which we have so much appreciated in previous years. You wrote February 26 to inquire whether various organizations had helped us heretofore. I was able to answer then that the Steelworkers had sent their thousand, and the Sidney Hillman Foundation had renewed its grant. Since then, the UAW has sent in its thousand.

I was honored last year with the opportunity to teach for a week at the Southern Labor School, AF of L, at Lakeland, Florida, and am to go again this October for the week at Oklahoma City. I put in a similar week in July for the Kentucky Labor School, AF of L, also. Various of your local people were present at the Kentucky gathering. So the Council is of some direct aid to the growth of the labor movement in the South.

We are working just now on getting local bi-racial discussion groups going, to build understanding of the issues involved in the up-coming Supreme Court decision on the schools. We hope in that way to get the question out of the closed offices of school superintendents and governors and into the homes of everyday citizens.

Our budget would have a big hole in it if your contribution should be withheld, and we do greatly hope that the Executive Committee will care to approve it at the appropriate time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

September 1, 1953

Mr. John Slawson
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Slawson:

Back in February when I wrote David Dubinsky and asked him to be good enough to renew the ILG's customary $500 grant, he wrote and said his Executive Committee would be interested to know whether the other labor organizations had made their contributions this year. I wrote him then that the Steelworkers had sent their thousand and the Sidney Hillman Foundation its $1,500, and that I expected another thousand from UAW. Since then, UAW has sent in its thousand.

I have written Mr. Dubinsky as enclosed.

I am taught by happy experience that the ILG's check is much the more likely to come if you, sir, will be good enough to call Dubinsky yourself!

We are short about $4,000 of enough to get through the year, and I badly need the help that I hope Mr. Dubinsky will give.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

March 2, 1953

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

You very kindly wrote February 26.

The Steelworkers have already sent us their 1953 contribution of $1,000, and our application for the same grant from the Automobile workers is in, and I understand, is to come before their next Executive Board meeting. The Sidney Hillman Foundation has renewed and paid its $1,500 contribution for 1953.

We greatly need the I.L.G.'s help this year, and I even dare hope that it can be somewhat increased! In any case, we are much the stronger each year for your aid.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Dictated but not read.

Telephone
COLUMBUS 5-7000

Cable Address
ILGWU - NEW YORK

RECEIVED
FEB 27
Regional Council

INTERNATIONAL
LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
ILGWU BUILDING
1710 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

DAVID DUBINSKY,
President

February 26, 1953.

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have your letter of February 13th requesting a renewal of our gift to your organization.

Before submitting your appeal to our Commottee, I would like to be advised whether the labor organizations included on the list of last year's report have renewed their contributions this year. This information would be of help in presenting the matter to our Committee.

Very truly yours,

David Dubinsky

David Dubinsky

EC Write him back,

Dear Mr. Dubinsky,

You very kindly wrote February 26.

The Steelworkers have already sent us their 1953 contribution of $1,000, and our application for the same grant from the Automobile workers is ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ in and I understand is to come before their next Executive Board meeting. The Sidney Hillfam Foundation has renewed and paid its 1,500 contribution for 1953.

We greatly need the ~~xxxxxx~~ I. L. G's help this year, and I even dare hope that ~~xxxxxxx~~ it can be somewhat increased! I" any case, we ~~xxx~~ are much the stronger each year for your aid.

Sincerely,

The Chattanooga Times

February 26, 1953

RECEIVED
FEB 27
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I took up with John Martin our appeal to the ILGWU thanking him for his intercession last year and assuring him that our aims and purposes would be very pleasing to David Dubinsky. I am pretty sure he will pass along his favorable recommendation.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred Mynders

Alfred Mynders

AM/ea

Feb. 13, 1953

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

Last year again the ILGWU made a most helpful contribution to the Southern Regional Council. Here is a copy of the audit for 1952, to show its due and appreciated application.

We put in much time last year on matters of local police administration. Our publication on race and law enforcement was sent in by our State organizations to all the sheriffs and chiefs of police in the South. And in cooperation with organized groups of church women, committees of the women have visited the sheriff, blue booklet in hand, in some 150 Southern counties and discussed with the sheriff the need for an impartial attitude toward all citizens. I send along a copy of that pamphlet and the issues of NEW SOUTH for 1952. They will give you a ready summary of our efforts during the year to give a steer to Southern public opinion.

We are in real need of the Union's help again this year. I do hope that when the Committee meets, we can be approved again for that most welcome contribution.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Feb 13, 1953

Mr. John Slawson
The American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Slawson:

I have come to loan in these matters upon your magic kindness. Will you please, at an appropriate time, be good enough to be in touch with Mr. Dubinsky again?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Feb 13, 1953

Mr. Alfred Mynders
The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Mr. Mynders:

Do call John Martin again this year. I am sure your and his interest are crucial to our getting this contribution.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Tickler -
Sep 30, 95M

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, *President*
IRVING M. ENGEL, *Chairman, Executive Committee*
SIMON H. RIFKIND, *Chairman, Administrative Committee*
MAURICE GLINERT, *Treasurer*
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RALPH E. SAMUEL, *New York, Vice-President*
JOSEPH WILLEN, *New York, Vice-President*

RECEIVED
SEP 11
Southern Regional Council

September 9, 1953

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

It was good to hear from you.

I have written again to Mr. Dubinsky today and I do trust that you will receive the contribution from the ILGWU.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

John Slawson

John Slawson

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Ga.

JS/ss

18
148-1-53

September 22, 1953

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

Our deepest gratitude for the I.L.G's help to us in sending the check for $500.00 that came a few days ago.

We have been in pressing need, and your check makes things a good deal brighter.

We are pushing vigorously this new pamphlet to get Southern census educated in the issues coming up in a Supreme Court decision.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo
enclosure

cc: Mr. John Slawson
American Jewish Committee
384 Fourth Avenue
New York

January 19, 1954

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, A. F. of L.
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

Can the ILGWU help us again this year?

Small outfit, quite true, but representative of the new unprejudiced citizenship of the South, and trying now to produce a crucial change in the public opinion of the region. Early this past year we faced the task of getting tolerance and agreement from the South on whatever might be the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court. How to do it? Volunteer State School Boards, honestly representing everybody, and free at special junctures to offer an alternative course of action to the pronouncements of Governors and Legislatures and official School Boards? Helpful, but would take a good deal of money. One person in each State, chosen to build up a knowledge of the situation, and shed what he knew to us and to other helpful groups? Yes, good, and we did it, but it's not enough. We got what we think is the key when a Negro woman Y. Secretary in Charleston wrote in and said she had a small local bi-racial discussion-group going on the Schools and the Courts, and could we send her suitable material, in print? We sent the material, and began to see that she had the device which we could multiply, and use as a long step toward solution.

We got out quickly a bulletin that developed the issues, and called it "Questions and Answers; the Schools and the Courts". We followed it with another, a Check List for Your Local Schools. First one for local people, meeting together across the lines of race, to find a meeting of minds; second one for them to find the facts. That little log across the creek canbecome a goodish bridge, to hold the growing traffic of interracial understanding as this grave public problem comes to be decided, not in the old manner by the white people alone, but in the new manner, by everybody working together. How many such groups we have started we can't know, but we do know that we've gotten every important Church body in the South to buy either or both of the booklets in quantities of hundreds or thousands, and get

them out. And the A. F. of L. took a thousand. And the CIO took some too. And some individual unions. All in all, we've sold 30,000, and more coming up! And we know of scores of local groups, and hear of programs by churches or other organizations likely to make many hundreds.

I think it's fair to claim that what (little) we were able to do has had an important effect in preventing the demagogues from having the lead on this one. If only two Southern States lash about and talk of troops (only one on that, thanks be) that's better than most of us had hoped.

The truth is that the matter of getting unsegregated schools depends, finally, on having unsegregated democracy, locally. And our Council, with its long, strong links with local organizations, has a real effect in that.

We've been useful, also, in getting the issues of Civil Rights understood in various Southern Labor Schools, notably at Oklahoma City and at Lexington, Kentucky, but at others, too.

Art Elder is using us for some of his January 25-28 meeting in New York, and I hope that on that occasion I can have a word with you personally on things Southern. Anyway, do consider us again for ILG's help. And, with so much to do, is there a chance that ILG's contribution could go up? We find it harder and not easier to get money for an honest position.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh

Our 1953 audit should be complete within a few days, and a copy will be sent to you.

March 10, '54

Dear Mr. Dubinsky,

The enclosed copy of the February issue of the Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta contains an article on the clothing industry in the South, which will doubtless be helpful to your research people. I note the authoritative statement on page 4 that the main reason for the trek is low-priced labor.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

I have sent a copy also to the ACWof A.

COLUMBUS 5-7000

CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU-NEWYORK

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1954
Southern Regional Council

INTERNATIONAL
LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

1710 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

DAVID DUBINSKY
PRESIDENT

March 18, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive-Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, NE,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

You state in your letter of January 19th to Mr. Dubinsky that you will forward to us a copy of your 1953 audit. We have not as yet received it. Could you please have it forwarded to us?

Sincerely yours,

Harriet Haskel

Secretary to the President

Sent
3/19/54
KS

March 24, '54

Mr. David Dubinsky
ILGWU
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Dubinsky,

We are deeply grateful for the check from the ILG which came in this morning, at a time (as usual in your timing) in special need. It helps us tremendously to have your friendship and support.

Things are opening up on our front, and I believe the work will be more effective than in the past.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

November 29, 1954

(Dictated November 24)

Mr. David Dubinsky
International Ladies Garment
Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

My own warm praise for the arrang
ment so unfairly and vituperately denounced in
the enclosed.

The Augusta Courier is the person
weekly political organ of a powerful Georgia
figure, Roy Harris.

This issue will show you what sor
of opposition you and we are up against!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - copy. Nov. 22. issue
of the Augusta Courier

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR • 1710 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU — NEW YORK • PHONE: COLUMBUS 5-7000

DAVID DUBINSKY
President
General Secretary

LUIGI ANTONINI
First Vice-President

FREDERICK F. UMHEY
Executive Secretary

•

General Executive Board
MORRIS BIALIS
JOSEPH BRESLAW
DAVID GINGOLD
HARRY GREENBERG
JULIUS HOCHMAN
ISRAEL HOROWITZ
LOUIS HYMAN
BENJAMIN KAPLAN
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CHARLES KREINDLER
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ISIDORE NAGLER
LOUIS NELSON
SALVATORE NINFO
SAMUEL OTTO
MEYER PERLSTEIN
GEORGE RUBIN
BERNARD SHANE
LOUIS STULBERG
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

December 17th, 1954.

Dear George:

I am very sorry that my schedule takes me away at noon so that I may not be able to see you. I was hoping that it would be possible to have Roma Gans in from Teachers' College to confer with you this afternoon. However, she couldn't get away from Columbia although she did say she would have some free time to see us shortly after 4 p.m. I imagine you want to get away so I am phoning Roma Gans' office suggesting that if she wants to talk to you by phone you will probably be available at around 4 p.m. here in the office.

I am enclosing a check for $150. This is to cover your honorarium. I don't know whether any other organization paid any of your expenses. The last time you were up here the New York University took care of your transportation. I don't know whether you made similar arrangements with any Institute or organization this time. If not, Lola Smallhorne will give you another check to cover your transportation and expenses here in the city.

I am no end sorry I didn't get an opportunity to talk to you at greater length but try to keep in touch.

On one point I would appreciate your giving a memo to Lola if you have time. We are having a meeting of the executive board of the NCRS next Monday evening and any specific suggestions you can make with regard to any immediate contribution the NCRS in the area of our common interest as it relates to the schools will be appreciated.

Lola worked very closely with the organization, knows its strength and weaknesses and will be glad to pass on information or suggestions you have to me to transmit to the executive board Monday night.

All best wishes for the continued success of your work, and a pleasant Holiday Season for you and yours.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur A. Elder

AAE:LLS
oeiu:153

(Dictated but not read)

426

December 28, 1954

Mr. David Dubinsky
International Ladies Garment
Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

I am back again requesting the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union's kind help to the Southern Regional Council for 1955.

I think your organising staff in the principal Southern spots like us, and I am satisfied that Art Elder and others on your staff like us also. I had the honor, at the training institute, of being with the new men and women for a couple of days last month.

The International Ladies Garment Workers and the Southern Regional Council share most Southern purposes in common. We have done some useful things in preparing Southern public opinion for unsegregated schools; and we are now hard at work with the proceeds of a grant from the Fund for the Republic in getting new professionally-staffed race relations organizations really going in a dozen Southern states. Most of them are already at work and all of them will be glad to be helpful to your people anywhere in the South.

The grant from the Fund for the Republic by no means erases our need for help from our friends! We need to obtain considerably larger sums from others than we have ever had to before. Not merely to meet the budget, but to do the matching reasonably required of us from the Fund for the Republic. So, we are warmly hopeful that I.L.G. will carry us again in 1955 for $500. I really think we are deserving of even more if you can find room on the I.L.G's long list of aided causes, but we will be deeply grateful again for $500.

We will be sending up an audit for 1954 as soon as we can get it made. Meanwhile, my admiration for the novel and constructive statesmanship which you have shown in the matter of Appomattox Courthouse and in the "special withholding" for the benefit of the as yet non-union Southern group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

February 28, 1955

Mr. David Dubinsky
International Ladies Garment
Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

How extremely kind that is of the ILGWU to send us its check for $500, received today. It helps us enormously to have you standing behind us in this way.

Happily, things now begin really to move.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - official receipt
bc: Mr. Arthur A. Elder

October 31, 1955

Mr. David Dubinsky
International Ladies Garment
Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

On October 19th the Attorney General of Georgia made a speech, mainly denouncing the NAACP. In the course of it he took some sideswipes at the Southern Regional Council.

The ILGWU generally helps the Southern Regional Council.

We have prepared a description of the Council and some counter-arguments, in addition to press releases. I wanted to be sure that a copy of the longer manuscript reached you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

October 31, 1955

Mr. Arthur A. Elder
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union
American Federation of Labor
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Art:

On October 19th the Attorney General of Georgia made a speech, mainly denouncing the NAACP. In the course of it he took some sideswipes at the Southern Regional Council.

The ILGWU generally helps the Southern Regional Council.

We have prepared a description of the Council and some counter-arguments, in addition to press releases. I wanted to be sure that a copy of the longer manuscript reached you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

April 23, 1956

3 months ago - January ~~28~~ 26, 1956, GSM wrote Dave Dubinsky and asked him for $500. If he has not paid off, ask John Slawson to push the plunger

mef

1-27-56

JR
$500 received

green copy

January 26, 1956

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

Our Council appeals for ILGWU's kind assistance again in 1956. Quite true that we in the last year or so have had generous help from The Fund for the Republic. But we pour nearly all of it into starting up twelve new State-wide agencies in human relations, one in each of the twelve Southern states. And as we float them we starve ourselves here in the Central Office in Atlanta. Also the Fund for the Republic requires of us a frightening task of fitting together sums not The Fund for the Republic's.

ILGWU has sent us five hundred dollars a year in these last few years, and we do gratefully hope that you will stand behind us again in this way. I, myself, and the President of the Council have been useful to Art Elder; and all over the South we work for a climate in which there will be sunny spots for ILGWU.

I send an audit for last year and for anybody's look-through the last several issues of our magazine, New South.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encls.

Labor - ILGWU

February 23, 1956

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

We are most grateful for ILG's steady prop. These are cruel times. Alabama blows up! Eastland blows off! Good union people join the Citizens' Councils!

But ILG stands for what is right and helps what helps.

With every gratitude,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

December 21, 1956

Mr. David Dubinsky
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

Annually, and nowabouts, we in the Southern Regional Council are importunate that the I.L.G.W.U. carry S.R.C. into the budget for the blessed five hundred dollars that the Union gives us. We are not asking for it this day; you have helped us thus generously in 1956; but we do ask that when practicable in 1957 the Union come to our aid.

We have got two thirds of the way through a program of setting up in each of a dozen Southern states an organization to promote inter-group relations. You will have heard echoes of the work of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, or the Alabama one, and so on. They have mostly another ten months or so of aid from us, and then they will have to stand on their own. With eight or ten of them we have reason to be pleased; and I should think any good organizer would think he had done well if three-fourths of what he got started stuck on through!

We are not gloomy about resistance to desegregation; there will be bobbles, but the South will before so long begin to wish to obey the law. But for information I send a recent report on what the resisters are up to.

And an audit, for our queer fiscal year, which ended September 30, 1956.

I have had a couple of chances this past year to be helpful to Jack Sessions. And we have all rolled under our tongues not only your statesmanlike act at Appamatox, but the local union's man's arrangement with the sheriff about the injunctions!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls. Audit 10/1/55-9/30/56
"Pro-Segregation Groups in the South"

February 5, 1957

Mr. David Dubinsky
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

Since George Mitchell wrote you recently asking for renewed assistance from the ILGWU in 1957, I have taken on the responsibilities of Director of the Southern Regional Council. Having worked with Dr. Mitchell for 10 years, I have shared with him the feeling of encouragement which the support of organized labor has given us in the Council. Therefore, I wanted to add my own word of appreciation for the past help of the ILGWU, and the hope that we may expect renewed support -- if possible, in the amount of $1,000 -- for 1957.

The Council faces a special and immediate need. In this, the third and last year of Fund for the Republic support to our state-organization program, the allocation for our central activities is drastically reduced. Accordingly, we have a greatly enlarged fund-raising task at just the time when we are undertaking to expand our efforts to meet the mounting demands on an organization of this kind in the South.

As you know, pressures and tensions have multiplied in the South in the last two years. And as the challenge has grown, the Council has sought to increase its staff and activities to meet it. The enclosed report gives a brief account of where we stand today. I hope it conveys, too, some notion of our conviction that this regional movement, almost uniquely, can unite Southerners of good will for effective actions at a time when reactionary forces are trying to divide and intimidate them.

In this effort, we count the unions among our most valuable allies. We have just acquired the full-time services, as labor consultant, of Emory Via -- a native Southerner, a staunch friend of organized labor, and an

experienced staffer in workers education. He is able, discreet, and devoted to the principles of unionism.

Through his special efforts, we plan to increase our services to unions through the South -- as a resource for conferences, education programs, and through fact-finding and information. Thus 1957 should bring us into even closer working relationship with labor in the South. The enclosed report gives a summary statement of our present and planned activities in this field.

I hope we may count on the financial assistance of the ILGWU -- and, even more important, on your friendship and cooperation as we work toward our common goals.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

cc: Paul Christopher
Ben Segal

March 25, 1957

Mr. David Dubinsky
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

To you and to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, we are warmly grateful for the contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council.

We value the friendly association with ILGWU and hope to deserve your continued confidence and support.

With appreciation and best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl. SRC Official Receipt $500

June 25, 1957

Mr. David Dubinsky
International Ladies Garment Workers
Union
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

I would like to join with so many others in extending you best wishes and congratulations on your twenty-five years of service to the ILGW as president.

Your steady interest in seeing that human needs are met and that the rights of all people are secure has been valuable to our nation and to all who work for similar ends.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

February 25, 1958

Mr. David Dubinsky
President
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

In sending you the enclosed Annual Report and Audit of the Southern Regional Council, we want to express our warm thanks for ILGWU's important part in making these activities possible. We are also hopeful that you will feel the Council's performance merits your continued confidence and support in 1958.

This year we should like to ask the ILGWU to consider increasing its contribution, which was $500 in 1957, to $1,000 in the current year. We are well aware that these are unusually demanding times for the cause of organized labor. But we believe that our common stake in the bitterly contested advancement of democracy in the South may justify this request for increased assistance.

The organized forces of bigotry, which oppose both the achievement of equal rights and the progress of the unions in the South, have at their disposal large sums of public as well as private funds. The Council, as a body of enlightened Southerners of both races, has a unique opportunity -- and responsibility -- to give voice and action to more constructive opinion in the region.

Despite the discouraging developments of the past year in race relations, desegregation has gained new footholds in the South. And the Council, we feel, has grown in outreach and effectiveness as the one Southwide organization working specifically for equal rights for all.

The enclosed reports on program and finances speak for themselves, and I will not prolong this letter unduly by a review of the year's activities. But we are particularly pleased that the year has strengthened our ties with labor and given us the means and opportunity to be of service to union leadership at various levels.

May I also take this occasion to express our appreciation for the personal leadership which you have given to the ideal of democracy? It may be years before the full effect of this firm stand by the leadership of organized labor is generally recognized, but to some of us the meaning is already clear and heartening.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2 (SRC Annual Report, 1957; Audit)

April 25, 1958

Mr. David Dubinsky
President
International Ladies Garment Workers
Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

We have received today ILGWU's contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council in the amount of $500, and I want you to know how much we value the confidence and support which this contribution represents.

We look forward to a continuing and close association with the ILGWU as we work for our mutual goal of a more democratic society.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

December 16, 1958

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Regional Director
ILGWU, AFL-CIO
1489 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Jane and I accept with pleasure the kind invitation to the Retirement Reception and Banquet to be held January 29. We are glad to have this opportunity to join in recognition of Mr. Dubinsky and the members of Local 122.

With thanks and kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

THE NEW LEADER
24TH JUNE 1957.

HCF
for Pre-Banquet Reading

25 Years of Leadership

'DD' and the ILG

By J. C. Rich

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, when David Dubinsky became President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the ILGWU had barely enough money in the treasury to pay its monthly telephone and electric bill. This spring, the union joined Nelson Rockefeller in sponsoring a Puerto Rican housing project to which it will contribute $6 million. As well as any others, these two facts sum up the ILGWU's development in the quarter-century span of Dubinsky's leadership.

In 1932, the union's total membership was a scant 50,000, and its hold on these 50,000 was uncertain. Just a few years before, it had counted more than 110,000 in its ranks. There were two chief reasons for this disastrous decline: Combat with the Communists had bled the union white, and on top of that had come the Depression of 1929.

The apparel trades are among the first to suffer from any general economic setback and among the last to recover from it. Competition, always keen even in prosperous times, was cannibalistic in the 1930s. Hard-pressed business concerns sought to survive by evading union standards, and, with the union weakened to the point of impotence, these standards could easily be undermined. Even so, bankruptcies mounted steadily. Conditions in the women's garment industry were degenerating to the sweatshop state from which the workers had been rescued by the union more than twenty years before. Dressmakers were working 60 hours a week in shops in the New York area for as little as $8 or $10.

Dubinsky was well aware of these things when he assumed the Presidency of the ILGWU. He had been *de facto* President for some time durthe term of his predecessor, Benjamin Schlesinger, under whom he had served as Secretary-Treasurer.

DUBINSKY: HE GETS FULL VALUE

When Schlesinger, who had long been ailing, died in the spring of 1932, Dubinsky was elected his successor by the General Executive Board.

The Presidency of the ILGWU was no prize in those days. Other than prestige, it offered few rewards. In Dubinsky's case, this was particularly true; had he sought only personal comfort and convenience, he could have stayed in his own local, where he had been a popular manager before accepting office with the International. But he felt he had a mission to perform in restoring the union to health and solvency.

Though discredited by a scandalously mismanaged cloakmakers' strike in 1926, the Communists still maintained a competing union in the women's garment field, trying to outbid the ILGWU with lower standards in an industry where standards were already low. Dubinsky decided to use methods of attrition rather than frontal attack against them. He had already called upon rank-and-file garment workers in the Communist union to rejoin the ILGWU. Now he went a step further: He invited the genuine trade-union leaders in the opposition camp, as distinguished from the doctrinaire party-liners, to return to the fold. It was a brilliant stroke, for many of these men were known to be discontented with the conspiratorial tactics of the CP commissars. Dubinsky had always held that the "once a Communist, always a Communist" doctrine was self-defeating and that the union must offer a refuge to disillusioned left-wingers. Events completely vindicated his stand, for former members of the old Communist union are now among the ILGWU's most able and constructive leaders.

Just as important as the task of defeating the Communists was that of rebuilding the union, checking

further disintegration of the organization, and re-establishing control in the shops. When money was lacking to pay the union officers and secretarial help, they went without pay for months, yet without slackening the pace of work.

In 1933, the New Deal began to make its impact felt on the American economy. Under the NRA, for the first time in American industrial history, labor unions enjoyed full legitimate status and a favorable climate in which to operate. Dubinsky took advantage of these developments with characteristic energy. "Organizational" strikes in New York returned the women's garment industry to union control. Outside the city, too, members flocked to the union by the thousands. Within two years, by the time Dubinsky faced his first election test before a union convention, there were over 200,000 members on the ILGWU rolls—more than four times as many as when he had begun.

Since then, the membership has more than doubled and now stands at 450,000. The ILGWU is thus one of the "giants" of organized labor. Its real stature, however, lies not in the size of its membership or its treasury, but in the strange combination of concepts and attitudes that is a reflection of David Dubinsky's personal character.

The notion of Dubinsky as a kind of Santa Claus with an East Side accent is a false one. In repose, his face may seem almost cherubic at times, but it becomes instantly forceful under the impact of thought or emotion. He is both soft-hearted and hard-headed. He can be moved to tears by the plight of an old-timer in distress and go out of his way to help him, yet refuse to grant him an interview because time is too precious a commodity to dispense freely. He may be intensely angered by the tactics of a colleague in the union leadership, yet make no move to demote or oust him if he feels the man is basically honest and decent. Although the ILGWU under Dubinsky has donated some $25 million to deserving causes and invested millions more in various public and semi-public enterprises, it is not true that the union is a soft touch for anyone looking for a handout. When a smooth-talking visitor appears with a request for aid, Dubinsky's first reaction is invariably suspicion—or resentment at being taken for an easy mark.

The truth is, Dubinsky is not an easy-going man. His own staff will attest that he is a hard-driving boss, not too generous with salaries, and downright tight-fisted with a raise. To Dubinsky, there is no contradiction between this parsimony and the prosperous state of the union treasury. As trustee of the ILGWU's money, he feels it is his duty to get full value for every dollar that he spends. Moreover, he is a perfectionist who drives himself to the limit and cannot understand why others should want to work at anything short of top speed.

Despite the time he devotes to labor, humanitarian and other causes, Dubinsky is still the hardest-working trade-union functionary in the ILGWU. Not a detail of administrative work escapes him. It is said that he will take the trouble to rearrange the seats at a union meeting or to supervise the menu at a dinner. After twenty-five years as President of the International, he is still quick to spot a fault in one of the outlying locals; and he will check on the punctuality of a staff member even while pondering the problem of how to check Communist infiltration in a European trade union. For every Rockefeller or political mogul who visits his office, he receives dozens of local managers and union agents for consultation on union matters. And all this is done with a zest and drive that continues to amaze his most intimate associates.

Among his friends, Dubinsky is a man of great charm and capacity for enjoying life. On happy occasions, he is completely uninhibited, engaging in pranks or laughing uproariously when he himself is the butt. Deprived of fun in his boyhood, he is enamored of the mechanical gadgets and contrivances which are the adult equivalent of children's toys. As manager of Cutters Local 10 in the old days, he used to love a good poker game with his cronies. Today, his card-playing is confined to an occasional game of gin rummy. For exercise, he often takes a Sunday-morning spin on a bicycle through Central Park.

Dubinsky's social, intellectual and emotional roots are in the immigrant milleu from which he rose to leadership. A Socialist in the old country before he came to the United States, he insists that he is still one in mind and heart even though he has long since parted company with the American Socialist party. He is sometimes exasperated but more often indifferent to what passes for formal Socialism in this country, feeling that its leaders, stubbornly refusing to comprehend the social forces afoot in the United States, have let history pass them by.

Dubinsky's influence in the labor movement has grown steadily over the years. Once, he was the only so-called "progressive" member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Today, he belongs to an AFL-CIO Council on which progressives form the dominant group. The forceful action to clean up racketeering in the longshoremen's and teamsters' union represent an assertion of moral authority that would have been unthinkable in the old days, while the combined federation's full-scale participation in political and civil-libertarian activity is a far cry from the old concept of "pure and simple" trade-unionism.

It is more than a punning figure of speech to describe ILGWU President Dubinsky as a David who has brought down more than one Goliath in his quarter-century as chief of one of America's truly great democratic unions.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BE OUR GUEST

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

LOCAL 122

RETIREMENT RECEPTION AND BANQUET

TO BE HELD AT THE PROGRESSIVE CLUB

JANUARY 29, 1959 AT 6:00 P. M.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

PRESIDENT DAVID DUBINSKY

WILL BE THE GUEST OF HONOR

E. T. KEHRER, DIRECTOR

SOUTHEASTERN REGION, ILGWU

R. S. V. P.

25

BC E.T. Kehrer
(w/ annual rpt)

February 23, 1959

President David Dubinsky
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

The Southern Regional Council is deeply grateful for the generous and continuing support of the ILGWU over the years. Our annual report of program activities, enclosed, reflects in some measure the achievements which your assistance has made possible. We sincerely hope that you will feel the Council's work merits the Union's continued confidence and support during 1959.

Let me take this opportunity to say how sorry I was that illness prevented my attending Local 122's recent Retirement Reception and Banquet. Our friends and board members who were present have given enthusiastic accounts of this occasion and your important part in it.

As one who made a very small contribution to the planning, I was greatly impressed by the imagination and leadership that Al Kehrer and his associates displayed. The result was a fine

demonstration of union democracy and community service. We look forward to many opportunities for fruitful cooperation with the ILGWU in the South.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2 SRC Annual Report...., 1958; Financial Statement

BC: Mr. E. T. Kehrer (With Annual Report)

March 2, 1959

Mr. David Dubinsky
International Ladies Garment Workers
Union
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

We are warmly grateful for the prompt and generous response to our request for a contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council. The steady support of the ILGWU strengthens us in every way.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Official receipt)

August 18, 1960

Mr. David Dubinsky
President
International Ladies' Garment
Workers Union
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

This is to put before you the Southern Regional Council's request for an annual contribution in the current calendar year.

The friendship and support of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union over the years have been highly valued by our directors and staff. In turn, we sincerely hope that you feel the Council's work -- as reflected in our periodic reports and in the press -- has justified your confidence.

It is a matter of some satisfaction to us, as it must be to you, that our efforts to advance equal opportunity go back many years before the current critical period. At a time when there was little drama or national concern for these problems, both the SRC and the ILGWU were engaged in positive action.

We are now in a period when this longstanding commitment can yield major returns. National leadership is coming to realize more fully the urgency of segregation and discrimination problems at home. The South, under pressure from the rest of the country and from its own Negro citizens, is having to face up to the high price of continued denial of equal rights.

As a result, SRC's materials and field services are in heavy demand in areas where, only a short time ago, little could be done. Our releases find a ready press, in many Southern as well as non-Southern newspapers, magazines, television and radio stations. Government agencies and private organizations seek SRC's advice and help as they begin to shoulder more responsibility in the civil rights field.

As you know, the student sit-ins and school desegregation suits have now brought the contest into the heart of the deep South. The next year or two will see segregation breached in the most resistant states. This process is going to call for more work and more skill from all of us, but it should be effort well rewarded. And there is no doubt that one of the results will be a regional climate in which the labor movement can realize its full and just potential.

The entire effort for equal citizenship is strengthened by the firm, matter-of-fact example of democracy the ILGWU has set in its internal affairs and in the community. I may add that SRC has been strengthened, too, by the leadership which Al Kehrer has brought to our board.

To meet the demands and opportunities of such a time requires more staff work and program than SRC dreamed of only a few years ago. I know we can count on the ILGWU to continue both its financial and its moral support of this work.

With kindest regards and good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

BC: Mr. Al Kehrer, ILGWU, Atlanta

March 17, 1961

Mr. David Dubinsky
President
International Ladies' Garment Workers
Union
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

This is to request the continued support of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union during 1961. The contributions which we have received from organized labor have been a source of real strength and encouragment. We are especially grateful for the steady support that the ILGWU has given us over the years.

Funds from our allies in the civil rights effort are, of course, indispensable to the Council's operation. But no less important is our conviction that the Council shares a common purpose with organized labor in working to advance human rights in the most difficult area of the country. Therefore, we continue to attach a special importance to the support of the ILGWU.

The Southern Regional Council's working relationship with organized labor continues to be a valued and abiding aspect of its program.

Since you have received the Council's financial report for 1960 and our periodic program reports and materials, I will not prolong this letter unduly with such matters. However, we can report that the Council is increasingly called on for its information, skills, and services. As the struggle for desegregation reaches into the deep South, and takes on new directions such as the recent sit-in protests, the Council's strategic role continues to grow. We look forward to a more active and productive year than ever before.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

BC: Al ~~Kahn~~Kerher, with covering note

April 20, 1961

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers'
Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, we are deeply grateful for the $500.00 contribution from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union received today.

The Council will continue to work toward maintaining the interest and support of the ILGWU in the future as it has in the past.

Enclosed is the Council's official receipt for your records.

Again, thank you and best wishes from all the staff.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

RHA/hs
Enclosure

Mr. David Dubinsky
President
International Ladies' Garment Workers
Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

H 500.00 CR

4/20/61

RHA

3 December 1963

Mr. David Dubinsky, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Dubinsky:

We have received your check for $500.00 from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and are indeed grateful. Our official acknowledgment is enclosed.

Assuredly, we shall try as always to use the money to the best advantage.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

RHA/js

Jan. 12, '54

Dear Art,

Thanks for wire, setting Jan. 24 week. That's all right, with one, I hope, small, provision. I've promised to be in Putney, Vermont the evening of Sunday, Jan 25rd, and there's no train back until one that puts me at Grand Central at 1.00 P.M. Monday, Jan. 28th.

.....

Later, after tel. convstn with you. All is straight. I'll be in hand, from Monday afternoon on, and will call you then or earlier for dope as to where you are sticking me for sleeping. I'll be dead certain of being around in full for the 26th and 28th, and again give you entire charge of my program for the whole week.

Best,

GSM

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

(50)

1964 JAN 12 PM 4 04

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT = Int'l Victory Ltr.

The filing time shown in the text of night letters and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA20 BB431

TO ATLANTA

B.EBA160 PD=EB NEW YORK NY 12 333PME=

GEORGE MITCHELL, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTH EAST ATLA=

AM ADVISED BY LOCAL PEOPLE WEEK OF JANUARY 24TH PREFERRED. IF UNSATISFACTORY PLEASE WIRE COLLECT BY RETURN. LETTER FOLLOWS AS TO SCHEDULE=

ARTHUR A ELDER=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

January 18, 1954

Mr. Arthur A. Elder
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Art:

I will arrive in New York again from Putney Monday afternoon, January 25, and will call your office and confirm all arrangements about the meetings.

Thanks for leaflets and your letter of January 14. I will be depending on your office to tell me, January 25, where I am to sleep.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Secretary

GSM:hh

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR • 1710 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU — NEW YORK • PHONE: COLUMBUS 5-7000

DAVID DUBINSKY
President
General Secretary

LUIGI ANTONINI
First Vice-President

FREDERICK F. UMHEY
Executive Secretary

•

General Executive Board
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JOSEPH BRESLAW
DAVID GINGOLD
HARRY GREENBERG
JULIUS HOCHMAN
ISRAEL HOROWITZ
LOUIS HYMAN
BENJAMIN KAPLAN
PHILIP KRAMER
CHARLES KREINDLER
JOHN S. MARTIN
JENNIE MATYAS
EDWARD MOLISANI
ISIDORE NAGLER
LOUIS NELSON
SALVATORE NINFO
SAMUEL OTTO
MEYER PERLSTEIN
GEORGE RUBIN
BERNARD SHANE
LOUIS STULBERG
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

January 14th, 1954.

RECEIVED
JAN 18
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mitchell:

Thanks very much for your letter of January 12th. We will advise you in due course as to hotel reservation.

As your program is shaping up now we have meetings for you Tuesday and Thursday mornings as well as for a luncheon on Thursday. I am looking forward to filling in one or two additional meetings. We do want to keep you busy without exploiting you unduly since you undoubtedly will be able to use all the free time you have here in the interest of the Southern Regional Council.

I have spoken several times to our students about you and the wonderful job you did down in Louisiana. They are all looking forward to your visit.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur A. Elder

AAE:LLS
oeiu:153

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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BERNARD SHANE
LOUIS STULBERG
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

July 30, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

I talked to Ben McLaurin today and told him about our discussion regarding the National Council for Rural Schools. He said he would write to you at the earliest possible opportunity. He's going on a vacation now for two weeks, but on his return I'm hoping he will have heard from you and that he and I, together with others, can get together to discuss the whole situation in the light of any letter he may have received from you by that time.

I am very much impressed by your pamphlet, "Schools in the South," and am enclosing a check for $10 for which I'd appreciate receiving some extra copies. We have about 75 graduates in the field to whom I'd like to mail copies. Should the check not cover the cost of that number, I'll expect that you will bill us here at the Institute for any additional amount due.

I'm following through in Michigan and there is a possibility that the program group will be inviting you to one of the October institutes. I've written to them and sent them your address and am assuming that they will carry on with you directly from this point.

Our present group of students leaves after Labor Day and will be returning to New York City around December 1 for a period of 12 weeks, which will keep them here until February 18. We are certainly hoping that you will be able to fit a trip to New York City into your schedule again during that period so that you will be able to talk to this group. In all likelihood a larger proportion of this group will go into the South than has been the case with any of our preceding groups. Al Kehrer, who was formerly here at the Institute, is now directing organization in Chattanooga and is very anxious to build up his organization staff. He already has six of our graduates and we probably will send him six or eight of the present group to do field work with him for twelve weeks after Labor Day.

I was glad to have had the opportunity of working with you again at Lexington and look forward to your visiting New York again in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur

Arthur A. Elder

426

August 4, 1954

Mr. Arthur A. Elder
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Art:

Very many thanks for your letter and the two checks. Here's a receipt for your kind contribution.

The best price we could make you on Answers for Action is at a rate of $15.00 a hundred. We have shipped you seventy-five copies. ILG's check for $10.00 you sent. That leaves a balance of $2.44 (including postage).

I will be ready to do anything I can about the National Council for Rural Schools. October in Michigan, Okay. I hope, if we can match up on the dates. And when you know about the new group of students after February 18, tell me when you want me up there and I would love to come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.
75 copies of Answers for Action
under separate cover this date.

August 17, 1954

Mr. Arthur A. Elder
International Ladies Garment
Workers Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Art:

Many thanks for the $2.44, safely into the bank.

I have had a letter from Don McLaurin and will answer him in a day or two.

Suppose I mark aside Thursday and Friday, December 17 and 17, to be in New York for you. A trip to New York is always useful, and I would like also to meet your group again.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 13, 1954

Mr. Arthur A. Elder
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Art:

I made no engagements for the 16th or the 17th, though I hope to slip around and see various people in odd times of those days.

So you pick either part of either day, being a part not otherwise committed to your school, and I will be available for any group you want to bring together.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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SALVATORE NINFO
SAMUEL OTTO
MEYER PERLSTEIN
GEORGE RUBIN
BERNARD SHANE
LOUIS STULBERG
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

December 9th, 1954.

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
12/13/54
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

We were pleased to receive the note from your secretary which indicated that you plan to be here next week according to schedule.

I am assuming, of course, that you plan to use your time while here to best advantage and for that reason wish to raise question as to the possibility of our holding a conference in which we will involve several people who are actively interested in cooperating in your field.

I am particularly anxious to have Roma Gans of Teachers' College, talk to you. She has made a number of contacts in the South, has good ideas, and I am sure would appreciate the benefit of your advice as to ways and means in which we in the North could can forward our common interests.

I would appreciate word from you as to times at which you might be able to set aside an hour for such a conference. If it is possible to designate two possibilities as to hours that would be satisfactory to you it might be helpful to me in getting people to come.

I am hoping to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur

Arthur A. Elder

AAE:LLS
oeiu:153

426

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR • 1710 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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MEYER PERLSTEIN
GEORGE RUBIN
BERNARD SHANE
LOUIS STULBERG
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

October 4th, 1955.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am enclosing copy of the address Mr. Wright gave at our Training Institute. We have quite a number of these on hand mimeographed which we can send you.

Since Mr. Wright told us that this was the address he had prepared for the National Committee for Rural Schools which he did not give in its entirety I wonder if this is the speech you have in mind.

I will assume that if you want to make changes in it you will handle it yourself. On the other hand, if you feel this would serve your purposes with theFund for the Republic we will be glad to send you as many copies as you may request. If you want us to change the title page we would be glad to do so in accordance with any suggestions you may make.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur A. Elder, Director
ILGWU Training Institute.

AAE:LLS
oeiu:153

Clerk
10-7-55

426

"Progress In The South"

Address

To

I. L. G. W. U. Training Institute Students

By

Marion A. Wright, President

Southern Regional Council

New York City, N. Y.

May 18, 1955

oeiu:153

The stock definition of education in the early and conservative days was that it was a process which enabled one to adapt himself to his environment, properly to connect and associate his activities with the activities of those about him. All that one had to do, it seemed, to lead a normal and satisfactory existence was to adjust himself comfortably to the world as he found it, to flow like molten wax into the confining space in which he moved. Well, that definition has gone by the boards. I am sure that every one at this Institute now has the conviction that the function of education is not to preserve the world as is, but to change it for the better, that it is the mission of the educated, not to adapt themselves to their environments, but to adapt their environments to themselves. Personality develops as it is brought to bear upon the existing status.

Happily for the South, there were men then teaching in its institutions who held the present day view. There were men like Frank Graham and Howard Odum at the University of North Carolina, S. C. Mitchell and Josiah Morse at the University of Alabama, and others found here and there throughout the South. They were all connected with institutions. Insofar as they were able to control the result, their institutions were at grips with conditions.

Such is the historic mission of an institution or an institute. I am assured that it is your conception of your own mission.

Now, since a large segment of Southern affairs involved the relations of the two races with each other, the significant efforts of the teachers mentioned had to do with that sensitive area. I should like to have the time to tell you how courageous these men were: How Dr. Mitchell resigned his position as President of the University of South Carolina rather than take dictation from Governor

Blease, and how Dr. Frank Graham informed the trustees of the University of North Carolina they would have his resignation if they fired a professor for dining with a Negro. In times more parlous than these, they exhibited fortitude that has borne fruit in men and women who came within their orbit.

While I am not here to tell you of things that happened in the South decades ago, I think it well that we all be reminded that courage under fire on the race issue did not originate in the 1950s, but that for long years the natural habitat of that virtue has been in halls of learning.

I am here, I presume, to tell you of more recent developments on the Southern scene. If I undertook to enumerate items, even since the historic date of May 17, 1954, the task would be an impossible one within reasonable time limits. Events move with dizzying rapidity. An event which seemed important six months ago was eclipsed a mongh or two later. A collection which I might have made a month ago would now be superseded. An Asheville, N. C. paper of May 9 tells that the North Carolina Medical Society removed all racial restrictions on membership on the day when eight North Carolina cities were electing Negroes to city councils. A Negro in Fayetteville, by the way, headed the ticket. You may be fascinated to know that when Dr. Frank Graham was being defeated for re-election to the United States Senate his Negro chauffeur was being elected to the Chapel Hill city council I imagine that Dr. Graham's natural disappointment at his own loss was largely tempered by this display of breadth of spirit by his fellow townsmen--a breadth of spirit to which he had made such large contribution.

So, you can see that any mere catalogue made from this whirling welter of events would involve a selective undertaking of first magnitude. When completed, what would you have? It would be made out of date by tomorrow's paper or radio. My belief is that if we had spread out before us all Southern newspapers published tomorrow morning, we would find a record of events which, for moving, thrilling content, would excel what we had compiled today.

Now, events have importance because they mark trends. They are results, rather than causes; thermometers, rather than temperatures. An isolated event may not be important in itself. It becomes important when appearing in a chain, when associated with other events so that a fixed pattern of conduct emerges.

Let me make a preliminary observation. Perhaps you in the North are disposed to think of the sprawling area beyond the Mason-Dixon line as a homogeneous region of one mind, un-segmented, monolithic, in its attitude on racial problems. I must concede that we in the South have fostered that belief on your part, if it exists. We have a highly developed sectional consciousness, largely defensive in origin and, at least in part, developing as the aftermath of military defeat. We spread the old gag that the Southerner was fully grown before he realized that damn yankee was two words. We couldn't lick you, so we "sass" you. This fairly general attitude toward an ex-enemy gave rise to the belief that Southerners were of one mind, one type.

That belief is wide the mark. No section of the country exhibits greater diversity. We are a heterogeneous people. States differ from each other in their levels of intelligence, their culture, the extent to which they are civilized. Even within states, the mountain counties, with traces of their quaint Elizabethan speech and customs, differ from the industrial Piedmont, the Piedmont from the coastal plains and the delta. The proportion of Negro population ranges from 1% or less in 145 counties to 60%. The problem of adjustment of the two races varies in difficulty and complexity throughout the region. We need to keep constantly in mind that we are dealing with a situation of infinite variety, with extreme in resistance to change.

There is another point we must appreciate. No one discounts the monumental importance of the Supreme Court's decision of a year ago. I believe it is no exaggeration to say that no single decision in our history has so strongly affected for good the lives of so many people. But a problem in human relations—a problem of such magnitude involving the customs of millions of people—is not

entirely soluble by strictly judicial means. There will remain an area of activity apart from the merely judicial, the merely legal. In that area every citizen of good will may play a part.

It is one thing to do what is right because the law says so, because a pistol is aimed at your head. It is something entirely different and much finer to do so because it is right. The task of the citizen of good will is to stir the consciences of us all to the point that we act in response to the claims of decent behavior.

Fundamentally, the decision has made, or will make this drastic change in the South. Heretofore, it was actually illegal for men and women of different races in the South, in certain situations, to be decent to each other. They may now be decent in accordance with law. Those of us who were opposed to segregation were on the defensive because the law was against us. Now, the segregationist is on the defensive because the law is against him. It was one thing to attack a custom buttressed by law. It is something entirely different, and much easier, to attack a custom condemned by law.

How has the decision been received?

There is its official reception and its non-official reception. The former is a matter of record. The latter is a matter of deduction to be drawn from available data.

First, as to the official reception: there has as yet been no final decree. Nothing compelling action by the District of Columbia or the one city and three counties involved in the suits. Bear in mind that technically those were the only defendants. No state and no other counties or cities were directly affected. Yet what has happened? Without awaiting a final decree which would still not be operative upon them, Delaware, West Virginia, Missouri and the District of Columbia began or completed desegregation in the current school year. States in the "wait and see" or "look the other way" class are Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas, Arkansas and Alabama. The "unyielding resistance" states include Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. School desegregation is proceeding quietly, effectively, successfully, in 80 out of 129 border counties. Please bear in mind that at the moment, not a single one of those 80 counties was compelled to act. They did so, I am sure, in response to a desire long entertained by many of their citizens. The decisions gave the needed impetus.

A year or so ago throughout the South hot and rash words were heard in official circles--words implying if not actually pledging, resistance to any desegregation decree. Now, the volume of such utterances has subsided to a trickle and their vocal tone has been reduced by many decibels. By contrast Gov. Clement of Tennessee sends to his legislature a strongly worded veto of a resolution protesting the decisions--a veto more than incidentally upheld by the legislature. In the recent arguments on implementing the decree, only one state had the temerity to threaten non-compliance. Ironically, that was the state which produced the judge who, in dissenting, gave segregation its mortal thrust. I refer with great pride to my fellow South Carolinian, Judge Waring. Well, this isn't the first time they have fired on Fort Sumter.

Another part of the official reaction to the decrees is that certain of the Southern states are planning some major operations upon their public school systems. The core of their plan is the conveyance or leasing of all school property to private individuals or corporations which will conduct private, segregated schools. Ancillary to the plan is the grant of tuition to pupils to attend such schools. In order to remove all evidence of the crime, the state would repeal all compulsory education, bus transportation, teacher certificatin and supervision laws. In short, what is proposed is a turning back of the hands of the clock for fifty years. You see the 14th Amendment bans only State discriminatory action. Certain of the states are planning to say with complete show of outraged innocence "Those are private schools. We don't have a thing in the world to do with them".

Of course, under such a scheme the opportunities for graft would be limitless. School property worth hundreds of millions of dollars would be involved. Teachers would be arbitrarily deprived of tenure and of benefits under pension funds. They would be left to seek employment from these newly created, unsupervised and unstandardized "private" schools. You know who will get those jobs, don't you? Why, the wives, sisters, nieces and cousins of the operators. There would be not the slightest guarantee of the character or quality of education provided by such schools or of value received for the tuition dollar. Surely, the diplomas of none of them would be recognized by institutions of higher education anywhere in the land.

But, leaving aside the economics and the morals of such slick stratagems, would they, in fact, meet the constitutional test? Come with me on a little excursion into legal history, if you please.

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution forbids a state from a-bridging any of the rights of its citizens because of their race or color. The state of Texas had on its books certain statutes which authorized political parties to prescribe rules to determine who might vote in their primaries. Pursuant to such authority, the Democratic party set up rules excluding Negroes from membership in the party. The United States Supreme Court promptly held such action unconstitutional.

The governor of South Carolina then convened a special session of the legislature to repeal all statutes of that state relating to primary elections. Without them, the Democratic party, it was argued, would be to no extent a creature, agent, or instrumentality of the state, but on the contrary, would be a mere private club, like the Elks or D.A.R., completely free to prescribe qualifications of its members. That bright bubble lasted just long enough for a case to reach the courts. The light of truth pierced this hastily created smoke screen of legal fiction. Under protection of law Negroes voted in Democratic primaries.

Doesn't the parallel strike this unsophisticated group full in the face? Now, certain of our politicians are saying: "We will repeal all laws relating to public education. We will convey or lease our school property to private citizens. They will run private schools. They will determine who shall be enrolled." If you will merely substitute "school" for "Democratic party," you have the identical legislative procedure formerly and ignobly and ingloriously employed.

Any high school student would be able to tell our legislators that a private school will last no longer than the party lasted as a private club.

You may ask is this my individual, unsupported view? It is not.

It is to the great credit of the University of South Carolina that its law journal in the Fall, 1954, issue printed a scholarly article by Professor Francis B. Nicholson in which all of these schemes were dissected and found to be unconstitutional. The same conclusions have been reached by the Dean of the Law School of George Washington University and Professors of law at the University of North Carolina and the University of Alabama. Bear in mind that these articles were not by "outsiders meddling in southern affairs" but were by southerners subjecting the institutions of the South to dispassionate analysis. Their conclusion is that, however sophisticated the scheme may be, the court will reach its decision by considering the motives behind it and the objectives it is designed to attain.

Such is the official reaction to the decrees. What about the non-official reaction?

Here I should like to loiter and dally for a long time. The field is such a pleasant and congenial one. There is so much to give a lift to our feelings. But the remorseless demands of time require me to touch lightly as I go.

The churches, belatedly, I admit, have been magnificent. I think the nature of the decision helped greatly to bring them around. The decision rests upon a firm moral base. The church would, indeed, be laggard if it permitted the law to take a more advanced moral position than the church. So the churches at all levels are by resolution supporting integration in the schools. Their own doors are swinging open to all men and women of faith.

The parochial schools, some private schools and the seminaries, with rare exceptions, accept all qualified students. The Episcopal Seminary of the South showed what resolute and embattled scholars may do. You will recall that two or three years ago the trustees rejected the application of a Negro student. Several faculty members resigned in protest, public opinion in the church was aroused, and a year later the trustees overwhelmingly reversed their position.

The state colleges and universities into which Negroes have been admitted certify boldly and cheerfully to the success of the experiment. Their testimony has great weight because it so sharply denies the somber predictions of certain politicians of the dire results of integration. And their law schools, as I stated, have fulfilled their historic mission by telling the politicians to their teeth that their evasive schemes won't hold water.

Professional groups everywhere integrate--doctors, nurses, lawyers and all the rest. This summer at North Carolina State College for the first time all county agents of both races receive their short course together under identical conditions.

So I might go on indefinitely. I am not oblivious to the occasional disagreeable incident which makes your headlines and which seems perhaps to you to belie my rosy recital. But remember we are concerned with trends, rather than isolated events. Even the most arrant Southern segregationist would admit, I believe, that the trends clearly spell the doom of a segregated society in the South.

There remains the question of whether or not I have read the signs aright, drawn correct inferences from available data. There exist, of course, the dangers of misinterpretation and over-statement. Let me give you a few of the exhibits in support of my conclusions. From the May 4 issue of one Southern school magazine I lift the following items:

From Kentucky

> .... Next day a department representing 85 percent (16,000) of the KEA membership, the Department of Classroom Teachers, voted approval by a 3-to-1 majority of the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling as being "a reaffirmation of our fundamental belief in the principles of a democratic society," and as carrying out "principles clearly defined in the preamble of the Constitution and in the Bill of Rights."
>
> In Frankfort on March 31 the 10th Kentucky Youth Assembly by majority vote urged that Negro youths be invited to attend the 1956 assembly. Some 565 delegates were congratulated by their president, 18-year-old University of Louisville student John F. Stewart, on their decision.

From Missouri

> One Missouri area where school desegregation was expected to prove most difficult is the Central section known as "Little Dixie." This bloc of counties along the Missouri River to the west of Jefferson City, about midway across the state, was settled by southerners from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and the section has retained some of the flavor and feeling of the South, including a strong tendency to vote straight and usually conservative Democratic.
>
> Since the Supreme Court opinion last year, school districts have successfully and quietly carried out integration in "Little Dixie", just as they have in other sections of Missouri. Not all districts acted during the first year, and the number of Negroes still attending segregated schools in this area exceeds the number in mixed schools. But enough experience has been gained, principally in high school integration, to suggest that the transition in this part of the state may not be much different from the general Missouri pattern.

From Georgia

The item from Georgia is short but significant.

> But April, 1955, was a quiet month in that comparatively few officials publicly reiterated their opposition to integregation.

Negative, but indicative. When Georgia politicians stop talking, real progress is being made.

From Oklahoma

> Meanwhile, Bill Shipley of Okmulgee, House education chairman who has consistently opposed immediate integration, washed his hands of the whole job. "I'm sick and tired of fighting," Shipley told reporters. "I've worked night and day for the school people of this state, and all I hear is blame for the things I've done wrong."

From West Virginia

> Integration had been effected completely in 12 counties; partially in 13 other counties. Eighteen counties had taken no action on the issue; 11 had no Negro pupils; and integration in one county had been delayed by protest actions.
>
> There are prospects, though, that with the opening of a new school year next September more counties will join the list of the "integrated."
>
> Studies toward this consolidation are being made in several counties at present, and in others school officials report that integration should proceed without difficulty or protests when the Supreme Court makes a final definite decision on its implementation.

From Virginia

> Lieut. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens, in a speech at Alexandria, Va., on April 16, declared it was "unthinkable" that Virginia should consider eliminating its public school system. "Regardless of how violently we as a people, or as individuals, may have reacted to this decision (of the Supreme Court), the fact remains that our court of last resort has spoken and we must, each and every one of us, give prayerful consideration to determining what is the right and proper thing to do under the circumstances." he said.
>
> The Virginia division of the American Association of University Women, meeting in Staunton April 14-16, urged public officials of this state to "make every effort to provide orderly compliance with the momentous decision" of the Supreme Court.

From Florida

> The Dade County Council on Community Relations has been holding neighborhood forums at which white and Negro leaders discuss the issues raised by integration. This is an educational program.
>
> The new program just getting under way is a departure. It is a conscious effort to provide leadership in carrying out the Supreme Court mandate--whatever it may be.

I could continue these quotations beyond the limits of your generous patience. I hope you will agree, however, that when these items appear in one issue of a monthly magazine, there exist trends of tidal proportions.

These trends are not entirely self-created. They receive some nurture and direction.

The Fund for Advancement of Education gave a sizeable grant to a commission of Southern editors. With it they publish monthly Southern School News, from which I have extensively quoted, which gives a blow-by-blow account of what is transpiring on the education front in the South. It is factual, objective. Some of the news is bad, some good, after the manner of news. But the unfolding panorama is one of progress all along the line. They are giving us the truth which will set us free.

Then there is the organization with which I am connected, The Southern Regional Council. If Southern School News gives people the facts, our purpose is to get them to act upon the facts. For ten years we have tried to bring public opinion to the point of ready acceptance of a new social structure in the South, one in which segregation would be banned as a needless and callous infliction on the human spirit. It has, or will have, divisions in every Southern State. Its composition has always been integrated, thereby setting an example to all Southerners. Its twin tools have been reason and persuasion. But above all, it has laid the problem of race upon the Southern conscience.

So these agencies nurture and direct the developing trends.

There is no comparable opposing agency. The opposition has the funds. It has some political spearheads. But perhaps a sense of shame has kept down openly disclosed organization. Shame and a conviction that their money and efforts would be wasted. For in opposing integration, they would be trying to sweep back a resistless tide.

GRADUATION

JUN 6 1955

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

TRAINING INSTITUTE

Class of 1955

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26th, 1955

20 West 40th Street New York, N. Y.

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Chairman, ILGWU Education Committee

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Ben Wolf, Director

VOCAL SELECTIONS ..... LOCAL 60 CHORUS

ADDRESS ..... DR. JAMES H. CASE, JR.
President, Bard College

PRESENTATION OF CLASS ..... MR. ARTHUR A. ELDER
Director, Training Institute

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STEVE VLADECK
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DAVE WELLS

Occasional Lecturers

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GEORGE AXTELLE
ED BANYAI
GOODMAN BLOCK
NICHOLAS BONNANO
MARTIN COHEN
SOL COHEN
FANNIA COHN
BEN DAVIDSON
CONSTANCE DYSON
JAMES FARMER
MORRIS FORKOSCH
EVERETT FRIEDMAN
ERNESTO GALARZA
LILLIAN GLADSTONE
WILLIAM GOMBERG
AL GUSTIN
JACK HALPERN
DAVID HEAPS
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MARK STARR
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NORMAN THOMAS
LEO TROY
GUS TYLER
ROLAND WATTS
MARION WRIGHT
RALPH WRIGHT

• • •

ARTHUR A. ELDER, *Director*

J. A. SESSIONS, *Assistant Director*

June 17, 1960

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

I tried to call you today, but found you were stranded by the Eastern strike.

The letter for the unions has been greatly strengthened by your revisions. If you will have your secretary send us a list of the addresses and the necessary amount of your stationery, we will type the letters, address and stamp the envelopes, and deliver the lot to you for signing.

All of us are keenly grateful to you for this good effort.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

P. S. -- At some point, I would also value your advice on our approach, not yet made, to the UAW, the IUD, and, of course, the ILGWU.

HCF

Southeastern Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

June 16, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am enclosing a revised draft of the letter to be sent to the various unions for your reaction.

I would not ask for a specific amount. I also think the letter should go out on ILGWU stationery. I will supply you with the names of the appropriate official when we are ready to go.

Very best regards.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

Encl

DRAFT

Dear_____,

As one of America's foremost labor leaders, I know you are deeply concerned about the problems facing the South - the right to vote, schools, sit-ins, and other expressions of the urgent plea for basic human rights for all our citizens. I am writing to ask your organization's help in efforts being made by Southerners to solve these problems.

For many years, Organized Labor and the Southern Regional Council have worked closely together. The Council, composed entirely of Southerners, is without question the foremost organization working in the field of human relations in the South. The organization's reputation for sound and constructive programs and reliable and factual research is firmly established.

As a director of the Council, I am quite familiar with the programs and needs of the organization. It is my conviction that our unions should play a greater part in helping the Council financially to meet the needs of a changing South.

The Council enjoys the support of the AFL-CIO. Prior to the merger, both the AFL and the CIO contributed to the work of the Council; since then, the merged body has continued that financial assistance. The ILGWU, UAW, and Steelworkers have contributed to the Council. I hope and trust that _____ can be added to this distinguished list.

The enclosed material on the Southern Regional Council will help to bring you up to date on the organization's work.

With best regards, I am

Fraternally,

E.T. Kehrer, Director; Southeastern Region
ILGWU

The enclosed material on the Southern Regional Council will help to bring you up to date on the organization's work.

With best regards, I am

Fraternally,

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

Encl: Douglas Congressional Record Reprint
List of SRC Board Members
Promotional Pamphlet

via air mail

July 13, 1960

Mr. Paul Christopher
Regional Director, AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

This is to bring you up to date on fund-raising efforts with unions that Al Kehrer is helping us with. After talking with Zimmerman, Kehrer concluded that the simplest way to handle this was for a letter to go out to Internationals, the IUD, and ILGWU locals over his signature. I had explained to him the complications involved in getting clearance for you to co-sign, and of course he understood.

Enclosed are the names of the unions written and a copy of the letter which, with minor variations, was sent.

I recall your generous offer to support these requests with personal letters to those with whom you are acquainted. You will note that the letter is dated for July 22, which is the date we expect to mail them out. Anything you can do after that date to add your influence will be greatly appreciated.

Please notice that Walter Reuther was written in his capacity of president of UAW, as well as for IUD.

I hope the summer is going well for you and that you will have a restful vacation.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures Copy of Kehrer ltr to Unions

DECLASSIFIED

Copy to Paul Christopher
w/list of Unions receiving ltr.

160 ltrs Mailed

July 22, 1960

Mr. Paul Dullzell
President
Associated Actors and Artistes of America
226 W. 47th Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Dullzell:

As one of America's foremost labor leaders, I know you are deeply concerned about the problems facing the South - the right to vote, schools, sit-ins, and other expressions of the urgent plea for basic human rights for all our citizens. I am writing to ask your organization's help in efforts being made by Southerners to solve these problems.

For many years, Organized Labor and the Southern Regional Council have worked closely together. The Council, composed entirely of Southerners, is without question the foremost organization working in the field of human relations in the South. The organization's reputation for sound and constructive programs and reliable and factual research is firmly established.

As a director of the Council, I am quite familiar with the programs and needs of the organization. It is my conviction that our unions should play a greater part in helping the Council financially to meet the needs of a changing South.

The Council enjoys the support of the AFL-CIO. Prior to the merger, both the AFL and the CIO contributed to the work of the Council; since then, the merged body has continued that financial assistance. The ILGWU, UAW, and Steelworkers have contributed to the Council. I hope and trust that the Associated Actors and Artistes can be added to this distinguished list.

The enclosed material on the Southern Regional Council will help to bring you up to date on the organization's work.

With best regards, I am

Fraternally,

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU

ETK/mf
Enclosures

List of Labor Organizations contacted by E. T. Kehrer on behalf of SRC July 22, 1960

Actors and Artistes of America
226 W. 47th Street
New York 36
Paul Dullzell, Pres.

Agricultural Workers Union
2022 P Street, N. W.
Washington 6
H. L. Mitchell, Pres.

Air Line Dispatchers Assoc.
4620 Lee Highway
Arlington 7
Robert E. Commerce, Pres.

Air Line Pilots Assoc.
55th Street and Cicero Ave.
Chicago 38
Clarence N. Sayen, Pres.

Aluminum Workers Internat'l. Union
119 N. 7th St.
St. Louis
Eddie R. Stahl, Pres.

Asbestos Workers Internat'l. Assoc.
505 Machinists Building
1300 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington 6
C. W. Sickles, Pres.

Great West

U. A. W. - $250.00 aug 17, 1960
8000 East Jefferson Ave.
Detroit 14,
Walter P. Reuther, Pres.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers Internat'l. Union
1711 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington 9,
Daniel E. Conway, Pres.

Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Internat'l. Union
1141 N. Delaware St.
Indianapolis 7
W. C. Birthright, Pres.

Bill Posters, Billers and Distributors of the U.S.
2940 Sixteenth St., Rm. 1
San Francisco 3
Loyal H. Gilmour, Pres.

Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, International Brotherhood
8th Street at State Ave
Kansas City, Kan.
Wm. A. Calvin, Pres.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 506
Washington 6,
Joseph Denny, Pres.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer Street
Boston 10
John J. Mara, Pres.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers, Intern'l.
2347 Vine St.
Cincinnati 18
Karl F. Feller, Pres.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Internat'l. Union of America
815 - 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5,
Harry C. Bates, Pres.

Brick and Clay Workers of America
Rm. 7, Mary Bldg., 1550 W. 95th St.
Chicago, Ill.
H. R. Flegal, Pres.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.
Suite 300, Continental Bldg.
3615 Olive St.
St. Louis 8
John H. Lyons, Pres.

Broadcast Employees and Technicians, National Assoc. of.
80 E. Jackson Blvd., Rm. 557
Chicago 4
George W. Smith, Pres.

List - 2.
July 22, 1960

Broom and Whisk Makers Union,
International
914 State St.
Kansas City, Kan.
Roy Johnson, Pres.

Building Service Employees
International Union
155 North Wacker Drive, Rm. 730
Chicago 6,
William L. McFetridge, Pres.

Carmen of America, Brotherhood
Railway.
4929 Main St.
Carmen's Bldg.
Kansas City 12
[illegible] Bernhardt, Pres.

Carpenters and Joiners of America
Carpenter's Bldg.
Indianapolis 4
M. A. Hutcheson, Pres.

Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers
3329 W. Wash. Blvd.
Chicago 24
Felix C. Jones, Pres.

Chemical Workers Union
1659 W. Market St.
Akron 13, Ohio
Walter L. Mitchell, Pres.

Cigarmakers' Internat'l. Union
604 Carpenters' Bldg.
1003 K St., N. W.
Washington 1
Mario Azpeitia, Pres.

Clerks, National Federation of
Post Office.
Rm. 502, 711 -14th St., N. W.
Washington 5
J. Cline House, Pres.

Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway.
1015 Vine St.
Cincinnati 2
George M. Harrison, Pres.

Clerks Internat'l. Assoc., Retail.
DeSales Bldg.
Connecticut Ave. & DeSales St.
Washington 6
James A. Suffridge, Pres.

Clothing Workers of America
15 Union Square
New York 3
Jacob S. Potofsky, Pres.

Communications Workers of America
1808 Adams Mill Rd., N. W.
Washington 9
Joseph A. Beirne, Pres.

Coopers Internat'l. Union of N. Amer.
120 Boylston St., Rm. 527
Boston 16, Mass
James J. Doyle, President

Distillery, Rectifying and Wine
Workers Internat'l. Union
707 Summit Ave.
Union City, N. J.
Mort Brandenburg, Pres.

Doll and Toy Workers of U.S.
132 W. 43rd Street
New York 36
Harry O. Damino, Pres.

Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers,
Internat'l. Union of.
1126 - 16th St., N. W.
Washington 6
James B. Carey, Pres.

Electrical Workers, Internat'l.
Brotherhood of.
1200 - 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5
Gordon M. Freeman, Pres.

Elevator Constructors, Internat'l.
Union of.
Suite 1515, 12 S. 12th St.
Philadelphia 7
Edward A. Smith, Pres.

List - 3.
July 22, 1960

Engineers, Internat'l. Union of
Operating.
1125 Seventeenth St., N. W.
Washington 6
Joseph J. Delaney, Pres.

Engineers, Amer. Federation of
Technical.
Rm. 901, 900 F St., N. W.
Washington 4
Russell M. Stephens, Pres.
and Secretary

Engravers Union of N. Amer.
Internat'l. Photo.
1114 Statler Bldg.
20 Providence St.
Boston 16
Wilfrid T. Connell, Pres.

Fire Fighters, Internat'l. Assoc.
G of.
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 404
Washington 6
Wm. D. Buck, Pres.

Fireman and Oilers, Internat'l.
Brotherhood of.
100 Indiana Ave., N. W.
Suite 401
Washington 1
Anthony E. Matz, Pres.

Flight Engineers' Internat'l.
Association
100 Indiana Ave., N. W.
Washington 1
George R. Petty, Jr., Pres.

Furniture Workers of America
700 Broadway, 4th Floor
New York 3,
Morris Pizer, Pres.

Garment Workers of America
31 Union Square W., Rm. 1402
New York 3
Joseph McCurdy, Pres.

Glass and Ceramic Workers of N.Amer.
556 East Town St.
Columbus 15, Ohio
Ralph Reiser, Pres.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Assoc.
226 South 16th St., Rm. 501
Philadelphia 2
Lee W. Minton, Pres.

Glass Cutters League of America
1078 S. High St.
Columbus 6, Ohio
A. U. Debrucque, Pres.

Glass Workers Union, American Flint.
Rooms 200-14 Rainie Bldg.
204 Huron St.
Toledo 4
Charles M. Scheff, Pres.

Glove Workers Union of America
5328 N. 39th St.
Milwaukee 9
Thomas Durian, Pres.

Government Employees, Amer. Fed. of.
900 F St., N. W.
Washington 4
James A. Campbell, Pres.

Grain Millers, Amer. Fed. of.
916 Metropolitan Bldg.
Minneapolis 1
S. P. Ming, Pres.

Granite Cutters Internat'l. Assoc.
of America
18 Federal Ave.
Quincy 69, Mass.
Costanzo Pagnano, Pres.

Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers
Internat'l. Union, United.
245 - 5th Ave.
New York 16,
Alex Rose, Pres.
$100.00 8/9/60

List - 4.
July 22, 1960

Hod Carriers, Building and Common
Laborers Union of Amer.
821 - 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5
Joseph V. Moreschi, Pres.

Horse Shoers of U. S. and Canada,
Internat'l. Union of Journeymen.
120 Prichard St.
Hot Springs, Ark.
George C. Miller, Pres.

Hosiery Workers, Amer. Fed. of.
2319 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 32 $50.00
Andrew Janaskie, Pres.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees'
and Bartenders' Internat'l.
Union
525 Walnut St., Rm. 1021
Cincinnati 2
Ed S. Miller, Gen. Pres.

Industrial Workers of America
3520 W. Oklahoma Ave.
Milwaukee 15
Carl W. Griepentrog, Pres.

Insurance Agents Internat'l. Union
Rms. 420-28, Vector Bldg.
724 - 9th St., N. W.
Washington 1
George L. Russ, Pres.

Insurance Workers of America
1017 - 12th St., N. W.
Washington 5
Wm. A. Gillen, Pres.

Jewelry Workers Union, Internat'l.
19 W. 44th St., Suite 1215
New York 36
Charles Hasenmeyer, Trustee

Lathers, Internat'l. Union of Wood,
Wire and Metal
7214 New Hampshire Ave.
Takoma Park, Md.
Lloyd A. Mashburn, Pres.

Laundry and Dry Cleaning Union, AFL-CI
Kinney Bldg., Rm. 802
790 Broad St.
Newark, N. J.
Winfeld S. Chasmar, Pres.

Leather Goods, Plastics and Novelty
Workers Union, Internat'l.
265 W. 14th St., 14th Floor
New York 11
Norman Zukowsky, Pres.

Leather Workers Internat'l. Union of
America
10 Lowell St.
Peabody, Mass.
Richard B. O'Keefe, Pres.

Letter Carriers, Nat'l. Assoc. of.
100 Indiana Ave., N. W.
Washington
Wm. C. Doherty, Pres.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen,
Brotherhood of.
Rm. 318 Keith Bldg.
Cleveland
H. E. Gilbert, Pres.

Longshoremen, Internat'l. Brotherhood
of.
The Longshoremen's Bldg.
3631 Marine Ave.
St. Louis 18
Larry W. Long, Pres.

Machinists, Internat'l. Assoc. of.
Machinists Bldg.
1300 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington
Albert J. Hayes, Pres.

Maintenance of Way Employes
12050 Woodward Ave., Detroit 3
Harold C. Crotty, Pres.

Stop N.M.

List - 5.
July 22, 1960

Marble, Slate and Stone
Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers,
Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and
Terrazzo Helpers, Internat'l. Assoc.
Rm. 232, 821 - 15th St., N. W.
Washington 5
Wm. McCarthy, Pres.

Marine and Shipbuilding Workers
of America, Industrial Union of.
534 Cooper St.
Camden 2, N. J.
John J. Grogan, Pres.

Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assoc.
711 - 14th St., N. W.
Washington
Herbert L. Daggett, Pres.

Maritime Union of America
346 West 17th St.
New York 11
Joseph Curran, Pres.

Masters, Mates and Pilots,
Internat'l. Org. of.
209 California St.
San Francisco
Capt. Robert E. Durkin, Pres.

Master Mechanics and Foremen of
Navy Yards and Stations,
Nat'l. Assoc. of
711 Maryland Ave.
Norfolk 8
D. H. Bradshaw, Pres.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen
of America, Amalgamated.
2800 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago 14
T. J. Lloyd, Pres.

Mechanics Educational Society
of America
1974 National Bank Bldg.
Detroit 26
George White, National Pres.

Metal Workers Internat'l. Assoc.
1000 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6
Robert Byron, Pres.

Molders and Foundry Workers
Union of N. America
1225 E. McMillan St.
Cincinnati 6
Chester A. Sample, Pres.

Musicians, American Fed. of.
425 Park Avenue
New York 22
Herman D. Kenin, Pres.

Newspaper Guild, American'
1126 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington 6
Wm. J. Farson, Executive Vice
President

Office Employes Internat'l. Union
Suite 610, 265 W. 14th St.
New York 11
Howard Coughlin, Pres.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers
Internat'l. Union
P. O. Box 2812
Denver, Colo.
O. A. Knight, President

Packinghouse Workers of America
608 S. Dearborn St., Suite 1800
Chicago 5, Ill.
Ralph Helstein, Pres.

Painters, Decorators and
Paperhangers of America
Painters and Decorators' Bldg.
Lafayette, Ind.
L. M. Raftery, Pres.

Papermakers and Paperworkers,
United.
Papermakers Bldg.
N. Pearl St. at Wolfert Ave,
Albany 1, N. Y.
Paul L. Phillips, Pres.

Pattern Makers League of N. Amer.
1000 Connecticut Ave., Suite 204
Washington 6
George Q. Lynch, Pres.

Plasterers' and Cement Masons'
Internat'l. Assoc.
335 Euclid Ave., 6th Floor
Cleveland 14
Edward J. Leonard, Pres.

List - 6.
July 22, 1960

Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry
901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington 1
Peter T. Schoemann, Pres.

Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers Internat'l. Union
5578 Montgomery Rd.,
Cincinnati 2
Ray Muehlhoffer, Pres.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Room 301, 217 W. 125th St.
New York
A. Philip Randolph, Pres.

Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, Nat'l. Fed. of.
917 Fifth St., S. W.
Canton 1, Ohio
Wm. C. Earenfight, Pres.

Post Office and Postal Transportation Service...
Rm. 916, 900 F. Street, N. W.
Washington
Harold McAvoy, Pres.

Postal Transport Association, National.
1300 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington
Paul A. Nagle, Pres.

Potters, Internat'l. Brotherhood of Operative.
Box 752, East Liverpool, Ohio
E. L. Wheatley, Pres.

Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers Union.
1140 Bloomfield Ave
Clifton, N. J.
Ben J. Mazza, Pres.

Printing Pressmen's and Assistant's Union
Pressmen's Home, Tenn.
Thomas E. Dunwody, Pres.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers
118 Broadway
Fort Edward, N. Y.
John P. Burke, President-Sec'y.

Radio and Television Directors Guild
114 E. 52nd St.
New York 22
Michael J. Kane, Pres.

Radio Association, American.
5 Beekman St., Rm. 313
New York 38
William R. Steinberg, Pres.

Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.
Standard Bldg., 1370 Ontario St.
Cleveland
W. P. Kennedy, Pres.

Railway Employes of America
5025 Wisconsin Ave., N. W.
Washington 16
A. L. Spradling, Pres.

Railway Patrolmen's Internat'l. Union
218 Mellon Place
Elizabeth 3, N. J.
Wm. J. Ryan, Pres.

Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Union
132 W. 43rd St.
New York 36
Max Greenberg, Pres.

Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers
6 E. Lake St.
Chicago 1
Charles D. Aquadro, Pres.

Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America.
URWA Bldg., 87 S. High St.
Akron 8
L. S. Buckmaster, Pres.

Seafarers Internat'l. Union
675 Fourth Ave.
Brooklyn 32
Paul Hall, Pres.

List - 7.
July 22, 1960

Shoe Workers of America
1012 - 14th St., N.W.
Washington 5
George Fecteau, Pres.

Sideographers, Internat'l. Assoc. of.
735 Boulevard
New Milford, N. J.
James W. Alexander, Pres.

Signalmen of America, Brotherhood Railroad.
503 Wellington Ave.
hicago 14
Jesse Clark, Pres.

Special Delivery Messengers National Assoc. of.
112 "C" St., N. W.
Washington 1
George L. Warfel, Pres.

Stage Employes and Moving Picture Maching Operations, Internat'l. Alliance of Theatrical.
Suite 1900, RKO Bldg.
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20
Richard F. Walsh, Pres.

State, Comnty and Municipal Employees, Amer. Fed. of.
815 Mount Vernon Place, N.W.
Washington 1
Arnold S. Zander, Pres.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, International.
Rm. 815, 205 W. Wacker Dr.
Chicago
James H. Sampson, Pres.

Stone and Allied Products Workers of Amer.
P. O. Box 468
Barre, Vermont
Sam H. Scott, Pres.

Stonecutters Assoc. of N. N.
46 N. Pennsylvania St., Rm. 202
Indianapolis 4
Howard I. Henson, Pres.

~~Stove Mounters Internatil. Union~~

Stove Mounters Internat'l. Union
1710 N. Grand Ave.
St. Louis 6
James M. Roberts, Pres.

Switchmen's Union of N. A.
3 Linwood Avenue
Buffalo 2
Wm. A. Fleete, Pres.

Teachers, Amer. Fed. of.
28 East Jackson Blvd.
Chicago 4
Carl J. Megel, Pres.

Telegraphers, The Order of Railroad.
3860 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis 8
G. E. Leighty, Pres.

Telegraphers' Union, The Commercial.
418 Silver Spring Bldg.
8695 Cameron St.
Silver Spring, Md.
W. L. Allen, Pres.

Textile Workers of Amer, United
44 E. 23rd St., Rm. 316
New York 10
George Baldanzi, Pres.

Textile Workers Union of Amer.
99 University Place
New York 3
William Pollock, Pres.

Tobacco Workers Internat'l. Union.
1003 K St., N. W., Rm. 801
Washington 1
John O'Hare, Pres.

~~Train~~
Train Dispatchers Assoc., American.
10 East Huron St.
Chicago, Ill
J. B. Springer, Pres.

Transport Service Employees of Amer. United.
444 East 63md St.
Chicago 37
Eugene E. Frazier, Pres.

List - 8.
July 22, 1960

Transport Workers Union of Amer.
210 W. 50th St.
New York 19
Michael J. Quill, Pres.

Typographical Union, International.
Box 428
Indianapolis 6
Elmer Brown, Pres.

Upholsterers' Internat'l. Union of N. A.
1500 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 21
Sal B. Hoffmann, Pres.

Utility Workers Union of America
1413 "K" St., N. W.
Washington 5
Joseph A. Fisher, Pres.

Weavers Protective Assoc., American Wire.
265 Dewitt Ave.
Belleville 9, N. J.
Edward J. Powers, Pres.

Woodworkers of America, International.
1622 N. Lombard St.
Portland 17
A. F. Hartung, Pres.

Yardmasters of America, Railroad.
537 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago 5
M. G. Schoch, Gen. Pres.

Trade and Industrial Departments:

Building and Construction Trades Dept.
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 603
Washington 6
Richard J. Gray, Pres.

Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 302
Washington 6
Walter Reuther, Pres.

Maritime Trades Department
675 Fourth Ave.
Brooklyn 32
Paul Hall, President

Metal Trades Dept.
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 503
Washington 6
J. A. Brownlow, Pres.

Railroad Employes' Department
Rm. 1212, 220 S. State Street
Chicago 4
Michael Fox, Pres.

140

Mr. Luigi Antonini
First Vice-President, ILGWU
218 W. 40 Street
New York, N. Y.

Miss Angela Bambace
Vice-President, ILGWU
109 N. Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Mr. Morris Bialis
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
15 South Wacker Dr.
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Moe Falikman
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
218 W. 40th St.
New York, New York

Mr. David Gingold
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
1710 Broadway
New York 17, New York

Mr. Harry Greenberg
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
100 E. 17th St.
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Nicholas Kirtzman
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
3233 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Mr. George Rubin
Vice-President, ILGWU
1710 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Fred Siems
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
110 N. 9th St.
St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Philip Kramer
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
33 Harrison Ave.
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Charles Kreindler
Vice-President, ILGWU
132-36 W. 32nd St.
New York, New York

Mr. Samuel Otto
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
Pacific Coast Office
112 West 9th St.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Mr. Bernard Shane
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
225 Plateau St.
Montreal, Canada

Mr. E. Howard Molisani
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
231 E. 14th St.
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Benjamin Kaplan
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
242 W. 36th St.
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Louis Nelson
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
Local 155
815 Broadway
Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

Mr. Wm. Ross
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
929 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 23, Pa.

Mr. Ed. Kramer
Vice-Pres, ILGWU
1710 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Southeastern Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

June 27, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Enclosed please find a list of organizations to whom you should write the appeal for funds with the name of the person checked with red pencil. I am also sending you a list of major affiliates of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to whom we would want to send the same letter. I would suggest that you send your own appeal to the ILGWU directly, and I will take the matter up with President Dubinsky.

I will be away until July 17, so you might schedule this job accordingly.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

Encl

Rec'd
$50.00

August 4, 1960

Mr. Andrew Janaskie, President
American Federation of Hosiery Workers
2319 North Broad Street
Philadelphia 32, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Janaskie:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a tremendous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding you to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and Regional Director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm
cc: E. T. Kehrer

Rec'd. $25.00

August 5, 1960

Mr. Nicholas Kirtsman
Vice-President, ILGWU
3233 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Dear Mr. Kirtsman:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a tremendous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding you to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and Regional Director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm
Enclosure - official receipt

Southeastern Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

August 4, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Enclosed please find a check from the Ohio-Kentucky Region, ILGWU.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

Encl: Check in amount of $25.00

Rec'd $100.00

August 9, 1960

Mr. Alex Rose, President
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery
Workers International Union
245 Fifth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Rose:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a tremendous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding you to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and Regional Director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Southeastern Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

August 9, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I received the enclosed today. You can expect a contribution from them shortly.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

Encl

UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
245 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Telephone, MUrray Hill 3-5200

ALEX ROSE, President

MARX LEWIS, General Secretary-Treasurer

We got this already $100.00 ucs

August 8, 1960

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, Director
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
1065 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Brother Kehrer:

I have read with great interest of the recent work of the Southern Regional Council. It is an impressive record of community cooperation and responsibility.

Such local examination of racial stresses and voluntary steps to alleviate them are certainly among the most basic elements of any long-range solution. Both within union organizations functioning in the South and with respect to labor's rights in the southern community, the growth of goodwill is essential. The work of the Southern Regional Council can do much to foster such inter-racial goodwill.

I am sending a contribution to the Council. While it must necessarily be limited, I hope it will be considered a token of the support I feel its work deserves from all labor.

Fraternally yours,

Alex Rose

President

AR:ksv

SOUTHERN RECEIVED AUG 9 1960 I. L. G. W. U.

UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
245 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Telephone, MUrray Hill 3-5200

ALEX ROSE, *President* MARX LEWIS, *General Secretary-Treasurer*

Added to N.S. 8/2/60 [illegible]

August 8, 1960

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

$100.00 RHA 8/9/60

I am enclosing a check in support of your work, and a copy of my recent letter to Mr. E. T. Kehrer, one of your directors.

Hoping that your efforts will continue to be successful, I am

Sincerely yours,

Alex Rose

President

AR:ksv
Encls. (2)

August 8, 1960

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, Director
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
1065 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Brother Kehrer:

I have read with great interest of the recent work of the Southern Regional Council. It is an impressive record of community cooperation and responsibility.

Such local examination of racial stresses and voluntary steps to alleviate them are certainly among the most basic elements of any long-range solution. Both within union organizations functioning in the South and with respect to labor's rights in the southern community, the growth of goodwill is essential. The work of the Southern Regional Council can do much to foster such inter-racial goodwill.

I am sending a contribution to the Council. While it must necessarily be limited, I hope it will be considered a token of the support I feel its work deserves from all labor.

Fraternally yours,

President

AR:ksv
cc: Southern Regional Council

Rec'd $50.00 8/12/60

August 12, 1960

Mr. William Ross, Manager
Philadelphia Dress Joint Board
I. L. G. W. U.
929 North Broad Street
Philadelphia 23, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Ross:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a tremendous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding you to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and Regional Director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Acknowledged 8/12/60

Philadelphia Dress Joint Board

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

UNION LABEL

929 North Broad Street • Philadelphia 23, Penna. • CE nter 6-1004

WILLIAM ROSS, Manager

August 8, 1960

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

At the suggestion of Mr. E.T. Kehrer, Director of our Southern Region, we are sending the enclosed contribution of $50.00.

Very truly yours,

William Ross

William Ross
Manager

CR
RHA
8/12/60

WR.gn

August 29, 1960

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kehrer:

As you have requested, I'm listing separately the names of the labor groups which have responded to your appeal for funds for the work of the Council, and the amounts received from each.

We will keep you informed of others as we receive them.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary to the Director

MF
enclosure - 1. (List)

RHA
Pass ck, initial + return
WH

Rec'd
$250.00
8/29/60

August 29, 1960

Mr. Emil Mazey
Secretary-Treasurer
International Executive Board, UAW
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Mr. Mazey:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a tremendous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding your name to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and Regional Director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Southeastern Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

August 26, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

The enclosed is self-explanatory. From time to time, I will be interested in learning how much we have collected.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

Encl

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

August 17, 1960

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kehrer:

The International Executive Board, UAW, at its recent quarterly meeting voted unanimously to make a contribution to your organization. Enclosed is our check in the amount of $250.00.

CR
8/29/60 RHA

You have our support in your worthwhile endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

Emil Mazey
Secretary-Treasurer

EM:rm
oeiu42afl-cio
Enclosure

SOUTHEAST
RECEIVED
AUG 29 1960
I. L. G. W. U.

Rec'd 9/8/60 $150.00

September 9, 1960

Mr. George N. Clancy
Treasurer
American Federation of Musicians
220 Mount Pleasant Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Clancy:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a tremendous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding your name to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and Regional Director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)

American Federation of Musicians
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

HCF

August 26, 1960

COPY

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street, S.W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kehrer:

Delay in responding to your letter of July 22nd has been occasioned by my absence from my office for the past several weeks.

I believe that the Southern Regional Council is doing an excellent piece of constructive and necessary work, and most deserving of labor and liberal support.

The American Federation of Musicians is happy to contribute $100 to this worthy cause, and a check in that amount will be forwarded to the Council by our Treasurer's office shortly.

Fraternally,

President

HDK:dm
cc: Clancy
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

475.00
200.00
675.00

MEMORANDUM

September 15, 1960

To: BC

From: MF

The following should be put on New South list:

Mr. George N. Clancy — $100.00 (9/8/60)
Treasurer
American Federation of Musicians
220 Mount Pleasant Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

Mr. Emil Mazey — $250.00 (8/29/60)
Secretary-Treasurer
International Executive Board, UAW
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Mr. William Ross — $50.00 (8/12/60)
Manager
~~Phila~~
Philadelphia Dress Joint Board
I. L. G. U. W.
929 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia 23, Pennsylvania

Mr. Alex Rose, President — $100.00 (8/9/60)
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union
245 Fifth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Mr. Nicholas Kirtzman - $25.00 (
Vice-President, ILGWU
3233 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Mr. Louis Nelson 9/20/60
Local 155, Ilgwu
Brooklyn 6, N.Y. — $100.00

~~Mr. Geo. Clancy 9/8/60~~
~~Amer. Fed. of Musicians~~
~~Newark, N.J. — $100.00~~

Andrew Janoskie — $50.00
Amer. Fed. Hosiery Workers
2319 N. Broad Street
Philly 32

100.00
250.00
50.00
100.00
25.00
10.00
50.00
675.00

~~Mr. Bernard Shane~~

Mr. Bernard Shane 10/3/60
Vice Pres. Ilgwu
Montreal Joint Fund
225 Plateau St.
Montreal, Canada
($25.00)

Miss Angela Bambace
Upper South Dept. Ilgwu
107-109 N. Eutaw St.
Baltimore 1, Md.
10/14/60 - $50.00

Mr. Luigi Antonini, Pres
United-Italian Amer. Labor Council
218 W. 40th St.
N.Y. 18 - 10/26/60 - $150.00

Mr. Benjamin Kaplan
Mgr-Secy. Local 117, Ilgwu
242 West 36th St.
New York 18, N.Y.
11/3/60 - $25.00

Mr. James Carey
IUE - $500.00
2/8/61

RHA
Peel ch +
initial
Return wf.

September 20, 1960

Mr. Louis Nelson
Manager-Secretary
Knitgoods Workers' Union, ILGWU
Local 155
815 Broadway
Brooklyn 6, New York

Dear Mr. Nelson:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a tremendous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding your name to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and Regional Director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (official receipt)

Southeastern Regional Office

9/20/60

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

September 19, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

RHA 9/20/60

Enclosed please find our check for $100 which was sent to me from Local 155, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

Encl

KNITGOODS WORKERS' UNION

815 BROADWAY
BROOKLYN 6, NEW YORK
EVERGREEN 7-8030

KWU LOCAL 155 INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION - - A.F.L.-C.I.O.

SAM SINENSKY, PRESIDENT
LOUIS NELSON, MANAGER-SECRETARY

September 13, 1960

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
AFL - CIO
1065 Gordon Street SW
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Brother:

Enclosed please find our check in the amount of $100.00 as a contribution from our Union.

CR
9/20/60
RHA

Fraternally yours,

KNITGOODS WORKERS' UNION

Louis Nelson

Louis Nelson
Manager-Secretary

LN:TP
Encl.

October 7, 1960

Mr. Bernard Shane
Vice-President
Montreal I.L.G.W.U. Joint Fund
225 Plateau Street
Montreal, Canada

Dear Mr. Shane:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a tremendous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding your name to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and Regional Director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)

Montreal I.L.G.W.U. Joint Fund

FONDS CONJOINT I.L.G.W.U. DE MONTREAL

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
ILGWU
ORGANIZED 1900

MONTREAL JOINT COUNCIL
CLOAKMAKERS
UNION

MONTREAL JOINT BOARD
DRESSMAKERS
UNION

EMBROIDERY WORKERS
LOCAL 315

Affiliated with
C.L.C. and A.F. of L. - C.I.O.
Affiliée au
C.T.C. et F.A.T. - C.O.I.

225 PLATEAU STREET
MONTREAL 18, P. Q.
TELEPHONE AVenue 8-5151

RECEIVED
OCT 6 1960

October 3rd, 1960.

The Southern Regional Council,
c/o Mr. E.T. Kehrer, Director,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia,
U.S.A.

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed our contribution to your campaign for funds.

This contribution is made on behalf of the affiliates of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Montreal, in recognition of the importance of your work.

$25.00
CR
RHA

Yours very truly,

Bernard Shane

Bernard Shane,
Vice-President,
I.L.G.W.U.

BS/rp
enc.

October 12, 1960

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Regional Director, ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

Here is the list of unions to which your July letter was sent. We have checked those making contributions to date -- all of which you know about, I believe.

If you can find time to indicate the non-contributing unions that might justify a follow-up letter from me, I'll be most grateful.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (List)

Southeastern Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

October 13, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Enclosed please find the list of Unions in the AFL-CIO. Those marked with red pencil are those I would suggest you write a follow-up letter.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

Encl

October 14, 1960

Miss Angela Bambace
Manager
Upper South Department, ILGWU
107-109 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

Dear Miss Bambace:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a tremendous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding your name to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and Regional Director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Southeastern Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

October 13, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Enclosed is correspondence with check in the amount of $50.00 from the Upper South Department, ILGWU.

CR RHA
10/14/60

Best regards.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

Encl

ANGELA BAMBACE, Manager Phone, MUlberry 5-0884-5-6 CHARLES KREINDLER, Supervisor

UPPER SOUTH DEPARTMENT

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION

A. F. of L.

107-109 NORTH EUTAW STREET BALTIMORE - 1, MARYLAND

REGIONAL OFFICE
117½ W. Campbell Ave.
Roanoke, Va.
Phone 36041

REGIONAL OFFICE
840 Sixth Ave.
Huntington, W. Va.
Phone 30561

October 4, 1960

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, Regional Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Kehrer:

Enclosed you will find a check for $50.00 for the Southern Regional Council.

RHA 10/14/60

I am sorry that it took so long to reply to your letter but I had misplaced it.

Please forward the enclosed check to the proper place.

Kindest personal regards.

Fraternally yours,

Angela Bambace

Angela Bambace, Manager
UPPER SOUTH DEPARTMENT, ILGWU

rk

oeiu
#301

enc.

PLEASE SEND RECEIPT!

SOUTHEAST RECEIVED OCT 13 1960 I. L. G. W. U.

433835 INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

October 14, 1960

Mr. George M. Harrison
President
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks
1015 Vine Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Dear Mr. Harrison:

I am taking the liberty of writing you this further word about the request for a contribution to the Southern Regional Council made in July by E. T. Kehrer, S. E. Regional Director of ILGWU and a Board Member of this organization.

Since the summer is a time when many people are away and letters are easily overlooked, Mr. Kehrer and I thought it appropriate to call this request to your attention once again. A copy of the July letter is enclosed for reference.

If you and your fellow officers in the Union find it possible to authorize a contribution to the work of the Council, we shall be lastingly grateful.

Cordially yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure

October 18, 1960

Mr. Paul R. Christopher
Regional Director, AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul:

We are following-pp Al Kehrer's letter of last summer as indicated by the enclosures.

If you can add a word of support with some of these unions, we will be grateful.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

International Association of Machinists

1300 CONNECTICUT AVE. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ADAMS 2-6309

Office of the
GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

27-124

October 19, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. 201, 5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1960

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This will acknowledge your letter to President Hayes of October 17, 1960, with reference to a contribution to the Southern Regional Council. Your letter has been referred to me for acknowledgment and reply.

In recent months our Executive Council has discussed the necessity of reducing our operating costs, which have been increasing steadily throughout 1959, and particularly since the enactment of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. It was the decision of the Executive Council that it would be necessary to forego many of the contributions which we have made to organizations such as yours in the past.

While it is sincerely regretted that it is necessary to take this action, it was the decision of the Executive Council that our No. 1 responsibility is to conserve the funds of our Association, in order that they may be used for the direct benefit of our membership.

Fraternally yours,

George L. Watkins

George L. Watkins
GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

W/JF/mk

SIU

AFFILIATED WITH THE SEAFARERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA • AFL-CIO

SEAFARERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
ATLANTIC • GULF • LAKES AND INLAND WATERS DISTRICT

675 FOURTH AVENUE • BROOKLYN 32 • NEW YORK • HYACINTH 9-6600

PAUL HALL
PRESIDENT
CAL TANNER
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
AL KERR
SECRETARY-TREASURER
CLAUDE SIMMONS
VICE-PRESIDENT
EARL SHEPARD
VICE-PRESIDENT
LINDSEY WILLIAMS
VICE-PRESIDENT
AL TANNER
VICE-PRESIDENT
HERBERT BRAND
DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZING AND PUBLICATIONS

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1960

October 19, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir and Brother:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 17, 1960.

This matter is being referred to Mr. Lindsey Williams, Vice President in Charge of the Gulf District, under whose jurisdiction this issue would fall.

I might add that we do participate in this program throughout the South.

Fraternally,

Paul Hall

Paul Hall
President

PH:LN
cc: Mr. Lindsey Williams

Amalgamated
Meat Cutters and
Butcher Workmen
OF NORTH AMERICA
AFFILIATED WITH AFL-CIO
2800 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

THOMAS J. LLOYD
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
PATRICK E. GORMAN
INTERNATIONAL SECY.-TREAS.

October 20, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In reply to your letter of October 17th regarding your request for a contribution from our International Union.

At this time we find it impossible to make a contribution to this worthy cause. We only have a limited amount of funds out of our per capita tax dollars to spend for organizing. If we were to send money to every region that requested donations we would find ourselves financially embarrassed.

We have one-third of our organizers working in the South. We have spent over $240,000 in the past attempting to organize workers in the Southern states. We are still spending thousands and thousands of dollars trying to do the job.

We have been petitioned by the AFL-CIO Federation in Washington and many other affiliated bodies for donations because it is a political year.

Please do not feel that we are giving you a cold shoulder. You will always find the Amalgamated willing to cooperate. You can call upon any of our organizers, and our vice presidents in the South and you will find that they will join with you in attempting to organize the unorganized. We will cooperate with you in many, many ways, but this is the best we can do at the present time.

With kind regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

Thomas J. Lloyd
President

TJLpm

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS of AMERICA

AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL-CIO

44 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET SUITE 312-316 NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

Office of the International President

ALgonquin 4-5510

October 21, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am in receipt of your communication of October 17th, together with a copy of the letter sent by Mr. E. T. Kehrer on July 22nd.

So that we do not misunderstand one another, let me state to you that the only reason you have not received a contribution from the United Textile Workers of America is because our financial condition does not permit us to make a contribution at this time. As soon as we reach the stage where we would be able to participate in the program and policies which you represent, you will hear from us again.

Very truly yours,

George Baldanzi

George Baldanzi (J.B.)
International President

GB:jb
oeiu 153

Communications

J. A. BEIRNE, *President*

Workers of America

(AFFILIATED WITH AFL-CIO) 1.15
1925 K STREET, N.W. x 7
x 1.10.3
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
TELEPHONE: FEderal 7-7711

October 21, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 14. After discussing the matter with my associates, we are of the opinion that we do not want to authorize a contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council at this time.

Sincerely and fraternally,

J. A. Beirne

J. A. Beirne
President

T

100.00

250.00

50.00

100.00

25.00

100.00

50.00

25.00

50.00

150.00

900.00 T

T

(For P. Christopher)

LIST OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS RESPONDING TO KEHRER APPEAL FOR SRC:

Mr. George N. Clancy
Treasurer
American Fed. of Musicians
220 Mount Pleasant Avenue
Newark
($100.00)

Mr. Emil Mazey
International Executive Bd.
U. A. W.
8000 E. Jefferson Avenue
Detroit
($250.00)

Mr. William Ross
Philadelphia Dress Joint Bd.
I. L. G. W. U.
929 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia
($50.00)

Mr. Alex Rose
United Hatters, Cap and
Millinery Workers Union
245 Fifth Avenue
New York
($100.00)

Mr. Nicholas Kirtzman
Vice-President, ILGWU
3233 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland
($25.00)

Mr. Louis Nelson
Local 155, ILGWU
Brooklyn
($100.00)

Mr. Andrew Janaskie
Amer. Fed. of Hosiery Workers
2319 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia
($50.00)

10/26/60
Mr. Luigi Antonini
United Italian
Amer. Lab. Council
218 W. 40th St.
N. Y. 18.
($150.00)

Mr. Bernard Shane - $25.00 - 10/3/60
Vice President, ILGWU
225 Plateau St.
Montreal, Canada

Miss Angela Bambace ILGWU — 10/14/60 - $50.00
Upper South Dept.,
107-109 N. Eutaw Street
Baltimore 1, Md.

file Kehrer

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union

T. M. McCORMICK
SECRETARY-TREASURER

P. O. BOX 2812
PHONE AMherst 6-0811
DENVER 1, COLORADO

October 31, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Your communication of October 17, 1960, addressed to President Knight, has been referred to me.

I have carefully read the communication of July 22, 1960, signed by Mr. E. T. Kehrer. My only problem is that at this time OCAW is unable to participate in many worthy causes, including yours, because of our financial problems.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

OIL, CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC WORKERS
INTERNATIONAL UNION

T. M. McCormick, Secretary-Treasurer

TMM:fr
ocaw

Rec'd $150.00

November 1, 1960

Mr. Luigi Antonini, President
United-Italian American Labor Council
218 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Antonini:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a trememdous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding your name to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and regional director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)

Southeastern Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

October 31, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

RHA 11/1/60

Enclosed please find check for $150 from the United-Italian American Labor Council, Inc.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU

ETK:ps

Encl

United-ITALIAN AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL, Inc.

218 WEST 40th STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • LONGACRE 5-5100

LUIGI ANTONINI
President & Exec. Director

GEORGE BALDANZI
AUGUSTO BELLANCA
ALBERTO CAMPOBASSO
HARRY DAMINO
FILENO DE NOVELLIS
VINCENT LA CAPRIA
ENRICO PARENTE
GIUSEPPE D. PROCOPIO
SERAFINO ROMUALDI
JOSEPH SALERNO
Vice-Presidents

FRANK GARBELLANO
Treasurer

E. HOWARD MOLISANI
Secretary

Executive Committee
ANTHONY ABBATE
ANGELA BAMBACE
NICHOLAS BONANNO
VINCENT CASSOTTA
RICHARD CERBONE
SAM CIACCIO
FANNIE CRISTI
ANTONINO CRIVELLO
G. LAGO D'AGOSTINO
FRANK DATO
MICHAEL DE CICCO
ULISSE DE DOMINICIS
RIGO DEL BALZO
CHARLES DEL GIACCO
PHILIP DE LUCA
MIKE DI MAIO
GIACOMO DI NOLA
LEO DI PERI
ARTURO DI PIETRO
ROSALIA DOLCE
DANIEL IELARDI
SALVATORE MANCUSO
FRANK MILLITARI
KITTY MOLINELLI
SALVATORE NOTO
RAYMOND ORSINI
SAM PATTI
ETTORE PICCIONE
SALVATORE RUSSO
DOMINICK SANFILIPPO
JULIUS SCALERCIO
JOHN SCHIRO
ANTHONY SCIMECA
JOHN TARTAMELLA
VINCENT VICARI

VANNI B. MONTANA
Public Relations Director

October 26, 1960

Mr. E.T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, I.L.G.W.U.
1065 Gordon Street, S.W.,
Atlanta 10, Ga.

Dear Brother Kehrer:

Following my letter addressed to you on July 27th, I am pleased to enclose a check of $150 as a donation and encouragement for the activities of the Southern Regional Council.

You know very well that the United-ITALIAN AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL, in pursuing its activities, depends on the contributions and donations of the sustaining Organizations so that our means are modest. For this reason we cannot be as generous as we would like to be in helping your Council.

With best regards extended also to your Assistant, Nick Bonanno.

Fraternally yours,

LUIGI ANTONINI, PRESIDENT

LA:mao
oeiu/153
enc. 1

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
OCT 28 1960
I. L. G. W. U.

"Italo-American Friendship — Pillar of World Peace and Democracy"

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT

815 SIXTEENTH STREET. N. W.. WASHINGTON 6. D. C. • • EXECUTIVE 3-5581

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT

JAMES B. CAREY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

November 7, 1960

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 17, 1960, addressed to President Reuther.

Mr. Reuther is away from the Washington office at the present time attending meetings and is not expected for several days. I should be pleased, however, to bring your letter to his attention at the first opportunity.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Kerrigan

(Mrs.) Anne Kerrigan
Office of the President

oeiu2

oeiu2

VICE PRESIDENTS: I. W. ABEL • JOSEPH A. BEIRNE • L. S. BUCKMASTER • JOSEPH CURRAN • GORDON FREEMAN • A. F. HARTUNG
ALBERT J. HAYES • O. A. KNIGHT • PAUL L. PHILLIPS • WILLIAM POLLOCK • FRANK ROSENBLUM • LOUIS STULBERG
ARNOLD ZANDER

November 10, 1960

Mr. Ben Segal, Director
Education Department
IUER&MW
1126 16th Street N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

Many, many thanks for intervening in our behalf with Vic Reuther. An IUD contribution of $1,000 would mean a lot to us, and would significantly boost our total support from union sources.

Your recent letter requesting any material we may have on the religious issue in the campaign hasn't gone unnoticed. We're in the throes of our annual meeting and attendant fuss and feathers. But you will get what little we can turn up (mostly newspaper clippings) in a day or so. Meanwhile, we asked John Schulter (who has been collecting this stuff and is to be in Washington this week) to call and pass on anything of his you can use. I hope this is all right.

I'm enclosing a copy of our annual report, just completed. We like to think it makes good reading.

My very best.

As always,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:a

JAMES B. CAREY
President
AL HARTNETT
Secretary-Treasurer

Philip Murray Building

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE 3-6094
1126 SIXTEENTH STREET N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

November 7, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I talked to Vic Reuther on Friday about an IUD contribution. He is going to talk to Walter Reuther about trying to get the IUD to make a $1,000 contribution.

A contribution of this size would be most likely to be approved and eliminate long delays of having it go to the board and so forth. I hope this does come through, because it will be a good way of getting the foot in the door. I'll keep you posted.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben/jr

Ben Segal, Director
Education Department

liu 1746 aflcio
bds/jlr

November 11, 1960

Mr. Benjamin Kaplan
Manager-Secretary
Local 117, ILGWU
242 West 36th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Kaplan:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a tremendous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding your name to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and regional director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

MF - Usual Acknowledgement
H

The United

CLOAK, SUIT, INFANTS and CHILDREN'S COAT OPERATORS and SAMPLE MAKERS

JOINT BOARD OFFICES:

22 WEST 38th STREET
815 BROADWAY
Williamsburg
1592 PITKIN AVENUE
Brownsville
1377—42nd Street
Borough Park

Union, Local 117, I. L. G. W. U.
242 WEST 36TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CHICKERING 4-6454

R. ZUCKERMAN
Chairman
BENJAMIN KAPLAN
Manager-Secretary

Nov. 3rd, 1960

Mr. E.T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU
% Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, 3 Georgia

Dear Brother Kehrer:

Truly regret that your very pressing appeal somehow was overlooked. I meant to speak to you at the meeting of the General Executive Board, but it slipped my mind.

Please accept the enclosed contribution in the sum of $25.00 for that worthy cause.

11/5/60 CR
RHA

With sincere wishes to you for the success of your drive,

Fraternally yours,

Benjamin Kaplan

BENJAMIN KAPLAN
Manager-Secretary

oeiu-153

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	100.00	
	50.00	
	250.00	
	475.00	S
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	100.00	
	25.00	
	50.00	
	150.00	
	900.00	T
11/3/60	25.00	
	925.00	T

11/3/60 Mr. Benjamin Kaplan
Mgr.-Secy. Local 117, Hq 104
242 W 36th St.
New York, N.Y. — $25.00

2/8/61 Mr. James Carey
I.U.E.
Washington, DC — $500.00 (2/8/61)

American Federation of Hosiery
Workers
Philadelphia ..... $ 50.00

Ohio-Kentucky Region, ILGWU
Clevelan d 25.00

United Hatters, Cap and Millinery
Workers Union
New York 100.00

Philadelphia Dress Joint Board
I. L. G. W. U.
Philadelphia 50.00

International Executive Board
United Auto Workers
Detroit 250.00

Total $475.00

9/20/60 Mr. Louis Nelson
Locals 155, Ilgwu
Brooklyn 6, N.Y. ——— $100.00

9/8/60 Mr. Geo. Clancy
Amer. Fed. of Musicians
Newark, N.J. ——— $ 100.00

10/3/60 Mr. Bernard Shane
Vice Pres. - Ilgwu
225 Plateau Street
Montreal, Canada ——— $ 25.00

10/14/60 Miss Angela Bambace
Upper South Dept. Ilgwu
107-09 N. Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Md ——— $ 50.00

10/26/60 Mr. Luigi Antonini
United-Italian Amer. Labor Council
218 W. 40th St.
N.Y. 18 ——— $ 150.00

March 17, 1961

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta 10, Georgia

Dear Al:

We feel remarkably good about the American Newspaper Guild's check. It's just like finding money!

Many thanks and best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

March 17, 1961

Mr. Charles O. Perlik, Jr.
American Newspaper Guild
1126 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Perlik:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express warm appreciation for your generous contribution to the Council's work.

The Southern Regional Council and the Labor Movement in the South face a tremendous common challenge. Beneath the political demagoguery and surface turmoil, there are a good many signs of promise for the democratic objectives that are shared by the unions and other forward-looking groups in the South. Your contribution will be of great help to us in our efforts to hasten this progress.

I am taking the liberty of adding your name to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South, and I hope you will call on us any time we can supply information or services of use to you.

E. T. Kehrer, our board member and regional director of ILGWU, joins me in this expression of thanks and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Southeastern Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

March 14, 1961

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I hope you don't feel too bad about the attached check.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU

CR
$25.00
3/17/61
RHA

ETK:ps

Encl

Ok rec'd from
Chas. O. Perlik, Jr. Guild
Amer. Newspaper Guild
1126 - 16th St. N.W.
Washington 6

March 17, 1961

Mr. E. T. Kehser, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU
1065 Gordon Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Al:

We thought it would be timely to submit to Mr. Dubinsky our request for a contribution in 1961, as enclosed.

Partly as a result of our own delinquency to follow-through, we had no response to our request last year. My assumption is that this was an oversight, and that the steady support of the ILGWU will again be manifested this year. Certainly your own help to us has been worth far more than a routine contribution.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

Kehrer

November 7, 1962

SRC Board

Dear Al,

Mr. Stulberg wrote to me at length (I suppose the same letter went to other persons too) regarding the NAACP attack on the ILGWU, and concluded his letter by inviting my comments. You can understand that I cannot very well be frank in expressing these. I am unhappy, however, that the NAACP has acted in the manner it has, though I don't see anything we can do about it; if you do please let me know.

Southeast Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30310

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeast Regional Director*

Dubinsky

file

June 3, 1964

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

We would be deeply honored if you would be our guest at the 25th Annual Southeast Regional Conference of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union being held from June 30th through July 2nd at the Americana Motor Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia, and address the delegates at a time convenient to you.

Delegates to the Conference will be primarily Officers of local ILGWU Unions in the seven Southeastern States.

May we hear from you soon if you can be with us?

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU

ETK:s

File Kehver, 1940 Labor

List of labor organizations sent follow-up letters requesting funds.

Chemical Workers Union
1649 W. Market Street
Akron 13
Mr. Walter L. Mitchell, Pres.

Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway.
1015 Vine Street
Cincinnati 2
Mr. George M. Harrison, Pres.

Communications Workers of America
1808 Adams Mill Road, N. W.
Washington 9
~~Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky, Pres.~~ Mr. Joseph A Beirne, Pres

Electrical, Radio and Machine
Workers, Internat'l. Union of.
1126-16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6
Mr. James B. Carey, Pres.

Electrical Workers, Internat'l.
Brotherhood of.
1200-15th Street, N. W.
Washington 5
Mr. Gordon M. Freeman, Pres.

Hotel, and Restaurant Employees'
and Bartenders' Internat'l. Union
525 Walnut St., Rm. 1021
Cincinnati 2
Mr. Ed S. Miller,
Gen. Pres.

Machinists, Internat'l. Assoc. of.
Machinists Bldg.
1300 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Washington
Mr. Albert J. Hayes, Pres.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen
of America, Amalgamated.
2800 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago 14
Mr. T. J. Lloyd, Pres.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers
Internat'l. Union
P. O. Box 2812
Denver, Colo.
Mr. O. A. Knight, Pres.

Packinghouse Workers of America
608 S. Dearborn St., Suite 1800
Chicago 5, Ill.
Mr. Ralph Helstein, Pres.

Papermakers and Paperworkers,
United.
Papermakers Bldg.
N. Pearl St. at Wolfert Ave.
Albany 1
[redacted]
Mr. Paul L. Phillips, Pres.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers
118 Broadway
Fort Edward, N. Y.
Mr. John P. Burke
President-Secretary

Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic
Workers of America
URWA Bldg., 87 S. High Street
Akron 8, Ohio
Mr. L. S. Buckmaster, Pres.

Seafarers Internat'l. Union
675 Fourth Ave.
Brooklyn 32
Mr. Paul Hall, Pres.

State, County and Minicipal
Employees, Amer. Fed. of.
815 Mt. Vernon Place, N. W.
Washington 1
[redacted]
Mr. Arnold S. Zander, Pres.

Textile Workers of Amer. United.
44 E. 23rd Street, Rm. 316
New York 10
Mr. George Baldanzi, Pres.

Textile Workers Union of Amer.
99 University Place
New York 3
Mr. William Pollock, Pres.

Typographical Union,
International.
Box 428
Indianapolis 6,
Mr. Elmer Brown, Pres.

Upholsterers' International
Union of N. A.
1500 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia 21
Mr. Sal B. Hoffman, Pres.

Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO Bldg., Rm. 302
Washington 6
Mr. Walter Reuther, Pres.

January 22, 1957

Mr. W. T. Archer
Laundry Workers International Union
421 North 23rd Street
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Brother Archer:

Here are the names of the two men from the University of Alabama who do labor education work:

Mr. Rex Sullivan, State Supervisor
Trade and Industrial Education
University of Alabama
University, Alabama
Ofc: PLaza 2-7441 (Tuscaloosa, Ala.)

Mr. W. L. Rickard, Assistant State Supervisor
Trade and Industrial Education
University of Alabama
University, Alabama
Ofc: PLaza 2-7441, Ext. 676 (Tuscaloosa, Ala.).

They have been recommended by Lee White of the Communication Workers; CWA has used their services with some success in the past.

You understand that their state position means that they would be limited to straight educational programs, but they have handled subjects such as grievances, stewards training, union structure, etc.

I trust that these will prove to be useful contacts.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

January 22, 1957

Mr. W. T. Archer
Laundry Workers International Union
421 North 23rd Street
Birmingham, Alabama

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University, Alabama
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University, Alabama
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I trust that these will prove to be useful contacts.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

June 18, 1957

Mr. Jack Weinberger
Secretary-Treasurer
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union
525 Walnut Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Dear Brother Weinberger:

Enclosed are announcements and letters relating to a Labor Staff Seminar which we are sponsoring in conjunction with the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. I thought that this special Seminar would be of interest to the national office of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and to any staff persons working in the South.

We would like to have members of your union participating in this institute. Please send registrations, or the names of persons I should contact directly, to me as soon as possible.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosures

P.S. I'm sending this same information to President Miller.

June 18, 1957

Mr. Edward S. Miller
General President
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union
525 Walnut Street
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Dear Brother Miller:

Enclosed are announcements and letters relating to a Labor Staff Seminar which we are sponsoring in conjunction with the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. I thought that this special Seminar would be of interest to the national office of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and to any staff persons working in the South.

We would like to have members of your union participating in this institute. Please send registrations, or the names of persons I should contact directly, to me as soon as possible.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosures

June 28, 1957

Mr. Frank Parker
Retail, Wholesale, Department Store Union
28½ South 20th Street
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Brother Parker:

Enclosed are copies of letters and information sheets announcing our Union Staff Training Seminar to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Race Relations Institute, July 7-13th.

We would be able to offer some one from your staff scholarship aid to cover the full cost of fees and room and board.

We look forward to having someone from RWDSU with us.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosures

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE BRANCH 1015

October 15, 1957

Dear Member and Friend:

You are cordially invited to meet and hear our National President, Jack T. Zuckerman, who will be a visitor to our city on October 21, 1957.

Jack Zuckerman will be the guest speaker at a community-wide rally in conjunction with the celebration of United Nations Day. This event is being sponsored by the Atlanta Jewish War Veterans and its Auxiliary.

Your presence is therefore requested for this affair to be held at the Atlanta Jewish Community Center on Monday, October 21, 1957, at 8:00 P.M.

We urge all of our members and their friends to be present to make this a noteworthy event for our community and our own Jack T. Zuckerman.

Fraternally yours,

Irving Gordon

Irving Gordon
Chairman

October 28, 1957

Mr. Helmuth Kern
2800 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago 14, Illinois

Dear Helmuth:

This is just a note to say "howdy" and to let you know that the October Butcher Workman's report of your educational activities was impressive.

I am enclosing a copy of our own most recent study. If you ever come southward it would give us great pleasure to see you.

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure Negro Voter

EFV:fcl

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen

OF NORTH AMERICA
AFFILIATED WITH AFL CIO

2800 N. SHERIDAN ROAD CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

EARL W. JIMERSON
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
PATRICK E. GORMAN
INTERNATIONAL SECY.-TREAS.
HELMUTH KERN, DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

December 6, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

It was like a breath of fresh air to get your note with the copy of your new pamphlet.

If I ever get down to the deep South I sure would make it a point to look you up. We talked quite frequently about you, and of course, are constantly concerned about Margaret. We hope that she is progressing, and that the day will come soon when she really can be her own self again.

With many kind regards and best wishes for the Holiday Season to both of you,

Cordially,

Helmuth

Helmuth F. Kern
Director of Education

HFK:fm

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

EFV: February 18, 1958

List of labor staffers in Memphis, Tennessee.

United Steelworkers of America. Jackson 5-0575

Earl Crowder, Assistant Director
Hugh Brown, District Representative
W. H. Crawford, District Representative (Bill's son?)

UPWA. Jackson 5-8493

Edward Danner, Field Organizer

TWUA.

C.D. Boartfield, B.A. Locals # 606 and 643

RWDSU.

George Boone, B.A.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. Jackson 7-1680

William R. Henderson, International Representative.

UAW Sub-Regional Office.

Each of these offices is located at 136½ South Second Street.

June 20, 1958

Mr. Fred B. Sweet, Editor
Catering Industry Employee
Hotel and Resturant Employees' International Union
525 Walnut Street
Cincinatti 2, Ohio

Dear Brother Sweet:

At the suggestion of Boris Shishkin, I am sending you the enclosed materials on our labor seminar to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. The labor seminar will focus on the problems of racial relations and civil rights as they affect the labor movement.

It is my understanding that you now bear the Civil Rights responsibility in your International. We would very much like to have you in attendance at the Fisk labor seminars.

The greater proportion of those attending the labor seminar will be staff persons from the south; however, northern representatives and the official representatives of some of the Civil Rights departments will also participate. I trust that it will be possible for you or someone else from your union to attend.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
Enclosures -3- (Fisk announcement; SRC announcement; SRC "Board" list).

"green" copy for files

June 27, 1958

Mr. Mike Betzold
Amalgamated Butcher Workmen's Union
70 Allen Drive
Pittsburg 14, Pennsylvania

Dear Brother Betzold:

I understand from the officers of the Virginia State AFL-CIO that in an organizing campaign of about two months ago in Roanoke, Virginia, that some vicious propaganda was used against the union. I would very much like to have copies of any materials, leaflets, or letters that were distributed either by management or groups working against the interests of the union. I am especially interested in any materials which make use of racial issues.

I have been working with the labor movement throughout twelve southern states on problems relating to racial relations. One of the areas in which I am attempting to get as much information as possible is how the race issue is used in organizing campaigns. Over the past eighteen months we have collected a good bit of material. The items used against the butcher workmen in Roanoke would be important additions to the materials already collected.

If you only have single copies of these materials, I would be glad to make duplicates and return the originals to you. Or if necessary, you could have the duplicates made and I would be happy to reimburse you for the cost.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. On a recent trip to Chicago Ray Dickow, who edits the Butcher Workmen, gave me your Pittsburg address and I am writing you there rather than trying to reach you in Virginia.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN OF NORTH AMERICA .. AFL—CIO

27

Local Union No. 272

ANSWERING LETTER OF

WHICH WAS RECEIVED

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY. That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America A F L-C I O Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

August 12, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council Inc.,
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir and Brother:

I regret delay in answering your letter; but unfortunately I have been sick for 10 weeks.

Attached hereto are photo offsets that you have requested.

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

Michael W. Betzold
Om.

Michael W. Betzold,
International Representative
Don-Dee Court
U.S. 11 South
New Market, Virginia

Mb/vm

Catering Industry Employee

Official Journal of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL)

ED. S. MILLER, General President JACK WEINBERGER, General Secretary-Treasurer

MANAGING EDITOR FREDERICK B. SWEET

Room 1021 • 525 Walnut Street • Cincinnati 2, Ohio • PArkway 8164-5

September 30, 1958

PLEASE NOTE:
NEW PHONE NUMBERS
MA. 1-0300-1-2-3-4

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Routh:

The attached copy of a letter sent today to Boris Shishkin, Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO, is self-explanatory. I send it only for your information with the request that its subject matter be left to the initiative of Mr. Shishkin unless he should request your counsel in the matter.

Cordially yours,

Fred Sweet

Frederick B. Sweet

FBS:jb

Enc.

HCF
EFV
PA
JC

return to FBR

HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES AND
BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

COPY

September 30, 1958

Mr. Boris Shishkin, Director
Civil Rights Department
AFL-CIO
815 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Boris:

About two years ago I sent you a set of maps of the southern states. These had their counties colored green, yellow and red -- green were counties with Negro populations of 0 to 9.9 percent, I seem to recall; yellow were counties where the ratio was 10 to 29.9 percent Negro; red were counties with more than 30 percent colored citizens. You may recall that the reason for sending the maps along was that I thought they might prove helpful to the Organization Department in planning its southern work -- e.g., by working from green to red counties integrated unionism might encounter minimum hostility, have a chance to prove itself under favorable ethnic conditions before moving on to tougher territory.

It occurs to me, now that Governor Collins has publicly invited a joint Federal-state approach on the school crisis, that AFL-CIO might lay up mitzvahs for itself by advancing a suggestion -- perhaps to Governor Collins himself -- embodying, with important modifications, the principle implicit in those maps.

Before writing you I took the liberty of asking a couple of knowledgeable people at the Southern Regional Council to give me their impression of this layman's idea. It was they who suggested the important modifications. Once they had done so, they expressed the opinion that there is no reason why AFL-CIO couldn't successfully put forward the suggestion, adding only that if AFL-CIO for some reason felt unready to do so, that they thought the National Council of Churches might do so. Here is the suggestion:

1) That Florida's State Department of Education invite the U. S. Departments of Justice and of Health, Education and Welfare to join them in working out a plan based on the principle of beginning integration in school districts where the social pattern promises least resistance and moving steadily toward those districts where the social pattern promises most resistance.

HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES AND
BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

2) That the Department of Justice and its courts agree that a state plan, begun at once in counties of most favorable circumstances, and building from year to year according to a projected progression, be accepted as meeting the Supreme Court's requirement of "all deliberate speed".

3) That the whole process be projected over, if possible, a fixed term of years -- its length depending upon circumstances in the state.

4) That the following criteria of the social pattern be employed in determining the order in which school districts (in Florida each county is a school district) shall be integrated:

a) The level of urbanization.

b) The level of industrialization, including as a factor the level of trade union organization.

c) The local history of race relations.

d) The number and scope of intergroup relations agencies actively engaged in the county.

e) The editorial attitudes of newspapers in the county according to these three rough measures: Are they pro-integration? Are they in support of "law and order"? Are they anti-integration?

f) Ratio of Negro to White population in the county.

5) That a joint Federal-state task force be established to arrive at an estimate of the order in which the counties, according to these criteria, shall be integrated.

6) That this task force enlist the active partnership of community groups in the counties in developing a community orientation toward successful integration. This partnership to include churches, civic clubs, PTA's, unions, farm organizations, and most importantly, youth groups.

7) That the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, through its Office of Education, agree as part of such a "contract" between state and Federal authorities to assist the counties in recruiting school personnel qualified by temperament and experience to help effect the change to integration with a minimum of friction.

8) That the Department of Justice undertake to assure that such a "contract will be carried forward with maximum legal support under Federal law.

COPY

9) That the state, for its part, undertake to assist in effecting the change by using its influence to eliminate causes of friction and separateness in the daily customs of its communities -- Jim Crow transportation, water fountains, rest rooms, waiting rooms, elevators, theatre seating, hospital services, football games, court procedures and so on in order to help remove the little things which exacerbate Negro feelings on the one hand, and foster a false sense of superiority among white citizens.

10) That serious attention be paid by both parties to this "contract" to the proposal recently advanced by John Orr of Miami, a candidate for the Florida senate, for a student legislature to be elected in the school district to play a major role in effecting successful integration. Orr proposes that such elections be conducted by the school board; that candidates meet two standards: that they stand in the upper third of their classes in scholarship, and that they have their parents' written consent to serve in such a legislature.

COPY

According to the people at the Southern Regional Council, the two Florida counties where optimum conditions now prevail -- according to the six criteria under 4) above -- are Dade (Miami) and Pinellas (St. Petersburg). As the attached map shows, these are not counties with the least Negro population.

If there is merit in this proposal at all, it might prove useful for the Civil Rights Department -- without publicity -- to call a quite meeting of people from the National Council of Churches, the Catholic Social Welfare Conference, the National Community Relations Councils (Jewish), the United Community Chests & Councils, Southern Regional Council, perhaps the National Education Association, maybe even the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the national PTA body, to lay such a proposal before them and invite their participation.

It might be better, on the other hand, to confine AFL-CIO consultation to a single body, say the Council of Churches, since time is certainly running out on this school problem.

Were the courts to accept such a plan, and if Collins is sincere -- as I think we must assume him to be -- then he could certainly score by accepting a proposal in some such terms as these. Indeed, it appears to me that he is in desperate need of a workable alternative to the madness in Arkansas and Byrd's "massive resistance" in Virginia if, as I believe to be true, he harbors hopes of playing a larger political role.

HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES AND
BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL UNION

I will acknowledge that this suggestion will be opposed by all who cry "Never!", and will be criticized by all who demand "Now!". Yet it strikes me as a practical, reasonable solution to a grave national crisis which will take years to resolve at present rates of progress in the states of the Deep South.

William Lloyd Garrison once said of those who counselled "Go slow!" on Abolition: "Gradualism in theory is perpetuity in practice." I'm sure the Supreme Court does not intend its "deliberate speed" doctrine to be translated into perpetuity of the present systems. Here, I think, is a plan gradual enough to meet "moderate" requirements, yet certain enough to reassure those who fear with Garrison.

My experience tells me that social change is likely to take place more effectively the broader the social surface called upon to bear its weight -- hence the emphasis here on community-wide orientation, preparation, partnership.

Should this proposal ever get off the ground, I should think the Community Services Committee might be enlisted by your Civil Rights Committee to help make it work.

At the suggestion of Frederick Routh at the Southern Regional Conference I am sending carbon copies of this letter to Mr. Oscar Lee at the National Council of Churches in New York; to Will Campbell of their southern office in Nashville; and to Dr. Routh himself for their information, with the request that any initiative at all await your reaction.

Please understand that I do not consider this suggestion yet a finished plan. There are many aspects, for example, of Federal activity which might be brought to bear fruitfully in mobilizing maximum resources to bring about the desired result. This is only one citizen's effort to suggest a viable plan. I commend it to you in that spirit, to pursue or not as you see fit.

Fraternally,

Frederick B. Sweet

FBS:jb

COPY

Catering Industry Employee

Official Journal of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL-CIO)

ED. S. MILLER, General President JACK WEINBERGER, General Secretary-Treasurer

MANAGING EDITOR & DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS FREDERICK B. SWEET

Room 1021 • 525 Walnut Street • Cincinnati 2, Ohio • PArkway 1-8164 or 1-8166

October 28, 1958

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Routh:

On September 30 I sent you a carbon of a letter to Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department. During the Miami meeting of the Episcopal Church a couple of weeks ago, I discussed the matter with Mr. Shishkin and learned that for a variety of reasons he felt my proposal to go beyond what would be possible for his department to initiate, and gave me permission to invite others, should they be so inclined, to pursue the matter further.

I then sent the proposal to Charles P. Taft, an Episcopal layman who was present at the Miami meeting, because I understood that both the Bishops and the House of Delegates were even then considering resolutions on the question. It was of course my hope that the suggestion embodied in my letter to Shishkin might be helpful in framing the Episcopalian statement. Mr. Taft informs me that by the time my letter arrived, their plans were so far along that it was useless to try to introduce new conceptions.

Therefore, I am writing to say to you that if there is anything in my proposal meriting an effort to carry it forward, I want you to know that you are free to do with it as you choose. I am sending a similar letter to Dr. J. Oscar Lee at the National Council in New York and to Will Campbell at Nashville, Tennessee.

Cordially yours,

Fred Sweet J.B.

Frederick B. Sweet

FBS: jb

International Association of Machinists

1300 CONNECTICUT AVE. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ADAMS 2-6309

May 17, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

We will be glad to exchange THE MACHINIST for New South. We are adding your name to our exchange list. added to list

We would also appreciate it if you could send a copy of New South regularly to our Vice President J. C. McGlon, 616 Glenn Building, 120 Marietta Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia. Not added to list - Should he be charged?

Sincerely,

Gordon H. Cole ep

Gordon H. Cole, Editor
THE MACHINIST

GHC:emp
cc: J.C. McGlon

May 6, 1958

Mr. J. C. McGlon
Vice-President
International Association of
Machinists
616 Glenn Building
120 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Brother McGlon:

At the request, some time ago, of Gordon Cole, Editor of the Machinist, I am adding your name to the mailing list of our monthly publication, New South. Enclosed is our most recent issue and a copy of Industrialization, Accent on the South which I thought would be of interest to you.

I trust that both current celebrations and negotiations are going well. I add my good wishes for success in both endeavors.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf
Enclosures

International Association of Machinists

1300 CONNECTICUT AVE. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ADAMS 2-6309

Office of
GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
616 GLENN BUILDING
120 MARIETTA STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 7, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

This will acknowledge, with thanks and appreciation, your letter of May 6th advising that you have added our office to the mailing list of your monthly publication, NEW SOUTH.

Thanks also for the enclosed copy of INDUSTRIALIZATION, ACCENT ON THE SOUTH, which I found very interesting. Some of the material it contains, particularly documentation of cheap labor offers as inducements to industry, was originally gathered by various of our members and representatives and published first in THE MACHINIST. Of course we have no pride of authorship on such material; the more people are informed of such practices, the more they can be on guard against them.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

J. C. McGlon
GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

JCM:jj

file Copy

July 17, 1958

List of materials to be sent under separate cover to:

Miss Marjorie Bailey
1300 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.

New South, (most recent issue)

Voting Study

Industrialization: Accent on the South

Script and promotional material on film,

"Face of the South"

Congressional Reprint, Senator Douglas' speech on SRC history and the voting study.

July 17, 1958

PERSONAL

Miss Marjorie Bailey
Education Department
International Association of Machinists
1300 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Marge:

Thanks for your letter of the 15th. Certainly I understand your situation when in Atlanta; I look forward to a visit from you on your return trip here.

Under separate cover I am sending you several SRC publications. The voting study would conceivably have some relation to your situation in Alabama. None of the other materials would be of specific interest to that problem. However, I will shortly have a summary of our recent labor seminar run at Fisk University. I think that it will contain some ideas and approaches which will at least be suggestive of things that can be done, even in a deep South state.

Although the chief weight of the Alabama labor movement has not been very good in race relations terms, the leadership of the Alabama Labor Council is quite exceptional. However, these men operate within the confines of a pretty tight situation. You would be able to get ideas and resource help from such people as Barney Weeks, the President; E. C. Pippin, the First Vice-President who is in charge of legislative affairs; and Leroy Lindsay, the Secretary.

We have worked out a variety of approaches in dealing with the ways in which racial issues affect the labor movement. These approaches have been used successfully in a number of southern situations. If modesty is not offended, I would suggest that a conference with me would justify itself as a preliminary to any

education program in Alabama which relates racial and union issues. Of course, if it is indicated, I would be happy to also serve as a program resource person.

In the last eighteen months we have seen a good bit of loosening up in the labor movement in the matter of practical discussion of racial issues and their importance to unions in the South. It has been of no little value that most of the worst bigots are also staunch anti-union folk as well. This in itself suggests one useful approach; however, it is one which I am personally reluctant to use unless shored up by several other approaches.

I will let other suggestions come from the summary of the labor seminar sessions. It is possible that I will be in Washington sometime during the week of July 28 - probably the latter part of that week. If this turns out to be the case, I will certainly be in touch with you.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

August 21, 1958

Miss Marjorie Bailey
1830 R Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Marjorie:

The Council is deeply appreciative of your interest and the contribution which you sent. Enclosed is our official receipt.

We are not a regular membership organization. The members of the Council are essentially the Board of Directors of the Council - a group of some eighty Southerners of both races and from professional, business, church, and labor affiliations.

Your contribution will make certain that you will receive our monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH, and other materials of interest which we either publish or distribute. Again, our warm thanks for your interest and contribution.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
(Dictated by Mr. Via; signed in his absence)

EFV:ls
enc. receipt.

International Association of Machinists

FOUNDED IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA., MAY 5, 1888

MACHINISTS BUILDING • NINTH STREET AND MT. VERNON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

August 14, 1958

Dear Emory,

Enclosed is a personal donation. I hope that as a result of this the Council will send me some literature now and then. I don't seem to find anything about membership in the pamphlets you sent me, but I suppose $10 is enough.

That was an excellent story about Little Rock in the New South. I am going down there next month -- stewards' training, however.

PA

Marjorie Bailey
1830 R St. NW
Wash. 9, D.C.

Reply on Tape # 3

7/15/58

Tuesday

International Association of Machinists
I.A.M.
Education Dept

Dear Emery,

I got your dues the other day and felt very ashamed that I hadn't written you right after I got back from Atlanta. I got all tied up that Monday morning, missed one plane, and never did get any lunch. However, I hope that the Marietta group will invite me back in three months for a follow-up and then maybe we can get together.

If the Council has put out any pamphlets recently, I wish you would send me a copy. A few things seem to be cooking in the IAM. I would be particularly interested in Alabama, where we have received a request to put on a political education conference to discuss "how to deal with the anti-labor forces that keep injecting the race issue." We don't know what this means, and may very likely not do just this, but I feel quite out of touch with the whole business there. Am I correct in thinking that the (leadership) labor movement in Alabama has been pretty bad on the race business?

If you write me anything on this, mark the envelope personal, since they open all the mail upstairs here.

I am sorry I couldn't come out to your house and meet ~~the~~ your wife, but I hope you understand that I was completely bushed.

Regards,

Marge

I'll send your membership card in a couple of~~x~~ weeks.

John sends his best regards.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Aug 26, 1958

International Association of Machinists

1300 CONNECTICUT AVE. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ADAMS 2-6309

Office of the
GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

Dear Emory -

This is an unofficial request for some assistance of a type I'm sure you like to provide. Under the circumstances, I am asking it on a personal basis - both with respect to my request and with respect to your contact with the individuals involved.

At our recent Wisconsin school we were pleasantly surprised by the attendance of two young IAM members from a lodge in Charleston, South Carolina. It was a new type of experience for them but we let them make their own adjustment. At the very end of the week they sought us out for advice on "how to keep some people in the union from busting the local wide open" on the segregation issue. I guess it's the typical situation - some fellows who are completely devoted to the union (as "southern" in their feeling and thinking as the rest, but basically good union guys) who seeing the issue of national labor support for integration raised on the floor of the meeting, realize its potential for damaging the union, and wonder what they can do to counteract it.

In our conversations with the fellows we didn't get more than started. However, we found them willing to listen and sincerely eager to get a "solution" to this problem. They welcomed the idea of receiving some literature on the subject and of having you contact them personally (mentioning my name) sometime you happen to be in the vicinity of Charleston.

I'd appreciate it, therefore, if you could at least send some literature (perhaps a little at a time) which you feel is appropriate to the situation. Also, is there a chance that you might get to Charleston sometime? If so, I'd be grateful if you send these boys a note. Let me know what literature you do send them or what you might recommend I send. You are undoubtedly a better judge of what a Southerner will appreciate.

Thanks for anything you can do —

Cordially

John Brumm

Virgil Allen
126 B Nixon Ave.
No. Charleston, S. Car.

Joe Camp
3422 Osceola St.
Charleston, S. Car.

(Both are trustees in IAM lodge 183)

Requests for publication?
EFV

Merit Employment

May 1, 1957

Mr. Jacob Seidenberg
Executive Director
The President's Committee on Government Contracts
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Seidenberg:

Would you please send me twenty-five copies each of the "Youth Training-Incentives Conferences Proceedings," and the shorter version of the Conference, "Development of Training Incentives for the Youth of Minority Groups."

It is my understanding from your April Newsletter that these two documents are to be made available to groups such as ours free of charge in limited quantities.

Thanks for giving this matter your attention.

Sincerely,

Amory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Labor - Merit Employment

November 1, 1957

Mr. Francis Hayes
2035 NW 7 Lane
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Hayes:

I am sending under separate cover several pieces of material which may be useful to you in your interest in merit employment. Unfortunately these materials deal primarily with job opportunities and possibilities either in Federal employment or where there is a contract with the Federal Government.

You will perhaps find the material and experience of the American Friends Service Committee more useful for the kind of program you seem to have in mind. Their Job Opportunities Program in their High Point office might be of special interest. I would suggest that you ask for their pamphlet Merit Employment: Why and How and the leaflet Questions and Answers about Employment on Merit. Their addresses are:

Job Opportunity Program
American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadephia 7, Pennsylvania

Job Opportunity Program
American Friends Service Committee
1818 S. Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

If you and your committee could look through these combined materials and make a tentative evaluation of what it is you think you can do in your community it would be wise for you to request from the Southern Regional Council consultative services on a merit employment program.

Mr. Francis Hayes November 1, 1957

You are aiming at a most important area of work, but it is one in which you should make use of all the available experience and professional help. We do have available in our panel of consultants persons of real ability and insight in this field. I wish you every good success in this endeavor and hope that you will soon be in touch with us for further aid.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

cc: John Hope II (Fisk University and Southern Regional Council)*
Frederick B. Routh (Assistant Director, Southern Regional Council)*

* See letterhead above.

Literature sent to Mr. Francis Hayes:

Development of Training Incentives for the Youth of Minority Groups
Prepared by the President's Committee on Government Contracts

Newsletter
of the President's Committee on Government Contracts

Human Relations in Federal Employment
President's Committee on Government Employment Policy

Some Questions and Answers on the Non-Discrimination Policy of the Federal Government

Seven Questions
Presidents Committee on Government Contracts

Third Annual Report on Equal Job Opportunity
President's Committee on Government Contracts

2035 NW 7 Ave, Gainesville, Fla. 10-27-57

Do you have a pamphlet or mimeographed material on procedure of a Merit Employment Committee? I am a member of the Florida Council on Human Relations and one of our local committees hopes to persuade some employers to decide to employ on merit. Mostly they are small business men in this vicinity, but there are a few fairly large, including one sperry corporation plant.

Sincerely,

Francis Hayes

Employment opportunities

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Civil Service Board
City of Grand Rapids
Michigan

January 2, 1958

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR CITY POSITIONS

POSITION	RATE OF PAY	KIND OF WORK
138 HUMAN RELATIONS DIRECTOR	$6864 to $8684 per year	Professional and administrative work in the field of human relations. (See reverse side for Job Prospectus)

QUALIFICATIONS

(1) Three years of successful paid experience in the inter-group relations field and (2) Graduation from a four year college or university with major in the Social Sciences; plus at least one year of specialized graduate work applicable to the above field (See Class Specifications)

PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION

To establish an eligible list from which one or more appointments may be made.

LAST DATE FOR FILING APPLICATION IS Open

EXAMINATION PARTS AND THEIR WEIGHTS

WRITTEN TEST	TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE	ORAL INTERVIEW	PERFORMANCE TEST	SENIORITY CREDITS	MEDICAL
None	60	40	None	None	Pass or Fail

TIME AND PLACE OF EXAMINATION

Applicants found to be eligible will be notified when and where to appear.

HOW TO FILE APPLICATIONS

Applications must be made on forms which may be secured at the Civil Service Board, City Hall, or may be requested by mail.
Applications must be filed in person (unless otherwise stated in this announcement) on or before the last date for filing as noted above.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information about the above and other City positions may be obtained at the Civil Service Board.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD
CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS
MICHIGAN
304 CITY HALL
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

JOB PROSPECTUS

January 2, 1958

- -

Position: Executive Director of the Human Relations Commission

Job Title: HUMAN RELATIONS DIRECTOR

Salary Range: $6864 to $8684 yearly

Appointing Authority: City Manager

Civil Service: Classified service; competitive class.

History and Organization of the Human Relations Commission:
Established by Ordinance in April, 1955. Its 21 members are appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the City Commission. One member is designated by the Mayor as Chairman. Members serve on one or more of the following committees: Education & Recreation; Employment; Housing, Health & Welfare; Legal & Civil Rights. Committees formulate programs and recommendations in their respective areas for approval by the Human Relations Commission. The Commission meets once a month; committees generally meet once between Commission meetings. The first Executive Director was employed in January, 1956, and he resigned in December, 1957. The Executive Director has a full-time secretary. There is also a position of Assistant Executive Director, but no funds were appropriated for this position in the current budget (July 1957 - June 1958) of approximately $15,000. The Executive Director's office is located in the City Hall.

Typical Activities of the Executive Director During 1956 and 1957.
Gave over 100 talks; investigated complaints of discrimination; administered educational programs for teachers, police officers and the general public; prepared publications; wrote bi-monthly reports on Commission activities; supervised several research projects; advised governmental and civic agencies.

HUMAN RELATIONS DIRECTOR

NATURE OF WORK

This is professional work involving administrative responsibility in the field of human relations. The employee is responsible for the development and implementation of a program of (1) investigation, education and counseling in matters involving discrimination against minority groups; (2) activities leading to the integration and to the attainment and preservation of the civil rights of minority groups; (3) research and analysis of problems affecting the racial and ethnic groups of the community.

The employee works within the areas of activities determined by the policies of the Human Relations Commission. Supervision is exercised over one or more employees.

EXAMPLES OF WORK (Any one position may not include all of the duties listed, nor do the listed examples include all tasks which may be found in positions of this class.)

Makes investigations of problems affecting minority groups and writes reports on findings; documents cases.

Prepares and delivers speeches on matters relating to minority groups interests.

Performs research and evaluates data.

Makes recommendation on policy matters to the Human Relations Commission.

Engages in conferences and performs mediation service in cases involving the civil rights interests of minority groups.

Cooperates with boards, commissions and organizations that are engaged in activities affecting minority groups.

Performs related work as required.

REQUIREMENTS OF WORK

Extensive knowledge of the psychological and social forces involved in the integration of minority groups into the economy and culture of a community.

Thorough knowledge of the economics forces at work in the community that affect the welfare of minority groups.

Thorough knowledge of community resources that can be utilized to further the objectives of the Human Relations Ordinance.

Thorough knowledge of civil rights legislation.

Ability to maintain objective standards in the evaluation and handling of cases requiring official action.

Ability to work with people.

Ability to collect and analyze social and economic data and to prepare reports.

Ability to speak and write effectively.

DESIRABLE EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING

Three years of successful paid experience in the intergroup relations field.

Graduation from a four-year college or university with major in the social sciences; plus at least one year of specialized graduate work applicable to the above field.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD
City of Grand Rapids, Michigan

Application for Examination and/or Appointment to the position of

.....Grade.....

Instructions: Answers must be in ink in the handwriting of the applicant. Application must be presented in person by applicant.

FURNISH PHOTOGRAPH

FURNISH a recent photograph of yourself, not a group photograph, proof, or snapshot, and not larger than 2 in. square.

1. Mr. Mrs. Miss (First name) (Middle) (Maiden, if any) (Last)

2. Street and number or R. D. No.

City or post office (including postal zone), and State

3. Legal or voting residence (State)

4. Home telephone

5. Date of birth (month, day, year)

7. ( ) Married ( ) Single

8. Height without shoes ft. in. Weight lbs.

Ident. No. .....

Appl. Filed .....

Notice of Examination .....

Date of Examination .....

Notification of Standing .....

Score .....

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing "X" in proper column	YES	NO
9. Are you a citizen of the United States?		
10. Within the past 12 months, have you habitually used intoxicating beverages to excess?		
11. Since your 16th birthday, have you ever been convicted or fined, or imprisoned, or placed on probation, or have you ever been ordered to deposit bail, for the violation of any law, police regulation or ordinance (excluding minor traffic violations for which a fine of $25 or less was imposed?) If your answer is "Yes" list all such cases under item 24, below. Give in each case (1) the date; (2) the nature of the offense or violation; (3) the name and location of the court; (4) the penalty imposed, if any, or other disposition of the case. If appointed your fingerprints will be taken.		
12. Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence? If your answer is "Yes," give complete details in item 24.		
13. Have you ever been discharged or forced to resign for misconduct or unsatisfactory service from any position? If your answer is "Yes," give in item 24 the name and address of employer, date and reason in each case.		
14. Have you ever been barred from examination by the United States Civil Service Commission?		
15. Have you any physical defect or disability whatsoever? If your answer is "Yes," give complete details in item 24.		

Indicate "Yes" or "No" answer by placing "X" in proper column	YES	NO
16. Have you ever had a nervous break-down? If your answer is "Yes," give complete details in item 24.		
17. Have you ever had tuberculosis? If your answer is "Yes," give complete details in item 24.		
18. Does the City of Grand Rapids employ any relative of yours? If your answer is "Yes," show in item 24 for EACH such relative: (1) full name; (2) present address; (3) relationship; (4) department or agency by whom employed and (5) kind of appointment.		
19. (a) Were you ever in the United States Military or Naval Service during time of war?		
(b) Is the word "honorable" or the word "satisfactory" used in your discharge or separation papers to show the type of your discharge or separation?		
(c) Was service performed on an active full-time basis, with full military pay and allowances?		

(d)

Date of entry or entries into service.	Date of separation or separations
Branch of service (Army, Navy, M. C., C. G., etc.)	Serial No. (If none, give grade or rating at time of separation)

IF YOUR ANSWERS TO THIS QUESTION (NO. 19) INDICATE THAT YOU ARE ENTITLED TO VETERAN PREFERENCE YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO FURNISH OFFICIAL EVIDENCE OF SEPARATION FROM YOUR LATEST PERIOD OF ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING TIME OF WAR.

(If you need extra space for the following items, use more paper the size of this application)

20. (a) EDUCATION: Circle highest grade completed elementary or high school.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Did you graduate? ☐ Yes ☐ No.

(b) Name of high school

Location

Name and location of college, trade, or technical school	Dates attended		No. years completed		Kind of course	Did you graduate	
	From —	To —	Day	Night		Yes	No

21. Are you now, or have you ever been a licensed member of any trade or profession (such as electrician, radio operator, pilot, etc.)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If so indicate kind of license, State, and period covered by the license.

Form No. 1013 1M

(over)

22. EXPERIENCE: In the space furnished below give a record of every employment (including periods of military service) and every period of unemployment since you first began to work. Use as many lines as you need for each job. Describe any training or experience in the military service which may be related to the position for which you are applying. Start with your present job and work backwards to the first job you ever held. Give name you used on payroll if different from that given on this application. If you have never been employed, state that fact in the space below.

WHEN EMPLOYED		RATE OF PAY	TITLE OF POSITION AND NATURE OF WORK	BY WHOM AND WHERE EMPLOYED
From — (Mo. and Yr.)	To — (Mo. and Yr.)		Give job and any machines, instruments, or tools you used. Describe each job in enough detail to show your qualifications. Use as many lines as you need.	Give name of person, firm or corporation owning or conducting the business, and city, State, and street address of business.

23. REFERENCES: Put an "X" in the margin beside the name of each employer listed above whom you wish to use as a reference. Also list in the space provided below the names of three persons living in the United States and not related to you, preferably persons with whom or for whom you have worked, who have knowledge of your experience and fitness for the position for which you are applying.

FULL NAME	BUSINESS OR HOME ADDRESS (Give complete address, including street and number)	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
1.		
2.		
3.		

24. SPACE FOR DETAILED ANSWERS TO OTHER QUESTIONS (INDICATE ITEM NUMBERS TO WHICH ANSWERS APPLY).

ITEM No.		ITEM No.	

Enter here amount of lowest salary for which you will work.

$.....

I certify that the statements made by me in this application are true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are made in good faith. I understand that false statements herein are sufficient grounds for rejection of this application. I understand that my statements herein are a material consideration in case of appointment.

Date_____ Signature of applicant_____

(over)

Civil Service Board
CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS
304 City Hall
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

GRAND RAPIDS
JAN -3 '58
MICH.

U.S. POSTAGE
03

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

FILE COPY

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

February 20, 1958

To: Ruby Hurley
Art Levin
Harold Fleming
Harry Alston
Jean Fairfax
Tartt Bell
John Hope, II

The general consensus regarding the meeting on merit employment problems is as follows:

Tuesday
~~Wednesday~~, February 25th, 9.00 a.m.
through lunch
Board Room, Atlanta University, 223
Chestnut Street, S.W., Atlanta

I would suggest that it is appropriate for Tartt Bell to continue as informal chairman of the session.

Seidenberg could not attend as you all know, but was friendly to the idea. In his stead we will have George O. Butler, Director of Education and Joseph R. Houchins, Compliance Officer.

Tartt's reminder is well put that we come prepared for this meeting in terms of potential or existing cases, forseeable problems, and with ideas for increased cooperation and utilization of the President's Committee.

February 24, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Tartt Bell

From: Emory Via

Tartt, one other thing regarding the interagency employment meeting.

I think it would be a good idea to make some reference to the fact that each of the agencies has had some hand in the meeting, that the planning was loosely coordinated, and therefore communications had been received by agency people and by the President's Committee from a variety of persons. This indicated no cross-purposes but just the "mutuality" of the effort. For example, the President's Committee people heard from AFSC and SRC and had at least some contact with the Urban League to my knowledge.

I think a word along these lines might ease the Committee personnel as well as the other agency representatives.

File

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM May 15, 1958

From: Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Re: SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT IN FEDERAL AGENCIES IN THE SOUTH

We would like to determine the extent and character of employment of Negroes by the Federal Government in several Southern cities.

To secure this information, we are asking someone in each locality who knows the community to talk with a few key contacts who know the situation in a given Federal Agency either from their relation with it or because of their employment by the agency.

Attached are suggestions of persons with whom you may wish to be in touch so that you can pool your resources, contacts, and energies to make for an easier and more comprehensive job.

We are interested in discovering the number of Negroes employed in each agency in clerical, supervisory, administrative, technical, or professional capacities. We are not particularly concerned with the number of Negroes employed in janitorial or labor services, but such information may be useful if it is readily available.

The following suggestions may be helpful:

1. Check the listing of Federal establishments in the telephone directory under "United States Government."

2. List the agencies and their main subdivisions.

3. Consult with your key contact persons as to who would be knowledgeable about each agency.

4. Check the patterns in civilian hiring on any military installations in your area.

5. If a Negro is hired as a "race relations adviser," for example in the housing agencies, please indicate this when known.

6. When checking the Labor Department, you may wish to determine the number of Negroes working in the State employment service who receive pay from the Federal Government.

7. Indicate any agencies in your area on which you have no report.

This survey can be of real service in increasing employment opportunities. If you can share the responsibilities with a few others it should not be an unmanageable job. We are working against a deadline of May 30th - but information received by June 6th would be of use to us.

Please indicate on the enclosed card whether or not you can assume responsibility for this job.

Labor, migratory

May 15, 1951

Mr. Sam Liss
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farmers Home Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sam:

Thanks a lot for the copy you sent me of the Report on migratory labor.

I had already read it and was delighted to see what a thoroughgoing and honest job it was.

I had picked out your name as one who had helped -- and I doubt not, helped a lot -- with it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er

Citizens Committee on Migratory Labor

OF THE NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE

May 20, 1952

Dear Friend:

We have asked Senator Humphrey to send you a copy of the Report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor.

It is all good reading, but we should like you to note especially Chapter XII: "A Coordinated Policy and Program for Migratory Farm Labor." This chapter also contains the Commission's Recommendations.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Robert D. Smith

Canon Robert D. Smith, *Chairman*

HUdson 7933 1751 N Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.

Labor / Migratory

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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1952 JUL 18 PM 2 45

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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CT YQB072 DL PD=YQ CLEVELAND OHIO 18 143P=

GEORGE MITCHELL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

RECEIVED JUL 18 1952 Southern Regional Confe

PLEASE WIRE MR B D MURPHY CARE OF PLATFORM DRAFTING COMMITTEE CONRAD HILTON HOTEL CHICAGO, ILLINOIS URGING INCLUSION OF PLANK IN DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM PLEDGING ACTION ON BEHALF OF MIGRATORY WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE IN LINE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS OF PRESIDENT TRUMANS COMMISSION ON MIGRANT LABOR=

ELIZABETH S MAGEE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

February 3, 1954

Mr. Kenneth Pohlman, Assistant Director
Welfare Fund
United Mine Workers of America
Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Dear Kenneth:

Our Council gets mighty useful help from various unions. Steel, Auto, ILG, Rubber, the A. F. of L., and the Sidney Hillman Foundation. If I wanted to apply to the United Mine Workers itself (I assume not the Welfare Fund), where should I start in? Should I write Mr. Lewis direct?

Bill Mitch in Birmingham has known us and liked us a long time and would speak well of us I think.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh

May 2, 1956

Mr. O. A. Knight
President
Oil, Chemical and Atomic
Workers International Union
AFL-CIO
P. O. Box 2812
Denver 1, Colorado

Dear Mr. Knight:

We are still hoping that when your Executive Board meets it will want to help the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by GSM/signed in his absence

May 1, 1956

On March 26, a letter was received, dated 3-22-56, from the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, P.O. Box 2812, Denver 1, Colorado, stating that your previous letter of March 16 was placed in file for the next regular meeting of the board. O.A. Knight, president, said he would advise you of their decision when session completed.

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Home: #2 Carey Avenue, Home phone:
Frankfort, Kentucky 3-0055

~~Kentucky Council, Chairman~~

W.H. Perry, Chairman

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union

O. A. KNIGHT
PRESIDENT

AFL CIO

P. O. BOX 2812
PHONE AMherst 6-0811
DENVER 1, COLORADO

March 22, 1956

RECEIVED MAR 26 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have before me your letter of March 16 requesting a donation to the Southern Regional Council, Inc. For your information, all matters of this nature must be cleared by our International Executive Board.

I am, therefore, placing your letter in the file for the next regular meeting of the Board. I will advise you of their decision following completion of the session.

Very truly yours,

O A Knight

O. A. Knight, President
OIL, CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC WORKERS
INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL-CIO

OAK:dd

March 16, 1956

Mr. C.A. Knight, President
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' International Union
1840 California Street
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Mr. Knight:

The Southern Regional Council asks your International Union to see if it can make us a donation of one thousand dollars this year.

The Southern Regional Council descends out of the work begun in 1919 by the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation. It took this new name and new friends in 1944. It took me on as Executive Director in 1947, coming with a gap of a year or two from a job as Southeastern Regional Director of the CIO-PAC. The Southern Regional Council tries to get people within the South -- white and Negro -- to meet and work together on solutions of our common problems. In thirty-five years at the job we have accumulated a good many friends and some channels for getting things done. We have been steady friends to organized labor -- and they to us.

Two or three years ago, after a period of near starvation, we got substantial help from The Fund for the Republic, set up by the Ford Foundation. And with that help we have got going in each of the twelve Southern States a State-based, independent race relations agency. They call themselves typically the Tennessee Council on Human Relations or Alabama Council on Human Relations or Texas Commission on Race Relations. Pretty much all of them have leaders of organized labor on their Boards. They employ paid staffs and they work to produce a climate within which white and Negro interests can grow in freedom and friendly understanding across the State. They are being useful right now in Texas in trying to set up a situation in which the State AFL-CIO conference can be unhampered by segregation.

I wrote Mr. Meany not long since that I went last summer to a training school in Fayetteville, Arkansas. About the third evening the boys got together in an off-the-record session with a little beer. At 11:00

at night a hard-bitten Cajun from Louisiana said, "I see it. The same ___ ___ ___'s ___ ___'s that put these right-to-work laws over on us are the guys that say the colored kids can't come to school with ours." I told Mr. Meany that the Southern Regional Council agrees but it has to watch its language.

We are a truthful body; educational and not propagandist; and we are respected all over the South for being willing to say what needs to be said. I don't say we are popular all over the South but I do say we are listened to.

Like anybody helped by a foundation we have to raise astronomical sums in order to qualify for each successive year's foundation help. This year we have to put together at least $55,000 from private sources!

The Churches help us and labor helps us. The Methodists and the Northern Presbyterians and the Southern Presbyterians and the Episcopalians and two or three more all give us money in goodish lumps. Steel gives us a thousand. The Auto Workers give us a thousand. The AFL for the last three years has chipped in a thousand. The CIO long gave us a thousand a year. ILG gives us five hundred. The Rubber Workers help us. And so on.

Paul Christopher, nowadays the Regional Director for Tennessee and Kentucky for the AFL-CIO, has for years and years been a member of our Executive Committee and one of my most trusted friends.

Obviously we have some effect in preparing the ground for greater success for all of the unions and for your union.

I know that union treasuries are often these days hard-pressed. But at the same time you know that we are in the midst of a grave and difficult situation in the Southern States. Our forces, State by State, are your friends; and we ask you to be ours.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Copy: Paul Christopher

July 16, 1956

Mr. Jack Knight
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers
1840 California Street
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Knight:

At the time the leaflet came out with your statement on racial matters within the Oil Workers' Union, I was in correspondence with George Guernsey, and suggested to George that our Southern Regional Council could usefully get out up to 2,000 copies of the statement. That was in June. George now writes me July 12th that I should address you directly for copies of the statement.

I would still like to get out as many up to 2,000 as you can spare.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Labor - OCAWIU

March 6, 1957

Mr. E. D. Swisher
Vice President
Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union
1840 California Street
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Brother Swisher:

I have just had word from Dial Murphy in District 9 that he will not be able to attend our labor conference next week after all, for he had really planned to be with us. We are aware of your union's interest and work in the area of race relations as they affect unions, and would very much like to have a representative of the union with us.

I am sending an invitation directly to Forrest H. Craig in Pasedena, Texas, and H. J. McClain in LaMarque, Texas, in case either of them could make the conference. We would be most happy to have either of them or someone else of your choice attend. We would welcome any action on your part regarding this matter. In talking with Ben Segal, we agreed that since time was so short I should go ahead and mail an invitation to these two staff men.

As of now our conference quota has been reached and we have representatives coming from UAW, Steelworkers, ILGWU, Brewery Workers, CWA, URWA, Pullman Porters, State-County-Municipal Employees, and TWUA.

I believe the last time I saw you was when I was on the staff of Roosevelt University and we worked a week institute program for the United Chemical Workers.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA

AFFILIATED WITH CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

ROOM 1800 608 South Dearborn Street WEBster 9-5343 CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

DISTRICT No. 9 • 113 WALTON ST., N. W. • CYPRESS 7891
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED DEC 14

December 11, 1953

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell;

We have heard many words of appreciation for the good clarity of your presentation to our First District 9 Anti-Discrimination Conference. It was the boiled down consentration of a great deal of historical ~~and expression~~ research and did just the thing we wanted it to do -- set the whole question in historical perspective.

We are urging copies of "The Schools and the Courts" upon all the Local officers of our district.

Best wishes for a pleasant Christmas.

Cordially yours,

Jack Telfer

John H. Telfer
Program Coordinator
District 9

JHT:rh
Enc.

Voted unanimously by the Executive Board of the United Packinghouse Workers of America - CIO District 9, May 29, 1954.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT'S ANTI-SEGREGATION DECISION.

1. Whereas the UPWA has always stood patriotically for abiding by the laws of our land as interpreted by the courts; and

2. Whereas our Union has been pioneering in the Anti-segregation and anti-discrimination struggle for many years; and

3. Whereas the elected delegates to our UPWA Conventions have voted again and again to support our Union policies aimed at ending segregation in the plants, schools and communities of America;

4. Now, therefore, be it resolved that we welcome and endorse the recent, historic, unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States abolishing legal segregation in the public schools as in line with America's democratic traditions; and

5. Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to every Local in UPWA District 9; and

6. Be it further resolved that we call upon the Locals of District 9 to pass similar resolutions of endorsement and that they form delegations to carry these resolutions to local School Boards with assurances that we will support the School Board's moves to conform to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision by opening the schools to all children without segregation or discrimination.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **MILDRED FLOWERS**

July 24, 1958

Materials sent to H. L. Alston
UPWA - AFL-CIO
Chicago

Negro Voter in the South
May and June New Souths
Segregation Costs - Wall St. Journal
Reprint
John Popham's, N. Y. Times reprint
Accent on the South - Ben Segal
C. R. Reprint

M. A. Wright speeches:

"Public Ethics..."
"Segregation versus the Space Age"

PAV } FYI
JCJ
Please Return

July 24, 1958

Mr. Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator
United Packinghouse Workers of America
AFL - CIO
1800 Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Harry:

It's good to hear from you in your new position. I was sorry you got away without my having a chance to extend personal good wishes to you in your new duties.

JC

I am sending you separately some of the Council's publications which you might find helpful as background on Southern conditions. I am also adding your name to our complimentary mailing list for New South and other occasional materials.

Enclosed with this letter are minutes of the last two Southern Interagency meetings, as well as a directory of organizations participating. It would be fine indeed if we could look forward to return visits from you at future conferences. I will see that you receive notice of them.

P.A.

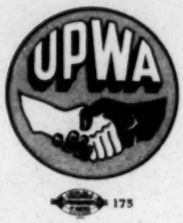
Call on us anytime we can be of any help to you.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 3

Rcd 7/18/58



UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

July 16, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
39 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am sure that you are surprised at hearing from me at this date. Frankly, I had planned to write you before now, however, due to a number of pressing things here at the office, and my traveling schedule, I have been delayed in writing you.

In checking through our materials here at the office, I find that we are short on some information pertaining to conditions in the south. At your convenience, I would appreciate your sharing with me samples of available materials which you think would be helpful to us in the area of human relations. A recent bulletin from the AFL-CIO Education Department made reference to your pamphlet, "The Negro Voter in the South." Be sure to enclose a copy of this. Current and periodical reports of conditions in the south would be greatly appreciated.

In addition to the above, I would be interested in knowing about some of the programs that have been proposed by the Southern Regional Council and its associated agencies.

For some time I have thought about the regional meetings which I attended during my tenure with the National Urban League. I have discussed this matter with Russell Lasley, and he is interested in receiving information relative to the composition of the group that I met with, as well as the type of programs and activities suggested by this group.

Although I am personally familiar with the meetings referred to above, I have no material to share with him regarding the same. Fortunately or unfortunately, I left all the material that I had compiled at the Urban League.

As a result of going over the requested material with Mr. Lasley, there may be a possibility of my participating in some of the future meetings planned by the agencies working in the south.

Incidentally, a copy of the roster of agencies working in the south would also be appreciated. Here's hoping that you have not exhausted your supply or this roster.

In pulling the material together for me, please feel free to throw in anything that you feel will be of service to us.

Hoping that I will be able to make a return visit to Atlanta in the near future, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Harry

Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator

HLA:jj

August 5, 1958

Mr. Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator, UPWA
1800 Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Harry:

I'm sending you separately three sample copies of our pamphlet "The Negro Voter in the South." It is available in quantities of fifty or more at 20¢ per copy.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:ls

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

July 31, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your kind letter of July 24 and the enclosed minutes on the conferences held in Atlanta with the attached list of organizations and personnel in the Southern region. The day after your letter arrived, we received the other material which you shared with us.

The July-August issue of the AFL-CIO Education News and Views mentioned your pamphlet, "The Negro Voter in the South," as excellent material for discussions on conditions in the South. At the present time we are preparing material for two labor education schools in our District No. 5. For our information, I would appreciate your sharing with me sample copies of the aforementioned pamphlet. Also I would like to know whether or not it would be possible for us to get 200 copies of the same. If so, at what cost? After looking at the sample copies, members of the Program Department may decide that they would like to include such material in our student workbooks.

May I hear from you regarding the above at your ealiest convenience?

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Alston

Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator

HLA:jj

50 copies
200

July 28, 1954

Mr. Richard Durham
United Packinghouse Workers of America
1800 Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Durham:

Your best bet is Highlander Folk School at Monteagle. Can you work that out?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFFILIATED WITH CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

July 26, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mr. George T. Guernsey, CIO's Associate Director in Charge of Education, has referred us to you in our quest for a camp, preferably located in the South, at which to hold our annual Staff School for a two-week period some time during October or November.

We would need living and classroom accommodations for approximately 40 of our staff members at reasonable rates and on an interracial basis.

If you are acquainted with any such camps which would be available at that time of the year, we would certainly appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Richard Durham

Richard Durham
National Program Coordinator

RD:mh

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1954
Southern Regional Council

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

August 14, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your letter of August 5 and the copies of "The Negro Voter in the South." At this point we are not able to purchase large quantities of the pamphlet. However, the sample copies will be displayed and used as reference material.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry Alston
Program Coordinator

HLA:jj

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

October 10, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am sorry that I will not be able to attend the Interagency Conference, due to an assignment that will keep me on the west coast for a couple of weeks.

However, I would like to receive a copy of the minutes when they are run off.

Rec'd 12/2/58

I appreciate receiving notification of the meetings, and hope that I shall be able to attend in the future.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Alston (jj)

Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator

HLA:jj
oeiu #28 afl-cio

COPY

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
1800 Transportation Bldg.
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

January 13, 1959

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Fleischman:

Pursuant to your note of December 10, 1958 to President Helstein, we are pleased to enclose Check No. 9 in the amount of $200.00 made payable to the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

This represents our contributions for the financial needs in Front Royal, Virginia and are hopeful that this will be of assistance in securing tutoring services for the displaced Negro children in Front Royal.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

s/ G. R. Hathaway
Secretary-Treasurer

GRH:jan
ocim 28

Enclosure

March 20, 1959

Mr. Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator
United Packinghouse Workers
1800 Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Harry:

I am sorry to be so slow in acknowledging your last two letters.

First, I should report that we haven't yet received our supply of the Pogo reprints; when we do I shall see that you receive a sample copy. We have shelved the idea of the Arkansas Gazette reprint; instead I send you the enclosed leaflet, which includes a brief summary of the Arkansas findings, though it deals primarily with Georgia.

Secondly, I appreciate your keeping me posted on the difficulties raised by Georgia McMillan's request. George seems to have gotten unnecessarily temperamental; I trust your good letter made it clear to him that the difficulties are not of your making.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFFILIATED WITH CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEBSTER 9-5343

February 25, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from George McMillan, which I want to share with you, and my reply to him.

As a matter of explanation, I share with you also the following:

After receiving your letter regarding McMillan, I wrote the National Urban League for clearance. This I did because I felt obligated to the League, since the report would deal with my assignment as an Urban League staff person. Nelson replied indicating that he saw no objections to my pulling material together for McMillan.

Before I was able to complete the material for McMillan, I received a letter from Julius Thomas, Director, Industrial Relations, of the NUL, requesting that I refer McMillan to his office rather than write the material for him myself.

In view of the above, I feel obligated to comply with J.A.'s request.

Realizing that McMillan may contact you about his problem, I thought I should at least bring you up to date on what has happened on this project.

Sincerely yours,

Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator

HLA:jj
Enclosures

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFFILIATED WITH CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

February 25, 1959

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McMillan:

I regret that you have been delayed in pulling together the material you desire for your book, particularly the material dealing with the Urban League's contact with DuPont through me as one of the persons who worked with this company.

I think that my previous correspondence with you will indicate that I have no objections to writing the data for you. However, I trust that you will understand my position, as a former employee of the National Urban League. The only reason I have declined to share this information is that Mr. Thomas requested that you secure it through his office.

I sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to secure the information you desire from Mr. Thomas without any further delay.

Sincerely yours,

Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator

HLA:jj

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 239
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

February 18, 1959

Dear Mr. Alston:

This letter in reply to yours of February 16, 1959, is the 23rd letter that has been written in regard to my query about the Urban League's negotiations with du Pont and AEC at the Savannah River Plant.

I have written Mr. Thomas, however, as you suggest.

Am I to understand that you are not going to write that memo for me? I think you ought to do it if for no other reason than as a fitting climax to all the correspondence I went through to get the idea cleared.

Sincerely,

Mr. Harry L. Alston
United Packging house Workers
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFFILIATED WITH CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

February 18, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I would like to have sample copies of the following publications -- mentioned in the Minutes of the Mass Media Committee of the CCD -- as soon as they are available:

1. POGO AND THE SPEAKEASY SCHOOLS -- reprint, Walt Kelly.

2. Arkansas Gazette -- Report on the effect of the desegregation controversy on economic conditions in Arkansas.

Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Harry

Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator

HLA:jj

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

March 23, 1959

Dear Harold:

Please pardon this informal note. Our staff is snowed under with work and I want to get this off today.

Thanks for your reference to "Pogo". Also, for the attached copy of Montgomery's report. John sent me a copy of the letter which arrived just prior to my departure to Canada. The content of the report was used to a good advantage in Canada. They were quite surprised to find that such a detailed breakdown had been made on the cost of discrimination. I also used some of Elsner Roper's material to a good advantage.

I note from Nelson Jackson indicated that some material or statement had been sent to Mc Millan. Here's hoping it meets with his desire.

Sincerely Yours
Harry.

March 20, 1959

Mr. Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator
United Packinghouse Workers
1800 Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Harry:

I am sorry to be so slow in acknowledging your last two letters.

First, I should report that we haven't yet received our supply of the Pogo reprints; when we do I shall see that you receive a sample copy. We have shelved the idea of the Arkansas Gazette reprint; instead I send you the enclosed leaflet, which includes a brief summary of the Arkansas findings, though it deals primarily with Georgia.

Secondly, I appreciate your keeping me posted on the difficulties raised by George McMillan's request. George seems to have gotten unnecessarily temperamental; I trust your good letter made it clear to him that the difficulties are not of your making.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

May 1, 1959

Congressman Francis E. Walter
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Walter:

The Chicago Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its last board meeting expressed by resolution its confidence in the integrity and loyalty of the incumbent officers and directors of the United Packinghouse Workers of America.

In this action the Chicago Branch took cognizance of the announcement that the House Committee on Un-American Activities would shortly conduct hearings in the matter of alleged Un-American control in the union of the United Packinghouse Workers of America.

The Chicago Branch Board recited its recognition of the support the UPWA gives to civil rights causes, at both national and local levels and the massive cooperation it gives to civic programs designed to improve the condition of living and the dignity in way of life of minority groups. Because of its vigorous fight against segregation of races it has attracted many enemies who overlook the corrective housecleaning the incumbent officers and directors have accomplished. The UPWA not only preaches adherence to human rights principles but practices them within its own organization. Three members of its International Board are Negro. One of its Vice Presidents is a Negro. Two of its District Directors, with jurisdiction over mid western and south western states, are Negro. All of its contracts with employers contain anti-discrimination clauses.

It would be regrettable if this organization were deterred in its outstanding performance of improving conditions of employment for an important segment of our population and from its collateral support to improvement in man's privelege to walk with dignity among all his fellows without distinction as to race or religion.

Very truly yours,

S/

Theodore A. Jones, President
Chicago Branch, NAACP

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

May 1, 1959

Honorable Francis E. Walter
Chairman, House Committee on Un-American Activities
House Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that the House Committee on Un-American Activities has subpoenaed some present or former members of our union to appear at your sessions on May 5, 6 and 7, we have felt it appropriate to transmit to you a brief statement of the position of our union.

We represent, as you are perhaps aware, over 100,000 employees in the meat packing industry and others in related industries. If you are familiar with the history of the meat-packing industry, you know it as one with the history of back-breaking labor and oppressive, soul-searing working conditions which earned for it the designation "the jungle".

In the two decades since we came into existence, we have written a proud history of our own. We have built a record of economic improvement for packinghouse workers, and we have built a genuinely democratic union, widely respected for its honesty and integrity and one which is, we are convinced, free of outside influence, Communist or any other. We hold a respected position in the ranks of labor and in the communities in which our members reside.

We are particularly proud of our status in the Negro communities of the nation. A relatively substantial proportion of our membership is Negro and our union has evidenced its special interest in and concern with the problems of the Negro people. Negro leaders have risen, on their merits, to positions of importance in our ranks, and we have applied our energies actively to the task of eliminating discriminatory practices in American life.

In this history of achievement, many, many people have played their roles--thousands of rank and file members, local, district and national officers and staff employees. Those individuals included among your subpoenaed witnesses who presently hold district or local office or who are currently on our field staff are among those who are recognized by our membership as having made, over many years, unselfish and consistent contributions to the growth and performance of our union. So far as their records of performance show, they have passed the test of service to the needs of our members - organization of the unorganized, negotiation of contract improvements, honest and effective grievance presentation.

Our union was born in the midst of the distress and disillusion of the depression and post-depression years of the 1930's and 1940's. In the light of the background of the industry, the economic and social tensions of the times and the bitter opposition of the packing companies to our efforts at organization and improvement of conditions, it would have been strange indeed if among the packinghouse workers there were none who turned to one or another of the utopian panaceas held out from various sources to the disillusioned: communism, socialism, technocracy, single-tax programs, and all the rest.

Before our union was very old, therefore, it was faced with a fundamental choice of procedures. It could have embarked upon a program that might have led to bitter internal conflict, diverting energies urgently needed for the task of providing economic improvements for the packinghouse workers. Our membership developed a different program, one which we believe to be in the best traditions of our nation. There was never the slightest question or possibility of yielding control to a Communist group or any other ideology. But we felt that the challenge of Communism could best be met not by a civil war certain to blunt the union's collective bargaining effectiveness, but by demonstrating that a positive and democratic brand of unionism would produce results, thereby defeating the attractions of Communism by undercutting its ground.

We believe our program was right for the packinghouse workers. We know that it worked.

Our union has, over the years, established its position on Communism. Our union is firmly on record in its opposition to Communism -- and all similar forms of authoritarian doctrine. Our union has adopted as official policy the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Codes. No member of the Communist Party is or will be permitted to hold elective or appointive position in our union. For the implementation of this policy, the union has established, from its Executive Board, a committee to investigate situations involving possible violation of these Codes and a Public Review Commission of disinterested, prominent citizens, to assure that our procedures are effective to maintain integrity and democracy in our union.

The path by which we reached our present position may not be the one which others have followed or would have prescribed. Perhaps members of your Committee would disagree as to our choice of paths - and we respect their right to disagree. We ask only the same respect for our right to our opinion as to the rightness of our course. We firmly believe that the result in our union proves that our forefathers' faith in the principles of the Bill of Rights was well founded.

In enforcing our policies today, we are, of course, concerned with the present and the future. We do not feel that we serve any useful purpose by seeking to dredge up the muck of a dead past. If there are in our ranks persons with a Communist past, their present adherence to the democratic principles of our union represents a symbol of the victory of democratic philosophy over totalitarianism, and we see no purpose in placing them in the public pillory.

In our enforcement of our policies, we will, of course, give appropriate consideration to relevant evidence presented to your Committee as we would to similar evidence from any source. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that your Committee's decision to conduct these hearings happens to coincide in time with certain other developments.

A rejected and disgruntled former officeholder has been engaged in an effort to revive the long dead Communist issue, as it affects our union, in what appears to us to be a frantic effort, unquestionably doomed to failure, to foist himself back on to a membership which has rejected him. There is also some evidence which suggests that he is acting for another union which is suspected of having hopes of gobbling up the membership of our organization. Finally, your hearings happen to come at a time when we are about to enter upon negotiations with the major packing companies, as the current three year term of contracts throughout the industry approaches expiration. Pressing problems of plant shutdowns, mass layoffs, technological unemployment, inadequate pension and severance pay clauses, and many others claim the attention of our members and leaders. The sudden revival of long dead issues obviously plays into the hands of the packing companies.

Under these circumstances, you will understand, I am sure, the feeling among many of our members that your hearings may, without any such intent on your part, serve to aid some few who may wish to create a misleading public impression of our union. We are confident, in all frankness, that our record of performance in the public interest is so clear and so well understood by those most directly concerned, that our union's public stature will readily withstand any such attack.

Very truly yours,

Ralph Helstein

Ralph Helstein
President

rh/amc

Statement by.....

N.O. Calloway, M.D., President
Chicago Urban League on.....
UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Since the recent announcement of these hearings, which seem to center on activities of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, the Chicago Urban League has had inquiries about its relations with this Union and has been reviewing its pertinent experience, particularly in the area of the United Packinghouse Workers' civic activities.

I should note, in this respect, that we've had an excellent opportunity to observe these activities. Our own role as a planning and coordinating agency keeps us in close touch with many community organizations, including the labor groups, so that we're quite able to assay their records in the field of community betterment. This applies especially to the Packinghouse Workers Union, both the International and its Local, District #1, because of their concern with many problems of mutual interest.

What we have seen here, gives ample evidence that this Union ranks very high as an active force for the good of the community. Its interest in the general health and welfare of all Chicago's citizens, its activities in the field of housing, education, hospital services, and other civic problem-areas, has been strong, intelligent and highly cooperative. From this standpoint, we think it might well be cited as an example for labor unions in general.

We've been asked too, about political indications, if any, which we might have observed in the Packinghouse Workers' activities. Here I say that, at no time in our many close contacts with both the International and the Local, have we seen any indication of unwholesome activities or of departure from democratic principles and procedures.

So, having in mind our responsibilities as a coordinating agency whose job it is to build city-wide cooperation in numerous areas of concern, I feel that, as President of the Chicago Urban League, I am duty-bound to report that, based on my total contacts with this Union, I have a high opinion of its civic activities.

NOC:ptp
5/1/59

United Packinghouse Workers of America, afl-cio
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois
WEbster 9-5343

Leslie Orear, Director
Publications Department

FOR RELEASE A.M. PAPERS
Monday, May 4, 1959

The United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, today made public a unique review of its history, philosophy and success in developing civil liberties and a militant economic program which have defeated all efforts at Communist infiltration.

Entitled "Democratic Unionism....A Successful Program", the UPWA's 11-page statement of principles is being widely distributed throughout the union, among government and public officials, and among community leaders in various sections of the country.

Appearing just before the House Committee on Un-American Activities opens hearings in Chicago (May 5-7) at which a number of members of the union are being called to testify, the union statement expressed confidence that to the very best of its knowledge the union is free of any Communist influence.

The UPWA, the statement declared, "is not dominated" by Communists or Communist sympathizers; its officers "are not Communists"; there are no Communists on the executive board, or "to the best of our knowledge, on our staff"; Communists "do not now have and will not gain positions of responsibility and trust in this union." If the union receives "valid information of Communist infiltration, we shall investigate and take appropriate action", in line with the union's constitution, policy statements and adherence to the AFL-CIO constitution and codes of ethical practices.

The UPWA, the statement pointed out, will continue, as it has been in the past, to be "an outspoken union, a militant union, a democratic union, a non-conformist union, a frequently controversial 'maverick' union, a union devoted to our American principles and traditions, a union as proud of the enemies it has made as it is of the vastly greater number of friends it has won."

Noting that the union came into existence during the depression of the 1930's the UPWA said the prevailing economic distress of that decade caused many meat packing workers to lose "confidence that a democratic solution to their economic problems was possible....it would have been strange indeed if there were no communists, socialists, single-taxers, technocrats and utopians in the ranks of our union."

Through the years, the union statement continued, "there was never the slightest question or possibility of yielding to Communist control; but to have adopted the policies of coercion and repression urged by some was, we felt, unnecessary, improper and unwise in the light of the background and need of our union."

(more)

"Our decision," the UPWA said, "was that the challenge of the Communists....could best be met....by demonstrating that a positive and democratic brand of unionism would produce results, thereby defeating the Communists by under-cutting their ground, and by a process of attrition, robbing them of their followers and destroying their bones.

"We believe that program was right for the United Packinghouse Workers. We know that it worked in the United Packinghouse Workers.

"....We declined to be pushed by the McCarthys and others who demanded a conformity of word and stance in fighting totalitarianism. We demanded the right to proceed in our own way, on our own schedule, within the framework of our own constitution, and with unshaking devotion to the principles of the Bill of Rights....

"We felt sure that through the expression of all points of view, we would see the gradual coming together of those diverse outlooks into a common, but not conformist, philosophy of democratic action hindered by Communist or any other ideology. And it happened."

The union said that ex-Communists in the UPWA are symbols of the union's "victory over totalitarianism". It added that "we see no purpose in placing them in the public pillory."

"An expedition into ideological archaeology" by the House UnAmerican Activities Committee will, the union predicted, "be of service to none but the enemies of militant unionism for packinghouse workers." It noted that the hearings precede by only a few weeks the opening of contract negotiations with the major meat packing companies.

The union voiced pride in the "tangible successes" won by the UPWA: improved wage rates and working conditions; health welfare and pension programs; greater job security; and other improvements.

The UPWA said it is "equally proud of our intangible successes...the advances that have done so much to improve the moral and spiritual life of the workers in our industry. We are proud to have 'lived democracy' as well as to have 'talked democracy'".

The UPWA noted the union's reputation for "honesty and integrity" as a source of "pride and of strength", and added that the "corruption which has eroded the ideals of some trade unions has never threatened UPWA."

The UPWA's "practical achievements" in the field of civil rights has won it "national acclaim", the union said. "We know of no union in any industry that surpasses the record of the UPWA in eliminating discriminatory practices against members of racial or religious minorities."

(more)

Referring to recent criticism by a former vice-president, Mr. A.T. Stephens, concerning the union's civil liberties philosophy and its consequences, the UPWA declared: "We have nothing to hide: our conscience is clean; our pride in our union is great".

Noting that in attacking the union's leaders, "Mr. Stephens has had to re-write a lot of history", the UPWA statement said Mr. Stephens declined to run for re-election in 1958 when he found he had lost the support of "old antagonists" and of "old allies as well". It charged that what Mr. Stephens now interprets as an alleged "Communist menace" he had "previously been denouncing as a 'Negro bloc.'"

# # # #

File

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

May 4, 1959

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in sending to you the enclosed pamphlet, "Democratic Unionism... A Successful Program", which relates the economic and social gains which our union, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, has been able to achieve in recent years.

We are particularly proud of the fact that, proceeding in our own way, with a militant economic program and with deep regard for the fundamental American principles of civil liberties, our union has been able through the years to achieve great successes for the men and women of the meat packing industry--while at the same time defeating every effort at Communist infiltration. We are proud of the record of our union in raising living standards, safe-guarding free speech, attacking bias and discrimination, and in besting the philosophy and program of totalitarians.

This statement of our position has been prepared because of our natural pride in our union's achievements, and because we have been under attack from a disgruntled former officer of our union. In addition, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has chosen this time to conduct hearings at which a number of members and former members of the United Packinghouse Workers have been called to appear. The circumstances suggest that our union is in danger of being placed in a false light--one that can do only injustified harm to our members, and may sow needless confusion in the minds of our friends.

No acknowledgement of this document is necessary. If you have comments on it or questions, we should of course be delighted to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Helstein

Ralph Helstein,
President

RH:pm

Democratic Unionism

A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM

reported to the public
by the United Packinghouse Workers
of America, AFL-CIO

This is a report to the public from The United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

We are proud of our union.

We are proud of our tangible successes . . . the contracts signed, the pay raises won, the working conditions improved, the health and welfare and pension funds we have negotiated. These have produced immeasurable benefits for the men and women who work in the meat packing and related industries.

We are equally proud of our intangible successes . . . the advances that have done so much to improve the moral and spiritual life of the workers of our industry. We are proud to have "lived democracy" as well as to have "talked democracy."

We rejoice for what we have been able to accomplish in the field of civil rights, even as we know there is much yet to be done.

We take deep satisfaction in the fact that our union is a "free speech" organization in a period when eminent citizens voice concern about the deadly hand of conformity afflicting so much of our society.

We are proud, finally, that our program of democratic action has been its own reward; proud that spokesmen for the philosophy that there is no alternative to society's problems other than the totalitarian way have lost out in the competition for the minds of working men and women. Our success as a democratic organization has indeed restored the confidence of many who once could see no hope in democracy.

The process of winning economic gains and building a genuinely democratic union has not been an easy one over these two decades. It

has sometimes produced sharp clashes and bitter words. Yet today, in the UPWA, there is—to borrow a phrase—"unity in the leadership, solidarity in the membership" as never before.

Nevertheless, there are critics of our union—some acting with vengeful or other malicious purposes, others on the basis of misinformation—whose words may provide a distorted impression of our methods or beliefs.

So that the public may have a basis for judgment of the facts and appreciation of our position, the United Packinghouse Workers of America presents this brief statement of a record and a body of principles which we believe merits understanding and support.

A Democratic Tradition

The United Packinghouse Workers of America came into existence as a constitutional outgrowth of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee which had been created by the CIO in 1937.

From the very beginning the membership has insisted that the UPWA be democratic in form and in spirit. The UPWA is a union in which the membership actively participates; there is no spirit of "let the business agent do it" in the UPWA. The philosophy that the union belongs to the members, that the officers must be the servants rather than the masters of the membership, is our very foundation.

The UPWA Constitution reflects that spirit. It defines our organization as one which "unites all workers in our industry on an industrial basis with rank-and-file control, regardless of craft, age, sex, nationality, race, color, creed or political beliefs consistent with democratic processes . . ." It adds that our union must "be big enough to encompass all groups and all opinions."

In 1947 the UPWA supplemented its constitutional objectives with this statement of devotion to democratic ideals:

"We believe that our nation can achieve these ideals (of a better life) through our existing institutions, and we reaffirm our unshakable faith in its process. Those who, for whatever reason, attempt to influence our actions in other directions will receive no aid or comfort from us . . . We will make our own decisions free from all outside interference . . . The surest way of protecting our way of life is to give our people a program for peace, progress and plenty that is superior to any offered elsewhere."

Through the years, the United Packinghouse Workers of America has sought to practice those constitutional ideals and objectives—and our union has thrived, our members prospered.

We have approximately 140,000 members, in the U.S., Canada and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. We have raised wages steadily, so that today the average employee of the meat packing industry earns $2.56 an hour—three, four, almost five times as much as he brought home in his paycheck 21 years ago. Pension and health and welfare programs protect over 100,000 members. The accomplishments of UPWA in the economic field compare favorably with those of any trade union in America.

The Record on Civil Rights

In the field of civil rights, our union has won national acclaim for its practical achievements. We know of no union in any industry that surpasses the record of the UPWA in eliminating discriminatory practices against members of racial or religious minorities. It is fundamental to our strength and unity that each and every member realize that there are no second-class citizens in the union.

Time and again the anti-discrimination program of the UPWA has been hailed by leading figures in the labor movement, by public officials, by professional sociologists and social workers and by leaders of minority groups. Indeed, we are the only union yet to have been awarded the Dorie Miller Trophy for outstanding "contribution to the field of human and race relations", an award we share with the U.S. Department of Defense and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, among others.

Honesty and Integrity

The reputation of the UPWA for honesty and integrity is another source of pride and of strength.

Corruption which has eroded the ideals of some trade unions has never threatened UPWA. We have fully endorsed the Code of Ethical Practices adopted by the AFL-CIO, and our International Board has indeed gone far beyond its minimal requirements.

A five-man committee of the Executive Board has been established with specific instructions

to investigate any situation involving possible violation of the Codes. Furthermore, the union is now in the process of establishing an Advisory Review Commission of public citizens, not connected in any way with the union, to assure that our procedures are effective to maintain integrity and democracy in our union.

That is our record. It has won us respect in the labor movement, in the communities where our union has membership, and throughout the nation at large.

Criticism and Attack

Nevertheless, our union has occasionally been subjected to criticism and attack.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, for instance, will be holding hearings in Chicago May 5 and 6, and has subpoenaed some employees and some current and former district and local officials of our union.

In addition, a former vice-president of the UPWA, Mr. A. T. Stephens, has filed a lengthy statement with the AFL-CIO containing attacks upon the leadership of our union and our union's policies with respect to civil liberties as they relate to communism.

We have nothing to hide; our conscience is clean; our pride in our union is great.

The UPWA is not dominated by Communists or Communist sympathizers. The officers of the United Packinghouse Workers are not Communists. There are no Communists on our Executive Board. There are no Communists on our staff, to the best of our knowledge. Communists do not now have and will not gain positions of responsibility and trust in this union.

If at any time our union receives valid information of Communist infiltration, we shall investigate, and take appropriate action. Officers or officials of our union who appear before governmental investigating committees or agencies have the right, of course, to take any position which the Constitution and laws of this country allow them, and because of our profound faith in the democratic principles of our nation our union will affirmatively protect those legal and Constitutional rights. At the same time, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, in accordance with the AFL-CIO Code of Ethical Practices, will make such investigation and findings of its own as are necessary and proper, and will take such appropriate action within the framework of our policies as the facts warrant.

In 1952, the United Packinghouse Workers of America adopted this statement of policy: "We affirm our opposition to all forms of totalitarianism, including fascism, communism and any other authoritarian group. We affirm our faith in the democratic process."

That statement is wholeheartedly endorsed by the officers and staff of our union, and by the United Packinghouse Workers of America collectively.

Why, then, is the House Committee on Un-American Activities questioning members of our union? How can a former officer make extensive allegations questioning our union's position on Communism?

The Background of the Union

A brief examination of UPWA's history may offer some clues.

The UPWA was a product of the "jungle" that was once the meat packing industry; it came into existence in the special climate of the 1930's and the 1940's.

The economic distress caused by the depression bred many who, on the basis of their own experience, had lost confidence that a democratic solution to their economic problems was possible. Conditions in the meat packing industry were particularly conducive to that loss of faith. It would have been strange indeed, if there were no communists, socialists, single-taxers, technocrats, and utopians in the ranks of our union.

Before our union was very old it was faced with a fundamental choice of procedures. The union could have taken the path of coercion —as some, indeed, demanded. The dominant group at any time—and at no time was the dominant group of Communist pursuasion—could have embarked upon a program of bitter internal conflict, diverting energy more fruitfully devoted to providing economic improvements for the workers.

Like some groups we could have deprived our minority dissenters of membership rights and ousted them by fiat; but the UPWA felt that the democratic principles and traditions of our nation and of our union called for a different approach. There was never the slightest question or possibility of yielding to Commun-

ist control; but to have adopted the policies of coercion and repression urged by some was, we felt, unnecessary, improper and unwise in the light of the background and need of our union.

The method followed was less spectacular, more open to misunderstanding. It required patience, time and leadership. It was, moreover, a thoroughly American method.

Our decision was that the challenge of the Communists, to the extent that it posed a problem, could best be met not by a civil war certain to blunt the union's collective bargaining effectiveness, but by demonstrating that a positive and democratic brand of unionism would produce results, thereby defeating the Communists by undercutting their ground, and by a process of attrition, robbing them of their followers and destroying their bases.

It Worked

We believe that program was right for the United Packinghouse Workers. We know that it worked in the United Packinghouse Workers.

It certainly was not the "easy" way to handle the problem, but we are confident it was the best way for our union.

In the process, many observers and many participants failed to understand what we were doing. They were angry or perplexed because our union often did not conform to more typical patterns of Communists and anti-Communists. We declined to be pushed by the McCarthys and others who demanded a conformity of word and stance in fighting totalitarianism. We demanded the right to proceed in our own way, on our own schedule, within the framework of our own constitution, and with unshaking devotion to the principles of the Bill of Rights.

Freedom of speech is precious in our union. Freedom of speech, we recognize, implies the right to be wrong, or even down-right silly. Through the years, we in the UPWA, like other mortals, may have been wrong and sometimes foolish in what we have said. We know that the democratic process is above all a great educator. We felt sure that through the expression of all points of view we would see the gradual coming together of those diverse outlooks into a common, but not conformist, philosophy of democratic action unhindered by Communist or any other ideology. And it happened.

Daniel Webster once said: "Discussion is the anvil on which the spark of truth is struck." Packinghouse workers know the wisdom of that statement. To the extent that there were those of Communist persuasion in the UPWA, the influence of their philosophy declined—perhaps too slowly for the tastes of some, but none the less steadily. That decline was the result of debate and analysis of each issue as it arose—as part of our exercise of free speech and free discussion. Through that debate, rank-and-file members saw clearly the contrast between our way and the Communist way—between free speech and the denial of the democratic principles to which our union has been pledged.

What former Communists there may be in our union are symbols of our victory over totalitarianism and we see no purpose in placing them in the public pillory. An expedition into ideological archaeology by the Un-American Activities Committee in its Chicago hearings will, we fear, be of service to none but the enemies of militant unionism for packinghouse workers, and we cannot refrain from observing that the Committee's inquiry precedes by only a few weeks the opening of contract negotiations for the first time in three years with the major meat packing companies.

History Rewritten

In recent months, a former Vice President of our union, Mr. A. T. Stephens, has made a series of attacks against the UPWA. Let the record show that Mr. Stephens was not, as he now claims, "purged". He declined to run for re-election in 1958 when it became apparent that he had lost the votes not only of old antagonists, but of old allies as well. Since his departure, our ranks are more united than at any previous time.

In attacking the leaders of the United Packinghouse Workers, Mr. Stephens has had to rewrite a lot of history.

Mr. Stephens, the newly self-proclaimed anti-Communist crusader, was in fact for some years a very vigorous exponent of the "civil libertarian" principles which he now attacks. Mr. Stephens' preoccupation with the game of power politics led him to a dead end at our International Convention in 1958. His departure, as has already been noted, resulted in a welcome "relaxation of tensions", permitting

a more unified leadership than we have ever known in the past to address itself to the pressing problems of the membership.

But the "cloak and dagger" habits of a power oriented politician are hard to break, and Mr. Stephens is still at it. He has compounded a witches' brew of mouldy affidavits, sinister suppositions and malodorous irrelevancies. Mr. Stephens had full opportunity, at the 1958 Convention, to speak whatever was on his mind. But this would have been an awkward argument to make before delegates who knew that for the previous eight years it was Mr. Stephens, alone, who held under the terms of the union's constitution, "full power to appoint and discharge international representatives and field representatives" — delegates who knew, too, that Stephens had never been slow to exercise that power. Those delegates knew, too, that what he now purports to see for his present purposes as a Communist menace, he had previously been denouncing as a "Negro bloc".

In Summary

This, then, is the story of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO; an outspoken union, a militant union, a democratic union, a non-conformist union, a frequently controversial "maverick" union, a union devoted to our American principles and traditions, a union as proud of the enemies it has made as it is of the vastly greater number of friends it has won.

Through the years we have served our members; helped improve the communities in which they live; brought better conditions to one of America's most basic industries; struggled to expand civil rights and civil liberties, not only for our members but for all Americans.

In building our union, in developing and strengthening its democratic system, we make no claim to infallibility. Of course, we have made mistakes in the past; of course, we will make other mistakes in the future. But there is no mistake about our objectives: to help build a better, democratic, stronger America; to make certain that the employees of the meat packing industry enjoy their rights and privileges.

We believe, further, that our country stands at the threshold of its greatest opportunity.

The potential is here for vast gains in mankind's constant struggle against poverty, illness, ignorance, intolerance.

America and the world are moving toward the conquest of space. We have the equally serious responsibility to use our technology and understanding of the social sciences to achieve for the first time in the history of mankind a decent life for average people.

With other men and women of good will, the members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America will gladly cooperate in contributing their skills and their democratic spirit to helping build a better future.

Issued by the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

608 S. Dearborn, Chicago. May, 1959

115

The Des Moines Register
Founded 1849

Democratic Unionism

The United Packinghouse Workers of America this week issued a "report to the public" which deserves wide attention. It affirms principles of "democratic unionism" to which all unions should subscribe but which some, notably the Teamsters Union, do not.

The report was issued just in advance of the hearing which the house committee on un-American activities opened Tuesday in Chicago. The committee is probing into "Communist" influence in the union. On that point, the U. P. W. A. said that to the very best of its knowledge the union is free of any Communist influence.

The report notes that the union came into existence during the depression of the 1930s and did have its troubles with Communist members. The report says:

"The economic distress caused by the depression bred many who, on the basis of their own experience, had lost confidence that a democratic solution to their economic problems was possible. It would have been strange indeed, if there were no Communists, socialists, single-taxers, technocrats and utopians in the ranks of our union."

The union says it met the threat of Communist control by a thoroughly American method.

"Our decision was that the challenge of the Communists, to the extent that it posed a problem, could best be met . . . by demonstrating that a positive and democratic brand of unionism would produce results, thereby defeating the Communists by undercutting their ground, and by a process of attrition, robbing them of their followers and destroying their base.

"We declined to be pushed by the McCarthys and others who demanded a conformity of word and stance in fighting totalitarianism. We demanded the right to proceed in our own way, on our own schedule, within the framework of our own constitution, and with unshaking devotion to the principles of the Bill of Rights."

The union points proudly to its accomplishments in collective bargaining. It has 140,000 members, the average employee in the packing industry earns $2.56 an hour, and most packing employees have the benefit of pension, health and welfare programs.

The union also boasts of its unquestionably splendid record in the field of civil rights. It has been a leader in eliminating discriminatory practices based on race or religion.

The union also points proudly to the fact that it has been free from the corruption which has tainted some big unions. It gave full endorsement to the code of ethical practices adopted by the A. F. L.-C. I. O. It also has established a five-man committee to investigate any situation involving possible violation of the code and is establishing an advisory comimttee of citizens, not connected with the union, to help maintain integrity and democracy in the union.

The union also is proud of the fact that it is one in which the membership participates actively. "There is no spirit of 'let the business agent do it,' in our union," says this report.

The union concedes it has made mistakes in the past and will make them in the future.

"But there is no mistake," it says, "about our objectives: to help build a better, democratic, stronger America; to make certain that the employees of the meat packing industry enjoy their rights and privileges."

We would not attempt to pass judgment on all of the union's claims, on whether the un-American committee is justified in holding its present probe or on the position of the union in contract negotiations to begin soon. But we do commend the union for its record in civil rights, in clean unionism and, especially, in affirming so forcefully its faith in democratic processes and the American way of life.

United Packinghouse Workers of America AFL-CIO
608 South Dearborn, Room 1800
Chicago, Illinois
WEbster 9-5343

Leslie Orear, Director
Publications Department

PRESS RELEASE

The following letter was received from Joseph B. Meegan, Executive Secretary of the BACK OF THE YARDS NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL, on May 6, 1959:

Mr. Ralph Helstein, President
United Packinghouse Workers of America
A.F. of L. - C.I.O.
608 South Dearborn Street

Dear Mr. Helstein:

Our attention has been called to the fact that the House Un-American Activities Committee has scheduled hearings in Chicago this week which involve some of the Chicago area leaders of your Union. At this particular time we feel it fitting and proper that the Back of the Yards Council issue a statement concerning our opinion and feelings with reference to this issue and your Union.

From the beginning and through the past twenty years, United Packinghouse Workers of America AFL-CIO has been, and is, a vital and important member of the Back of the Yards Council. The Packinghouse Workers Union has long been dedicated to the titanic task of correcting the economic inequities which had long prevailed in the meat packing industry; conditions of twenty years ago which today would seem unbelievable. To this end the Packinghouse Workers Union has written their extraordinary record of success. They have brought economic justice to our people. We in Back of the Yards are proud to have played a part in helping to achieve this essential step in our mutual objective - to bring to our people dignity, faith and a devotion to our America.

Under the leadership of President Ralph Helstein, the United Packinghouse Workers of America AFL-CIO has made tremendous contributions to the welfare of the members of its Union, and to their communities. We have been deeply impressed by the fearlessness and the courage the Union has displayed in meeting the issue of race relations and discrimination, particularly concerning the Negro people. United Packinghouse Workers of America are certainly far in the forefront in the Trade Union field in giving public demonstration, by power of example, as a model of democracy and a bulwark against discrimination. They have reflected those qualities present in our best American traditions, which are so extraordinarily exemplified in the person of their President - Ralph Helstein.

Under these circumstances, we regret the airing of old issues and charges no longer germane to a healthy, forward-looking, completely American trade union under its present competent and patriotic administration.

Sincerely yours,

S/

Joseph B. Meegan
Executive Secretary

United Packinghouse Workers of America AFL-CIO
608 South Dearborn, Room 1800
Chicago, Illinois
WEbster 9-5343

Leslie Orear, Director
Publications Department

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, May 7, 1959

President Ralph Helstein of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, said today:

"The House Committee on Un-American Activities has heard testimony from three witnesses who officially admitted they left the Communist Party in 1948 and 1949.

"It is unfortunate that statements by a number of organizations which work closely with the United Packinghouse Workers of America did not find their way into the Committee record. The United Packinghouse Workers of America is proud of the testimonials to its patriotism, democracy and service to the best ideals of the community which have been voiced within the last few days by such organizations as the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Chicago Urban League, and labor groups, including the Cook County Industrial Union Council. These organizations and the individuals in their leadership are certainly more familiar with our views and activities than the three witnesses before the Committee.

"Thirteen present or former members and officials of the UPWA have testified under oath that they are not members of the Communist Party.

"When the hearings opened, I expressed confidence that there are no Communists in the leadership of the UPWA or, to the best of my knowledge, on our staff or in the leadership of local unions.

"The hearings have confirmed that belief. The hearings have further supported the correctness of our view that, by relying on free discussion and emphasizing the values and principles of democracy in our union, we have long since succeeded in eliminating any question of Communist influence in our organization.

"Nevertheless, an official committee of the UPWA Executive Board will, as soon as a transcript of the hearings is available, carefully study the record of the hearings and make appropriate recommendations.

"In doing so, we will be guided by the policy of the UPWA and by the policy and the Codes of Ethical Practices of the AFL-CIO. It should be pointed out that the AFL-CIO Codes and policy statements specifically recognize the validity, in our democratic system, of the use of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

"We recognize the protection against possible tyrany which is vested in the Fifth Amendment. If, however, the Fifth Amendment was used not for personal protection against self-incrimination, but to shield present activities subversive of our union's Constitution and best interests, we will take all necessary action to protect our union in keeping with our opposition to all form of authoritarianism."

United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO
608 South Dearborn, Room 1800
Chicago, Illinois
WEbster 9-5343

Leslie Orear, Director
Publications Department

FOR RELEASE P.M. PAPERS, Friday, May 8.

Reverend J.H. Jackson, President of the National Baptist Convention and Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, on the eve of his departure for a trip to the Middle-East, issued the following comments upon conclusion of hearings held in Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"For a number of years I have been aware of the fine contributions being made by the United Packinghouse Workers of America not only to the well-being of working people but, of special interest to me, to the advancement of the welfare of the Negro people of this country.

"It was a matter of real concern to me, therefore, to note the announced intention of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to conduct hearings on charges of alleged Communist influence in this organization. It would be a real disservice to the community to have the fine work of an honest union impeded by undeserved adverse publicity.

"Now that the hearings have been concluded, I am forced to declare that there was no reasonable basis for holding them in the first place. Two or three witnesses who admit that they have no first-hand knowledge later than 1949 have asserted that a number of individuals were Communist Party members before that time. A number of the individuals so names, having been subpoenaed, have declared under oath that they are not now and for some time past have not been members of the Communist Party, but have declined to discuss their affiliation of by-gone years. The national leadership of the union has declared its confidence that there is no current Communist influence in the union, and the record of performance by this union in the cause of democracy appears to support that confidence.

"I must express my sincere regret, therefore, that the Congressional Committee has chosen to create the occasion for misleading newspaper reports. I hope that the union will continue with unabated vigor its fine record of contribution to the protection of Negro and labor rights in this country."

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

May 8, 1959

To All Local Unions

Greetings:

We recently notified you of the fact that the House Un-American Activities Committee had scheduled hearings for May 5, 6 and 7 affecting our union. These hearings have now been held, and we wish to keep you advised.

It is now more obvious than ever that our union is being subjected to a continuation of the attacks of former Vice-President A.T. Stephens, apparently aided and abetted by some who think they can help another union gobble up our membership.

But, as you will note from the enclosed statement issued by President Helstein at the close of the hearings, we think that the testimony confirms our belief that the Communist question in our union is a thing of the dead past--even though Stephens and the Committee would like to revive it. Our principles of free discussion have paid off, so that today, by the procedures of democratic unionism and without coercion, our union stands on the firm ground of devotion to free democracy, free from Communist influence.

You would not have guessed this, however, from the streamer headlines and the vicious distortions in the Chicago papers this week. Since some of this may have found its way into your local papers, you may be interested in the enclosed copies of statements issued by various organizations that know us well.

In the mean time, let's not take our eyes off the big job immediately ahead: the Wage-Policy Conference starting June 1, and the negotiations right after that.

Fraternally yours,

Ralph Helstein
President

Adopted April 22, 1959

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

The Cook County Industrial Union Council reaffirms its faith in the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, as a respected and trustworthy member of the labor community and of this city of Chicago.

The United Packinghouse Workers have won the respect of the Cook County labor movement and the respect of employers. Its devotion to democratic ideals, its record of integrity are widely known.

Organized in the dark days of the depression, the United Packinghouse Workers was faced with a dismal heritage of economic exploitation, inter-racial distrust, despair and doubt that life could be made better for the men and women who work in the meat packing industry of this city.

Through the initiative of the United Packinghouse Workers and the loyalty and unity of its members, great improvements have been achieved. Wages and working conditions are vastly better. The civil and economic rights of minority groups have been strengthened. The men and women of the packing industry have found an opportunity to share the benefits of the American way of life.

This record of achievement by the leaders and members of the United Packinghouse Workers has been, in the opinion of this body of labor, a noteworthy contribution to our democracy. The United Packinghouse Workers of America has been able, because of its record, to overcome the fears, the doubts, the cynicism of those who disrupted democracy. Today, we are convinced...on the basis of our knowledge of this union and its leaders...that communism and other alien "isms" have no influence, power or prestige among the Packiinghouse Workers.

The Cook County Industrial Union Council, whose long anti-Communist record is amply known, believes that no good, and much possible harm, can derive from a public resurrection of old political fights and deviations among some members of the union.

It would be most unfortunate if a Committee of the U S Congress were to permit itself to be used by a disaffected former officer of the Packinghouse Workers as an instrument to further his selfish personal ambitions and grudges, to the detriment of the union and its members.

What is important, and what should be gratifying to every right thinking American, is the upward progress of the packinghouse workers and their union; their contribution to a better life for an important sector of the Chicago population; and for their devotion and record of service to democracy's cause.

* * * *

RECEIVED MAY 20 1959

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

May 18, 1959

Dear Friend:

Newspaper reporting of recent hearings by the House Committee on Un-American Activities into alleged communist "influence" in the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, has created a highly distorted and false picture.

Our statements and other communications to the press, made in an effort at clarification during and after the hearings, received scant attention or were ignored. Accordingly, we take the means of this letter to correct the picture insofar as possible.

The official transcript will not be available for several days; but based on the notes of observers we wish to make the following points:

1. No policy, program or action taken by this union was alleged to have been the product of communist influence.

2. All three of the Committee's witnesses whose testimony was turned into such dramatic headlines had, by their own admission, left the Communist Party by or before 1949 and were testifying to knowledge of the Communist Party affairs only with respect to a period ending a decade ago.

This is equally true of the witness Poskonka, unveiled with such a flourish by the Committee, who admittedly was disassociated from the Communist Party in 1948 and thereafter performed his functions in so-called "communist front" organizations.

3. The alleged "saturation" of UPWA with communists--good for an opening day headline--on examination became 20 individuals (some of whom are no longer in the industry) named by the Committee's three witnesses as Party members some ten years ago in an industry which then employed approximately 20,000 in the Chicago area alone.

4. The 13 of those so named who were subpoenaed declared under oath that they are not members of the Communist Party. The hearings disclosed no evidence of current or even recent Communist membership or influence.

Yet the Chicago newspapers, in the spirit of the sensationalism of the McCarthy era, chose to focus on the refusal of the Committee's targets to discuss their affiliations of bygone years, petitions they may have signed or similar matters, a refusal based upon the Constitutional privileges of the Fifth Amendment.

Witnesses brought before this Congressional Committee, the history of which indicates an unfortunate inclination to engage in individual harassment rather than legislative inquiry, are given no opportunity to cross-examine "accusers" and are uncertain of what entrapment may lie in seemingly innocent questions. Such persons may fall precisely within the pattern of victims of the misuse of governmental power for whom the privilege against testifying against oneself was created.

It can be observed, moreover, that persons who might have no reluctance to testify with respect to themselves, and yet do not wish to be cast in the role of informer upon former friends and associates, may choose to invoke their own privilege against self-incrimination rather than to destroy others; for one who waives the privilege with respect to himself will find that refusal to name others may lead to contempt proceedings.

The resolution adopted at the AFL-CIO convention in 1957 states that invocation of the Fifth Amendment before a legislative committee or other public body is not by itself grounds for disciplinary action by the union. However, labor is concerned with the substance of any charges of corruption or misuse of office made against a union officer; therefore the Fifth Amendment's use will not grant to the individual immunity from a trade union investigation of the facts.

We in UPWA are in accord with this declaration of AFL-CIO policy and will act in that light.

Our union respects the Bill of Rights and feels that it bespeaks an Un-American disrespect for the U. S. Constitution to attach any opprobrium to the invocation of any right which the Constitution confers.

These principles happen to be especially pertinent under the present circumstances which indicate that this sudden eruption of interest in a Communist issue, which belongs only to the long dead past in our union, is the product of special motivations of antagonism to our organization.

The Committee's hearings come at a time when a disgruntled former officer of our union who failed of reelection at our May, 1958 convention has engaged in a series of attacks upon us. One of the "accusing" witnesses has been for the past nine years an organizer for a rival union, an organization which we learn has been active in this situation in several respects in apparent anticipation of benefitting from a hoped for disruption of our union.

Moreover, at least one major meat packing company has already shown a remarkable alertness to the opportunity for slander now available to it in its efforts to block organizing campaigns in which UPWA is engaged at several of the Company's plants.

It is regrettable that the Un-American Activities Committee chose to inject itself into this kind of intra-labor conflict and, perhaps unwittingly, to allow the use of its processes for vindictive, private ends. Under such circumstances it is thoroughly understandable that witnesses would be unwilling to undertake legal risks against which the Constitution affords protection.

Lest there be any doubt, our union has made a clear declaration of its opposition to Communist doctrine. We have adopted and are enforcing the Ethical Practices Codes, including the ban on office holding by Communists. We have established special machinery, including a subcommittee of our International Executive Board and an Advisory Review Commission drawn from the public to assure the application of the

principles of democracy and integrity which underlie the codes. When the transcript of the hearings is available, it will be referred to these channels for examination.

Our concern is compliance with the codes and our own declared policies. If there are any persons in our ranks who have made a sincere transition from a prior search for social solutions in Communism to a present recognition of the basic values of democracy, then such individuals are symbols to the victory of democratic ideals over authoritarian doctrine.

We gratefully thank the many leaders and members of organizations that issued statements of support based on their long association and intimate acquaintance with our organization, among them the Rev. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, Joseph Meegan, secretary of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council, the Cook County Industrial Union Council, the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, and others.

We assure all our friends in and out of the labor movement that the internal strength of the UPWA has not been affected by the slanderous distortions of fact so widely broadcast. Through a long history of struggle our members know their union well, know that it has ever been dedicated to the best interests of the membership and to the growth of democracy and free trade unionism. We will continue to add our contribution to the welfare of this nation.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to communicate with us.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Ralph Helstein
President

Russell B. Lasley
Vice-President

G. R. Hathaway
Secretary-Treasurer

Frank W. Schultz
Vice-President

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This material is for your information.

RECEIVED MAY 20 1959

Sincerely,

Harry Alston

Democratic Unionism

A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM

reported to the public
by the United Packinghouse Workers
of America, AFL-CIO

This is a report to the public from The United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

We are proud of our union.

We are proud of our tangible successes . . . the contracts signed, the pay raises won, the working conditions improved, the health and welfare and pension funds we have negotiated. These have produced immeasurable benefits for the men and women who work in the meat packing and related industries.

We are equally proud of our intangible successes . . . the advances that have done so much to improve the moral and spiritual life of the workers of our industry. We are proud to have "lived democracy" as well as to have "talked democracy."

We rejoice for what we have been able to accomplish in the field of civil rights, even as we know there is much yet to be done.

We take deep satisfaction in the fact that our union is a "free speech" organization in a period when eminent citizens voice concern about the deadly hand of conformity afflicting so much of our society.

We are proud, finally, that our program of democratic action has been its own reward; proud that spokesmen for the philosophy that there is no alternative to society's problems other than the totalitarian way have lost out in the competition for the minds of working men and women. Our success as a democratic organization has indeed restored the confidence of many who once could see no hope in democracy.

The process of winning economic gains and building a genuinely democratic union has not been an easy one over these two decades. It

has sometimes produced sharp clashes and bitter words. Yet today, in the UPWA, there is—to borrow a phrase—"unity in the leadership, solidarity in the membership" as never before.

Nevertheless, there are critics of our union—some acting with vengeful or other malicious purposes, others on the basis of misinformation—whose words may provide a distorted impression of our methods or beliefs.

So that the public may have a basis for judgment of the facts and appreciation of our position, the United Packinghouse Workers of America presents this brief statement of a record and a body of principles which we believe merits understanding and support.

A Democratic Tradition

The United Packinghouse Workers of America came into existence as a constitutional outgrowth of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee which had been created by the CIO in 1937.

From the very beginning the membership has insisted that the UPWA be democratic in form and in spirit. The UPWA is a union in which the membership actively participates; there is no spirit of "let the business agent do it" in the UPWA. The philosophy that the union belongs to the members, that the officers must be the servants rather than the masters of the membership, is our very foundation.

The UPWA Constitution reflects that spirit.

It defines our organization as one which "unites all workers in our industry on an industrial basis with rank-and-file control, regardless of craft, age, sex, nationality, race, color, creed or political beliefs consistent with democratic processes . . ." It adds that our union must "be big enough to encompass all groups and all opinions."

In 1947 the UPWA supplemented its constitutional objectives with this statement of devotion to democratic ideals:

"We believe that our nation can achieve these ideals (of a better life) through our existing institutions, and we reaffirm our unshakable faith in its process. Those who, for whatever reason, attempt to influence our actions in other directions will receive no aid or comfort from us . . . We will make our own decisions free from all outside interference . . . The surest way of protecting our way of life is to give our

people a program for peace, progress and plenty that is superior to any offered elsewhere."

Through the years, the United Packinghouse Workers of America has sought to practice those constitutional ideals and objectives—and our union has thrived, our members prospered.

We have approximately 140,000 members, in the U.S., Canada and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. We have raised wages steadily, so that today the average employee of the meat packing industry earns $2.56 an hour—three, four, almost five times as much as he brought home in his paycheck 21 years ago. Pension and health and welfare programs protect over 100,000 members. The accomplishments of UPWA in the economic field compare favorably with those of any trade union in America.

The Record on Civil Rights

In the field of civil rights, our union has won national acclaim for its practical achievements. We know of no union in any industry that surpasses the record of the UPWA in eliminating discriminatory practices against members of racial or religious minorities. It is fundamental to our strength and unity that each and every member realize that there are no second-class citizens in the union.

Time and again the anti-discrimination program of the UPWA has been hailed by leading figures in the labor movement, by public officials, by professional sociologists and social workers and by leaders of minority groups. Indeed, we are the only union yet to have been awarded the Dorie Miller Trophy for outstanding "contribution to the field of human and race relations", an award we share with the U.S. Department of Defense and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, among others.

Honesty and Integrity

The reputation of the UPWA for honesty and integrity is another source of pride and of strength.

Corruption which has eroded the ideals of some trade unions has never threatened UPWA. We have fully endorsed the Code of Ethical Practices adopted by the AFL-CIO, and our International Board has indeed gone far beyond its minimal requirements.

A five-man committee of the Executive Board has been established with specific instructions

to investigate any situation involving possible violation of the Codes. Furthermore, the union is now in the process of establishing an Advisory Review Commission of public citizens, not connected in any way with the union, to assure that our procedures are effective to maintain integrity and democracy in our union.

That is our record. It has won us respect in the labor movement, in the communities where our union has membership, and throughout the nation at large.

Criticism and Attack

Nevertheless, our union has occasionally been subjected to criticism and attack.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, for instance, will be holding hearings in Chicago May 5 and 6, and has subpoenaed some employees and some current and former district and local officials of our union.

In addition, a former vice-president of the UPWA, Mr. A. T. Stephens, has filed a lengthy statement with the AFL-CIO containing attacks upon the leadership of our union and our union's policies with respect to civil liberties as they relate to communism.

We have nothing to hide; our conscience is clean; our pride in our union is great.

The UPWA is not dominated by Communists or Communist sympathizers. The officers of the United Packinghouse Workers are not Communists. There are no Communists on our Executive Board. There are no Communists on our staff, to the best of our knowledge. Communists do not now have and will not gain positions of responsibility and trust in this union.

If at any time our union receives valid information of Communist infiltration, we shall investigate, and take appropriate action. Officers or officials of our union who appear before governmental investigating committees or agencies have the right, of course, to take any position which the Constitution and laws of this country allow them, and because of our profound faith in the democratic principles of our nation our union will affirmatively protect those legal and Constitutional rights. At the same time, the United Packinghouse Workers of America, in accordance with the AFL-CIO Code of Ethical Practices, will make such investigation and findings of its own as are necessary and proper, and will take such appropriate

action within the framework of our policies as the facts warrant.

In 1952, the United Packinghouse Workers of America adopted this statement of policy: "We affirm our opposition to all forms of totalitarianism, including fascism, communism and any other authoritarian group. We affirm our faith in the democratic process."

That statement is wholeheartedly endorsed by the officers and staff of our union, and by the United Packinghouse Workers of America collectively.

Why, then, is the House Committee on Un-American Activities questioning members of our union? How can a former officer make extensive allegations questioning our union's position on Communism?

The Background of the Union

A brief examination of UPWA's history may offer some clues.

The UPWA was a product of the "jungle" that was once the meat packing industry; it came into existence in the special climate of the 1930's and the 1940's.

The economic distress caused by the depression bred many who, on the basis of their own experience, had lost confidence that a democratic solution to their economic problems was possible. Conditions in the meat packing industry were particularly conducive to that loss of faith. It would have been strange indeed, if there were no communists, socialists, single-taxers, technocrats, and utopians in the ranks of our union.

Before our union was very old it was faced with a fundamental choice of procedures. The union could have taken the path of coercion —as some, indeed, demanded. The dominant group at any time—and at no time was the dominant group of Communist pursuasion—could have embarked upon a program of bitter internal conflict, diverting energy more fruitfully devoted to providing economic improvements for the workers.

Like some groups we could have deprived our minority dissenters of membership rights and ousted them by fiat; but the UPWA felt that the democratic principles and traditions of our nation and of our union called for a different approach. There was never the slightest question or possibility of yielding to Commun-

ist control; but to have adopted the policies of coercion and repression urged by some was, we felt, unnecessary, improper and unwise in the light of the background and need of our union.

The method followed was less spectacular, more open to misunderstanding. It required patience, time and leadership. It was, moreover, a thoroughly American method.

Our decision was that the challenge of the Communists, to the extent that it posed a problem, could best be met not by a civil war certain to blunt the union's collective bargaining effectiveness, but by demonstrating that a positive and democratic brand of unionism would produce results, thereby defeating the Communists by undercutting their ground, and by a process of attrition, robbing them of their followers and destroying their bases.

It Worked

We believe that program was right for the United Packinghouse Workers. We know that it worked in the United Packinghouse Workers.

It certainly was not the "easy" way to handle the problem, but we are confident it was the best way for our union.

In the process, many observers and many participants failed to understand what we were doing. They were angry or perplexed because our union often did not conform to more typical patterns of Communists and anti-Communists. We declined to be pushed by the McCarthys and others who demanded a conformity of word and stance in fighting totalitarianism. We demanded the right to proceed in our own way, on our own schedule, within the framework of our own constitution, and with unshaking devotion to the principles of the Bill of Rights.

Freedom of speech is precious in our union. Freedom of speech, we recognize, implies the right to be wrong, or even down-right silly. Through the years, we in the UPWA, like other mortals, may have been wrong and sometimes foolish in what we have said. We know that the democratic process is above all a great educator. We felt sure that through the expression of all points of view we would see the gradual coming together of those diverse outlooks into a common, but not conformist, philosophy of democratic action unhindered by Communist or any other ideology. And it happened.

Daniel Webster once said: "Discussion is the anvil on which the spark of truth is struck." Packinghouse workers know the wisdom of that statement. To the extent that there were those of Communist persuasion in the UPWA, the influence of their philosophy declined—perhaps too slowly for the tastes of some, but none the less steadily. That decline was the result of debate and analysis of each issue as it arose —as part of our exercise of free speech and free discussion. Through that debate, rank-and-file members saw clearly the contrast between our way and the Communist way—between free speech and the denial of the democratic principles to which our union has been pledged.

What former Communists there may be in our union are symbols of our victory over totalitarianism and we see no purpose in placing them in the public pillory. An expedition into ideological archaeology by the Un-American Activities Committee in its Chicago hearings will, we fear, be of service to none but the enemies of militant unionism for packinghouse workers, and we cannot refrain from observing that the Committee's inquiry precedes by only a few weeks the opening of contract negotiations for the first time in three years with the major meat packing companies.

History Rewritten

In recent months, a former Vice President of our union, Mr. A. T. Stephens, has made a series of attacks against the UPWA. Let the record show that Mr. Stephens was not, as he now claims, "purged". He declined to run for re-election in 1958 when it became apparent that he had lost the votes not only of old antagonists, but of old allies as well. Since his departure, our ranks are more united than at any previous time.

In attacking the leaders of the United Packinghouse Workers, Mr. Stephens has had to rewrite a lot of history.

Mr. Stephens, the newly self-proclaimed anti-Communist crusader, was in fact for some years a very vigorous exponent of the "civil libertarian" principles which he now attacks. Mr. Stephens' preoccupation with the game of power politics led him to a dead end at our International Convention in 1958. His departure, as has already been noted, resulted in a welcome "relaxation of tensions", permitting

a more unified leadership than we have ever known in the past to address itself to the pressing problems of the membership.

But the "cloak and dagger" habits of a power oriented politician are hard to break, and Mr. Stephens is still at it. He has compounded a witches' brew of mouldy affidavits, sinister suppositions and malodorous irrelevancies. Mr. Stephens had full opportunity, at the 1958 Convention, to speak whatever was on his mind. But this would have been an awkward argument to make before delegates who knew that for the previous eight years it was Mr. Stephens, alone, who held under the terms of the union's constitution, "full power to appoint and discharge international representatives and field representatives" — delegates who knew, too, that Stephens had never been slow to exercise that power. Those delegates knew, too, that what he now purports to see for his present purposes as a Communist menace, he had previously been denouncing as a "Negro bloc".

In Summary

This, then, is the story of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO; an outspoken union, a militant union, a democratic union, a non-conformist union, a frequently controversial "maverick" union, a union devoted to our American principles and traditions, a union as proud of the enemies it has made as it is of the vastly greater number of friends it has won.

Through the years we have served our members; helped improve the communities in which they live; brought better conditions to one of America's most basic industries; struggled to expand civil rights and civil liberties, not only for our members but for all Americans.

In building our union, in developing and strengthening its democratic system, we make no claim to infallibility. Of course, we have made mistakes in the past; of course, we will make other mistakes in the future. But there is no mistake about our objectives: to help build a better, democratic, stronger America; to make certain that the employees of the meat packing industry enjoy their rights and privileges.

We believe, further, that our country stands at the threshold of its greatest opportunity.

The potential is here for vast gains in mankind's constant struggle against poverty, illness, ignorance, intolerance.

America and the world are moving toward the conquest of space. We have the equally serious responsibility to use our technology and understanding of the social sciences to achieve for the first time in the history of mankind a decent life for average people.

With other men and women of good will, the members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America will gladly cooperate in contributing their skills and their democratic spirit to helping build a better future.

Issued by the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

608 S. Dearborn, Chicago. May, 1959

February 6, 1961

Mr. Ralph Helstein, President
United Packinghouse Workers of America
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
1800 Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Helstein:

Last November, you were kind enough to write me that the question of a contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council might appropriately be considered at about this time. This is merely to say that we should be grateful for such a re-consideration, though we shall understand fully if the circumstances of the UPWA do not yet favor a resumption of contributions of this kind.

This also gives me an opportunity to send you, in case you have not already seen it, a copy of our recent report The Federal Executive and Civil Rights. We've been encouraged not only by the national publicity received by the report, but also by the evidence of serious consideration of it within the new administration. Many of the Federal agencies have requested additional copies of it, and we understand that it is the subject of a good many internal

discussions and planning sessions. I know how strongly you share our hope for aggressive executive leadership in this field, and I shall let you know of any significant reactions that we receive.

Cordially yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

file - Labor, AFL-CIO

November 30, 1960

Mr. Ralph Helstein, President
United Packinghouse Workers of America
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
1800 Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois:

Dear Mr. Helstein:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the request for a contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council. We can well understand that these have not been ordinary times for the Union and that consideration of new contributions is not timely just now.

I shall write, as you suggest, in February, with the hope that circumstances will be more favorable then for consideration of the Council's request.

Needless to say, I am well aware of the fine work the Packinghouse Workers have carried on over the years in the field of anti-discrimination.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

November 8, 1960

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I acknowledge receipt of your communication of October 17.

We are, of course, as I am sure you realize, aware of the excellent and important work being done by the Southern Regional Council. Under ordinary circumstances we would be delighted to make a contribution. However, we are still recovering slowly from the effects of the long and difficult strikes we went through last year and extending well into this year, and for this reason we have discontinued making any contributions except for long-established ones.

We shall be happy to reconsider the question when we take up the whole matter of contributions in our Board Meeting early next year. If you care to write me again in February calling this to my attention, we will be better able to consider the question.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Helstein
President

RH/eh

February 1, 1960

Pull ltr. from Ralph Helstein
United Packinghouse Workers dtd. Nov. 8
so that HCF can write a follow-up ltr.

(SEE: Labor -AFL-CIO (Packinghouse Workers

April 4, 1961

Professor Abner Brodie
Professor of Law
School of Law
University of Wisconsin
Madison 6, Wisconsin

Dear Professor Brodie:

I am glad to know of the Russell Bull Scholarship award which has been created by the U. P. W. A.

My only thoughts on procedure are pretty obvious ones -- namely, appropriate distribution of descriptive literature and application forms for the award. One appropriate category to be circularized would be the intergroup relations agencies. For illustration of the number and variety of these groups I am enclosing a rough but up-to-date list of organizations that carry on staffed programs in the South. The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, Room 209, 426 West 58th Street, New York 19, has a more comprehensive nationwide directory in printed form which your Commission might wish to order. I take it for granted that distribution would be made to appropriate unions.

An alternative approach would be to enlist the special cooperation of one or two organizations that are especially knowledgeable about student activities, as for example the National Student Association. N.S.A. and perhaps other liberal student groups might

be asked to submit names and qualifications of a given number of candidates for review and final decision by the Commission.

Whatever procedure is established, I am sure the Southern Regional Council and the State Councils on Human Relations with which it works would be more than happy to cooperate.

I know of no candidates so obviously outstanding that I would be justified in submitting the name before you have established systematic procedures for nomination.

If we can be of further assistant in any way, call on us.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
LAW SCHOOL
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1961

March 27, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, has asked the Public Review Advisory Commission, of which my colleague, Professor Nathan P. Feinsinger, is Chairman, and which I am helping, to assume the responsibility of effectuating the enclosed resolution.

Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison, of New York, suggested to Professor Feinsinger that you might be able to help the Commission by supplying the names of and other relevant information about possible candidates for this award, and sources of information about other possible candidates, and that you might also have suggestions about the procedure the Commission might follow in selecting a recipient of the scholarship.

In interpreting the resolution the Commission considers the term "civil rights" to embrace civil liberties, as well.

Any cooperation you can offer us will be appreciated. I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Faithfully yours,

Abner Brodie

Abner Brodie
Professor of Law

AB/f

Resolution # 16

RUSSELL BULL SCHOLARSHIP

Russell Bull, director of UPWA District 3 until his untimely death, symbolized all that was fine in the labor movement. A dauntless advocate of the workers' cause, an inspired partisan in the fight for justice and an ardent defender of civil rights, Russell Bull will never be forgotten by those privileged to know him and to work with him.

It is fitting that Russell Bull's character and deeds should be memorialized so that those who follow him may draw inspiration, hope and courage from his example.

It is appropriate that any testimonial to Russell Bull should be a living and continuing thing for this is entirely in keeping with the man as we knew him and admired him.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this convention establish through the International Union a Russell Bull Annual $1,000 Scholarship Award.

We direct that the Award be given each year to the student in college or in high school preparing for college who makes an outstanding contribution by his (her) character and his (her) performance in the area of civil rights.

We further direct that the student so selected must have established financial need for the Award in order to continue his (her) studies.

We direct that the selection of the Award winner shall be the responsibility and duty of the International Union's Public Review Advisory Commission in accordance with such rules and regulations as it may establish within the terms of reference contained in this resolution.

Submitted by:

International Executive Board, UPWA, AFL-CIO
District # 3, Local # 46

April 6, 1961

Mr. Ralph Helstein
President
United Packinghouse Workers of America
1800 Transportation Building
608 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Helstein:

Thank you for your welcome letter of March 27.

We have been very pleased by the response to our report, "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." Enclosed is a summary of the treatment given it by the press.

Perhaps most encouraging have been the requests for additional copies received, by letter and telephone, from the various Federal agencies and Presidential advisers. We can at least be sure that the report has had the careful attention of the Administration. We have been able to follow this up with several off-the-record conference with top officials.

Of course, executive action on civil rights has barely begun -- although the executive order on employment seemed to us a good beginning. It is clear that there must be steady pressure from concerned groups. I am sure the U.P.W.A. will be among them.

As you will see from the enclosures, I will soon be taking up a new assignment in Washington, where these matters will be my principal concern.

I hope I will have the opportunity to cooperate with you and your associates in that effort.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2.

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

March 27, 1961

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of February 6. I regret extremely that I have been so long delayed in replying to it.

I shall keep in mind your request for a contribution and, at a forthcoming meeting of the Board, this will be considered.

I shall also look forward with a good deal of interest to reading your statement on "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights." There have been a number of pieces in national periodicals written on this subject of late. My impression is that some of the material at least had its encouragement, if not its actual inspiration, from your publication. I would be extremely grateful to you if you could let me know as to the reactions you had, and whether or not there is anything that we as an organization can do to help in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Helstein
President

RH/es

cc: G. R. Hathaway

LWD - We have request before them.
HCF
MF-file

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL - CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

April 11, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of April 6.

I certainly trust that you will find your new position at the Potomac Institute in Washington a pleasant and creative opportunity. We will, of course, be very happy to work with Dr. Dunbar in connection with the activities of the Council.

Sincerely,

Ralph Helstein
President

RH/es

VJV
PAV

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE, FOOD AND ALLIED WORKERS
AFL - CIO

544

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

VDV
MJ file letter & back attachments to BP

July 3, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.,
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Upon the suggestion of Harry Alston of our staff, I am enclosing copies of our Civil Rights and Civil Liberties resolutions adopted at our recent International Convention in Kansas City, Missouri. Due to our mutual interest in these areas of national concern we felt that you would be interested in seeing the position of our union on such matters.

I also wish to thank you for the material you have made available to us.

Sincerely yours,

Russell R. Lasley jrp
Russell R. Lasley, Vice-Pres.

RRL:jdb oeiu28

September 15, 1964

Mr. Russell R. Lasley
Vice-President
United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
1800 Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Lasley:

I get a great pile of third class mail, most of which gets glanced at, some read, and almost none acknowledged. But I have just now got through reading your "Crisis in the Nation," which you sent by letter of July 17, and while my excitement still runs high I want to write my thanks and high appreciation of it. The speeches were great and the resolutions were intelligently demanding.

Would it be bothersome if I threw a suggestion at you? Organizations like yours (and mine) spend most of their energies fighting on a broad front. This is right and necessary. But your "Crisis in the Nation" started me wondering if it wouldn't be practically helpful if each of us adopted a smaller cause and pushed it along. We might borrow this technique from the businessmen's clubs. For example, I assume the Lions Clubs do other things (I don't really know), but they also do the one specific thing of selling brooms to aid the blind. Why

couldn't organizations like yours (and mine) in a similar way pick up one specific, smaller political or social cause, in addition to continuing to work on the broad front?

For example, and just as an example, I was intrigued by Bayard Rustin's suggestion of employing ladies now on welfare as assistant classroom teachers; Michael Harrington also approved the idea. I had never though of this before. It seems like a great idea. Couldn't the Packinghouse Workers adopt advocacy of this, or some equally good idea, as its own special project?

Forgive me for writing at such length; I don't usually do it. Give my warm regards to Harry Alston. Thank you also for specially transmitting the resolution to me with your letter of July 3.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc: Mr. Don Slaiman

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE, FOOD AND ALLIED WORKERS
AFL-CIO

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WEbster 9-5343

638

July 17, 1964

LE ✓
PW ✓ - Harrington speech you'll want to read. If we don't get out of our rut + into these problems we'll get nuclear hell
ML - see 4. back cover quote?
BP

Dear Friend:

During our recent 14th Constitutional Convention, the attending delegates and visitors were privileged to hear speeches by Bayard Rustin and Michael Harrington. Both speakers directed their timely remarks to two of the most important issues facing America today-Poverty and Civil Rights.

In view of the wide-spread interest among our delegates and visitors, it was suggested that both speeches and the resolutions dealing with Civil Rights, Poverty, Unemployment, and The Nation's Economy, be printed for distribution to a larger segment of community leaders.

In view of your deep concern for the social and economic problems confronting our nation, we are enclosing a copy of "Crisis In The Nation." So far, the response to this pamphlet has been encouraging. We hope that it will be of interest to you.

Your comments or reactions to this publication would be appreciated. Additional copies are available upon request.

Fraternally yours,

Russell R. Lasley

Russell R. Lasley,
Vice-President

RRL/lh
oeiu-28 afl-cio
Enclosure

May 18, 1965

Mr. Harry L. Alston
United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
1800 Transportation Building
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Alston:

I am replying to your letter of May 11 to Mr. Dumbar, which came while he is out of the city.

I feel sure the film you have in mind is the George Mitchell map talk, "Face of the South." While you may have obtained a copy of the film from this office some years back, it is now handled for us by the Anti-Defamation League, 41 Exchange Place. I suggest you write to them and request that you be booked for it; it would help if you were to work out possible advance showing dates early, and let ADL know of them. As I understand it, the film is in constant use. In any case, I'm sure ADL will give you all the particulars about possible dates, rental fees, etc.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MFJ

P.S. It might be well to point out that though the film is showable, it is pretty old now and may not be in the best of shape.

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE, FOOD AND ALLIED WORKERS
AFL - CIO

638

1800 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.
608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605
TELEPHONE: WEbster 9-5343

Rec'd 5/13/65

May 11, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

"Face of the South"

Dear Leslie:

Several years ago George Mitchell made a film on the Social, Economic and Political background of the South. I had an opportunity to see it and felt that it was a good film.

We are planning for a series of educational conferences in the South and I would like very much to use the film referred to above. I recall that we used this film in our Southwest Region. However, I don't remember receiving a bill for the rental fee.

Should the film be available, I would like for our staff at our office to see the film at the earliest possible date. As we set up our schedules for the Southeast I will try to arrange some advance dates for showing the film.

I will look forward to hearing from you at your convenience.

Fraternally yours,

Harry

H. L. ALSTON

HLA:ak

For Immediate Release
UAW, Region 4
54 W. Randolph St.
DE 2-0581

Robert Johnston, UAW Region 4 Director, today made public the text of a letter sent to the West Pullman Local 1307, UAW, relative to the present investigation of the United Packinghouse Workers Union by the House unAmerican Activities Committee. The Executive Board of Local 1307 previously notified Johnston of their intention to adopt a resolution criticizing the investigation and requested his advice on the matter, Johnston's letter said:

"Relative to your request for the policy of the UAW regional office towards the current investigation of the United Packinghouse Workers Union by the unAmerican Activities Committee, please refer to the recent statement adopted by the CIO Cook County Industrial Union Council.

"The CCIUC statement expresses the conviction that the UPW is neither controlled, influenced or infiltrated by Communists and registers opposition to any investigation based on the accusations of disgruntled political opponents of the leaders of the UPW.

"In my own relationship with the UPW leaders I have found them at all times to be consistently carrying out the policies of the AFL-CIO.

"The UPW has brought increasing economic security to packinghouse workers through constantly improving contracts.

"It would be a disservice to every packinghouse worker and the labor movement as a whole if the leaders of the UPW were impeded in their efforts to secure a better contract this Summer by unfounded charges meant to try to link their bona fide trade union objectives with Communism.

"Unfortunately, there are still many companies and newspapers who are quick to seize upon any flimsy pretex to brand legitimate union demands as unAmerican.

"Your own union's opposition to the real dangers of Communism and our record of devotion to democracy and freedom is well known to all of you. The cause of democracy and freedom would be greatly aided in the present period by an effective Congressional investigation of the threat to our American standard of living arising from unemployment and widespread plant closings while the corporations are making near-record profits."

Johnston said a number of UAW locals in the city had notified him that they had taken action to concur with the CCIUC resolution. All UAW locals in the Chicago area are affiliated with the CCIUC.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL RILLING**

I recommended a young lady last year. I have no one in mind this year.

✓ J

PA ✓

WB ✓

SB ✓

ML ✓

Isn't there someone we would like to ~~recommend~~ support?

return to LD ✓

Copy Bull Sch. on machine for use in newsletter

How about that little girl in Greensboro who stayed in jail so long? — or Carter Hones

Relate a Sometody

File: Labor

United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers
AFL - CIO
608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS UNION ANNOUNCES ANNUAL CIVIL RIGHTS & LIBERTIES SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION FOR STUDENTS

CHICAGO---Applications are now being received for the $1,000 Russell Bull scholarship award established by the United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO. It will go to the college or high school student who has made an outstanding contribution in the area of civil rights and civil liberties.

The scholarship was set up by UPWA in 1960 to honor Russell Bull, a district director of the union at the time of his death.

The union's Public Review Advisory Commission administers the scholarship. The Commission is headed by Professor Nathan Feinsinger of the University of Wisconsin Law School and includes the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and others.

Applicants for the scholarship must have demonstrated by previous scholastic achievement aptitude to justify a belief that he or she will successfully complete studies leading to a degree. Evidence of financial need is also required.

Each applicant is asked to submit details about interest and participation in furthering and promoting civil rights and civil liberties. Applications should also be accompanied by letters of recommendation from at least two persons or organizations concerned with the promotion of civil rights and civil liberties.

The letters of application, or requests for further information, should be sent to RALPH HELSTEIN, PRESIDENT, UNITED PACKINGHOUSE, FOOD AND ALLIED WORKERS, AFL-CIO, Room 1800, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60605

lo/bg

1964-65 Academic Year

RUSSELL BULL SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO

In memory of Russell Bull, the United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO (UPWA) established in 1960 the Russell Bull Annual $1,000 Scholarship Award, to be granted "each year to the student in college or in high school preparing for college who makes an outstanding contribution by his (her) character and his (her) performance in the area of civil rights" and establishes "financial need for the Award in order to continue his (her) studies." Applications may now be made for the 1964-65 academic year, as stated below.

The UPWA's Public Review Advisory Commission administers the Russell Bull Scholarship and will select the Award winner. The members of the Commission are Professor Nathan P. Feinsinger, University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison 6, Wisconsin, Chairman; Professor Ronald W. Haughton, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan; Professor Harry Kalven, Jr., University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Illinois; Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia; and Rt. Rev. Msgr. John Egan, Chicago, Illinois. The Commission has established the following rules and regulations for the fourth annual award for 1964-65.

1. An applicant must be a candidate for a degree in a recognized college or university, or a senior in high school who will enroll in a recognized college or university as a candidate for a degree in the summer or fall term following the award of the scholarship. There is no restriction as to choice of college or course of study.
2. An applicant for the Russell Bull Scholarship must have demonstrated by previous academic achievement scholastic aptitude and ability justifying a belief that he will successfully complete studies leading to a degree.
3. Applications for consideration for the Russell Bull Scholarship may be made as follows:
   a. File an application in letter form, as directed below. Each application must be accompanied by transcripts of school or college records.
   b. Each application should include detailed information about interest, participation, and leadership in activities furthering and promoting civil rights and civil liberties. Each applicant should state what he considers his outstanding achievements in these fields and in his community in general. Applicants should also describe their educational and career plans, and include any other information which they consider relevant.
   c. Each application should be endorsed by letters of recommendation from at least two persons or organizations actively concerned with and engaged in promoting and furthering civil rights and civil liberties, or from members of school or college faculties, describing and evaluating the applicant's interest and activities in these fields and his potentialities for leadership therein, and providing any other information considered relevant by the writer. The letters of recommendation may be sent directly to the Chairman or accompany the application.
   d. Each applicant should submit evidence of financial need, which should include information as to family and personal income, resources, and obligations, and estimated expenses for tuition and living expenses at the college or university chosen by the applicant.
4. A recipient of a Scholarship will be expected to make normal progress and maintain good standing in college and do scholarship level college work.
5. Applications for renewal of Scholarships will be considered on the same basis of merit and need as defined above.
6. Applications must reach the Commission not later than March 1, 1964. It is expected that the Award will be made not later than March 30, 1964.
7. APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE MAILED TO: RALPH HELSTEIN, PRESIDENT
   UNITED PACKINGHOUSE, FOOD and
   ALLIED WORKERS, AFL-CIO
   ROOM 1800, 608 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
   CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605

lo/bg

• MEMORANDUM •

labor

CLEVELAND LABOR COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

1210 SCHOFIELD BLDG.
CLEVELAND 15, OHIO

105

PROSPECT 1-6700
PAUL L. KLEIN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

11 December 53

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Thanks for your prompt reply to my letter re newspaper editors. I passed it on, discreetly, to those concerned, and we will act accordingly.

Hope to see you soon.

Regards,

Paul

RECEIVED
14

CLEVELAND LABOR COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

1210 SCHOFIELD BLDG.
CLEVELAND 15, OHIO

105

PROSPECT 1-6700
PAUL L. KLEIN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CO-CHAIRMEN
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Executive Secretary, Cleveland Federation of Labor
James C. Quinn
Executive Secretary, Cleveland Industrial Union Council

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Samuel Pollock
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William Presser
AFL Teamsters
Jacob Reibel
CIO Library Workers
Carl Schwarzer
AFL Carpenters
Amos Spearman
CIO Electrical Workers
James Watson
CIO Utility Workers
Eugene Wysocki
CIO Furniture Workers

7 December 1953

RECEIVED
DEC 9
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

As you probably know, around mid-January "your" (if the word is appropriate) editor, Wright Bryan, is coming here to edit the Plain-Dealer. I imagine that Frank Baldau, Charley Lucas and myself, and perhaps others of the fraternity, will want to meet with him and see what we can work out in regard to news and feature policies along the lines of our interests.

It will certainly be helpful if you can give us any line on him: What has been his attitude and background on race relations? What is the best manner in which to approach him? etc. If he has an allergy to green ties, or the like, please advise us, so we won't find ourselves with a noisy race-baiting sheet on the stands every morning.

Naturally, I hope the information you supply will be encouraging; but, whatever, we shall welcome it sincerely.

I hope all goes well with you, personally and with the SRC. It will be sad to miss you at NAIRO meetings, and I hope your stepping down from the Regional Chairmanship won't mean you can't make any meetings at all.

Fraternally,

Paul L. Klein

Paul L. Klein

Avised by phone 9 Dec. CM.

Rec'd 10/12/64

LEV MAV BPV MJ-file

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FARM LABOR
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

INFORMATION LETTER

Number 26 October, 1964

FARM LABOR IN THE WAR AGAINST POVERTY

Now that the 88th Congress has drawn to a close an evaluation of its progress in the field of farm labor is in order. What strides have been made toward improving the working and living conditions of these always "excluded" Americans? What steps must still be taken in order to bring our nation's farm workers and their families into the mainstream of American life?

In comparison with previous Congressional sessions, 1964 was a year of great accomplishment, particularly in the termination of Public Law 78. Enactment of housing, child care, crew leader registration, and other ameliorative legislation is encouraging. But Congress has yet to face up to the basic need for a minimum wage for farm workers and for action to end their exclusion from other protective social and labor legislation which has benefited most American workers for thirty years.

IS P.L. 78 REALLY DEAD?

When, in December of 1963, after a long battle marked both by victory and defeat, the Mexican contract farm labor program was extended for one more year, the belief was widespread that this would be the last extension granted by Congress.

Subsequent events have indicated that the issue is far from dead. A bill to extend P.L. 78 over a five-year phase-out period was introduced into the House. Concerned organizations were warned of the possibility of other attempts to extend the program by means of a rider to legislation pending in either or both Houses. Senator Ellender, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz stated that they would not support any further extension of P.L. 78. But although the program was allowed to die this year, there is no assurance that new attempts will not be made in the next session of Congress to revive it, or to substitute for it a vastly expanded program of recruitment under P.L. 414 (the Immigration and Nationality Act), under which certain aliens, with seasonal job offers certified by the Bureau of Employment Security, are permitted to enter this country to accept employment. While the Labor Department is opposed to such use of immigration laws, great pressure is being exerted by prospective employers of foreign farm labor to reduce this opposition and to secure additional workers under existing provisions.

California growers have made sure that the issue, if not the actual program, is kept alive. Their own publications, as well as local newspapers, have carried a steady stream of articles predicting drastic crop reductions and

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resulting increases in consumer costs because of an alleged short supply of seasonal farm labor during the coming year. These same publications repeatedly cite the inability of employers to recruit sufficient domestic farm labor to meet their needs. (What they fail to mention is that there has been no real effort to raise wages or improve housing and working conditions.)

The enclosed reprint, "New Hope for Braceros," by Max Awner, cites some of the abortive efforts included in the "massive recruitment program" of California growers. The article also contains a comprehensive summary of measures which must be included in a genuine domestic recruitment program.

In sum, it is apparent that domestic farm workers continue to face not only the unfair competition of underpaid foreign contract workers, but what Max Awner terms "a domestic bracero program" as well.

1964 FARM LABOR LEGISLATION

An excellent summary of recent farm labor legislation has been issued by the office of Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor. Portions of this special newsletter, "A Progress Report on Migratory Labor," are quoted below.

The antipoverty program

Migratory labor programs basically the same as those contained in four of Senator Williams' bills have been approved by Congress as a part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Education [S.521], child day care [S.522], sanitation [S.526], and housing [S.981] are the subjects covered.

Under the poverty legislation, now Public Law 88-452, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity is directed to establish programs in the four areas mentioned. By an amendment added on the House floor, other seasonal farm workers as well as migrants were made eligible for the benefits of the program. Fifteen million dollars is authorized as an initial appropriation, covering the next ten months.

The Housing Act of 1964

Realistic aid for the construction of decent farm worker housing has at last been provided in the Housing Act of 1964, now Public Law 88-560. Under section 503 of the act low-rent housing for migrants and other domestic farm laborers can be built with the assistance of Federal grants of up to two-thirds of the construction cost.

This low-rent housing provision, first proposed in Senator Williams' bill S.981, was included by President Johnson in his requests for housing legislation last January.

Nonprofit organizations and public agencies can receive grants under the low-rent housing program, which will be administered by the Farmers Home Administration. The grant recipient would agree to charge rents not exceeding an approved scale, to maintain the housing in safe and sanitary condition, and to give domestic farm labor absolute priority of occupancy. The act authorizes $10 million for the low-rent housing program for the period ending September 30, 1965. It is estimated that these funds will help to build 3,000 new housing units.

Crew leader registration

After more than a year of inaction by the House Rules Committee, the House of Representatives voted to suspend the rules [a move urged by NACFL and other organizations] and passed Senator Williams' Federal crew leader registration bill (S.524, H.R. 6242) by the overwhelming margin of 343 to 7.

The law [now P.L. 88-582] will become effective on January 1, 1965, and will be administered by the Department of Labor.

Not cited in the Williams Report, but another measure beneficial to farm workers as well as to other segments of the rural and urban poor, is the National Food Stamp Plan. This recently approved program, authorizing three-year nationwide food stamp distribution limited to families with incomes too low to provide an adequate diet, resulted in a notable increase in the consumption of meats, milk, fruits, and vegetables in areas participating in the pilot project, in effect since 1961.

UNFINISHED LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

While no one can question the importance of the farm labor legislation enacted during 1964, the measures which remain to be tackled would make a far greater impact on the working and living conditions of hired farm workers and their families. These are:

1) an agricultural minimum wage;
2) collective bargaining rights for farm workers;
3) a voluntary farm employment service program;
4) regulation and restriction of child labor in commercial agriculture.

It should also be noted that legislation will be required during 1965 to extend and expand two other vital tools in the war against poverty:

The Migrant Health Act. There are currently 39 projects in 23 states operating under this legislation. Approved in 1962, it is scheduled to expire on June 30, 1965.

Area Redevelopment Administration. Since its inception in 1961, ARA has made substantial progress in retraining workers, including migrants and other farm laborers, for existing employment opportunities, in stimulating new jobs, and in breathing economic life into some of our impoverished rural communities. Efforts to extend and expand the program were defeated in the House in June, 1963, by a vote of 209 to 204. Despite subsequent Senate approval, and efforts to revive the measure in the House, the 88th Congress adjourned without acting on the Senate bill. ARA, too, is scheduled to expire in 1965.

Unquestionably, the two proposals which go most directly to the root of the farm worker's poverty are minimum wage and collective bargaining coverage. And, if we are to see an end to harmful foreign labor programs, there must be comprehensive provision for recruiting and placing domestic farm workers.

Widespread public support will be required if these measures are to become a reality in the next session of Congress.

November 9, 1953

Miss Brownie Lee Jones
P O Box 924
Gadsden, Alabama

Dear Brownie Lee:

Katherine Stoney changed your address.

Just to be sure, here are our latest two pamphlets. You can help to get them used by local discussion groups. These are the precious weeks in which people's minds are still open. After the Court decides, partisanship is going to develop.

If you can figure any way to get discussion groups to use the pamphlets we will be ever so grateful.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

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enclosures - 2

RECEIVED
OCT 5
Southern Regional Council

Gadsden, Alabama
Oct. 2, 1953

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear George Mitchell:

At last I have a official address for 15 months, so hope you will have your office change my address from 1776 Broadway, % A.L.E.S., New York to

P. O. Box 924
Gadsden, Alabama

I did not get the last bulletin, tho' maybe it is somewhere in a mail box. I read about it in the Atlanta Sunday paper. Will you see I get a copy?

I hope to get into Atlanta from time to time since I am so near, but to date there has been little chance to get away. Things are progressing very well here, and I believe this is a good, healthy spot to work.

The Poll Tax Referendum comes up in Dec., so we're hoping to be able to get the tax cut to two years. As you know that means checking the union membership lists to spot the voters, getting people registered, and all the rest of the tribulations. But it is nice to be back among the known problems!

If you come this way be sure and look us up. Our office is in the King Building, 524 Chestnut Street, Room D. We do not use the office address for mailing however, as we do not wish the mail left in an open box downstairs when we may be traveling about the countryside.

Best of wishes to you and the family. Give Katherine my greetings too.

Sincerely,
Brownie
Brownie Lee Jones

P.S. Did I ever thank you for sending the final newspaper from the Alabama School? I do thank you.

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE, INC.

1776 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Telephone: CIrcle 5-9065

Director: Eleanor G. Coit

Rose & Hughes. Gadsden is now in Georgia

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GADSDEN CENTER Box 924, Gadsden, Alabama — *Director:* Brownie Lee Jones
Telephone 6-1353

telephoned her Feb 9 offered work 9-2-5.

Feb. 3, 1954

RECEIVED FEB 4 1954 Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear George Mitchell:

I was talking with one of the Negro Rubber Workers Union men the other night, and he asked me about some help on the Negro Veterans programs. Seems they have a separate post in the American Legion, and he is on the program committee.

He asked me to speak for the group - I told him who he wanted was George Mitchell and told him who you were and what you did, and about the Publication "New South". He was terribly interested, but said they had no funds. I told him I would write you anyway and ask if you could undertake to come to them for one of their meetings. Maybe we could work out something else to keep you here for another day or so, and our budget could do your living expenses. Any chance? we're only 110 miles from Atlanta.

There is a wonderful class in the Vet. program out at Attalla which we visited when the German Trade Union Team was here. They had sixty mighty alert young Negroes in that group - and they were all veterans of World War 11 or Korea.

Let me know if you think you could undertake such a trip. Is there any membership of the Southern Regional Council here in Gadsden? If not, maybe I could get together a few people for you to convert. It'll take some doing.

Sincerely,

Brownie

Brownie Lee Jones
P.O. Box 924, Gadsden, Ala.

*Deceased

46

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September 8, 1954

Miss Brownie Lee Jones
American Labor Education Service
1776 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Brownie Lee:

Thanks for the check!

Lucy's just the same. Maybe less consecutive, they say. But cheerful and comfortable.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

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IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

August 25, '54

RECEIVED
AUG 30 1954

Miss B. L. Jones
ALES
1776 Broadway, NY 19, NY

Dear Brownie Lee,

I got off at once 20 copies of A for A; good job it is, compressing the Ashmore findings, giving the decision, saying what to do, and putting in the useful map.

Cost, 20 ¢ each. 15.00 a hundred. Glad to send you a lot more, which you should have.

Bill, which this is

20 cc Answers for Action @ 20 ¢	3.00
Book rate postage	.37
Total	3.37

RHA

— check enclosed for $3.37

Best,

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Thanks a lot. Check enclosed. This is enough for now - maybe I'll need more later and if so will reorder. Its a good job!
Brownie

P.S. Any news of Lucy?

March 23, 1956

Miss Eleanor G. Coit, Director
American Labor Education Service, Inc.
1776 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Eleanor Coit:

We do appreciate your solid ten dollars; just what we need! These are trying times, and it is hard to see to the silver lining of the many clouds. Finest thing is that the Negro people do now stiffen into some sort of resistance. You and I are both trade unionists, and believe that nobody ever gets what is his due in this world until he organizes to get it. Praise Goodness, there are signs that Negroes do now organize -- all the way down. Which has never happened before.

Grace went back to her Urban League, leaving us much in her debt for helping us with the planning of more-to-do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

March 19, 1956

Dear Eleanor:

I have forwarded your check to the Southern Regional Council. I am sure that you will hear from them in acknowledgment of and appreciation for your interest and support.

I will surely try to help in any way possible to get Atlanta students in White Collar Workshops.

Best wishes always, I am

$10.00 CR
Rha

Most cordially yours,

Mrs. G. T. Hamilton

Miss Eleanor Coit, Director
American Labor Education Service, Inc.
1776 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

RECEIVED MAR 20 1956

GTH/vbm

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March 5, 1956

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Grace:

I have been wanting to send a contribution to the Southern Regional Council and I am enclosing a small check. One cannot help but feel, especially these days, that one wants to assist in every way possible in the kind of work which the Southern Regional Council is doing.

We are once more beginning to plan for White Collar Workshops and hope that we may have Atlanta students with us again this year.

With best wishes

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor

Eleanor G. Coit
Director

EGC:DS
Enc.

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE, INC.

1776 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Telephone: CIrcle 5-9065

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April 2, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED APR 5 1956

Dear George Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 23rd. I very much appreciated your writing me a personal note in regard to the work of the Southern Regional Council. You must know how we all look to you and the Council for the very important work which is needed at the present time. I am very glad to have even a very small part in the work.

Brownie Lee Jones and I were talking recently about our hope that some white collar workers from Southern communities may be interested in attending White Collar Workshops, a school conducted each year by ALES for the study of current economic affairs as they affect white collar workers. Grace Hamilton and others have always been very helpful in connection with the work of this school. It occurred to us that you might like to have some folders describing the program since you may feel, as we do, that attendance at such a labor education project makes a valuable contribution to the educational activities in Southern communities in which we are all so interested.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor G. Coit

Eleanor G. Coit
Director

EGC:P
Encs.

WHITE COLLAR WORKSHOPS

is a labor school set up to meet the needs of white collar workers.

For over twenty years it has conducted summer sessions and weekend conferences. These bring together workers from all parts of the country to study their own problems and the ways in which they can work on the issues that affect them.

It is sponsored by the American Labor Education Service, an independent agency in the labor education field. It is under the direction of Eleanor G. Coit, Director of ALES, and its policies are determined by its own Board, of which Dr. Theresa Wolfson of the Department of Economics of Brooklyn College is chairman.

For further information, write to:

WHITE COLLAR WORKSHOPS

1776 BROADWAY NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

WHITE COLLAR WORKSHOPS

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NEW ERA FOR WHITE COLLAR WORKERS

How is office automation affecting white collar jobs?

Are salaries keeping step with wages?

Is the psychology of white collar workers changing?

White collar workers in today's labor movement

New developments on the world scene—how do they affect us?

Annual Summer Session

WHITE COLLAR WORKSHOPS

July 7-15, 1956

Here is an opportunity for...

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

FOR MEN AND WOMEN ACTIVE IN THEIR WHITE COLLAR ORGANIZATIONS

You will get information and ideas useful to you in your union and your community activities —

LABOR ECONOMICS: the economic forces that affect salary rates, living costs, job security; automation and its effects; the need for an expanding economy, and the part played by the labor movement, business and government. Led by an experienced economist who is in close touch with the labor movement.

WORLD AFFAIRS: the international aspects of today's problems, with experts drawn from labor and from international agencies. Highlight will be a trip to the United Nations.

RECREATION: time and opportunity are provided for music and group activities, for informal sports and relaxed "bull sessions."

LEADERSHIP PROBLEMS: problems of status and professional standards in today's industrial society; changing attitudes of white collar workers; their place in the labor movement and in the community. This will include how-to-do sessions with experienced union leaders on techniques for developing active participation and for strengthening the union in the community. Where a number of students have come from the same field of work, one or more sessions will be arranged to meet their specialized needs.

Cost:
$70, covering board, room and tuition. Inquire regarding availability of scholarships.

Place and Date:
Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York. July 7-15, 1956.

White Collar Workshops

Eleanor G. Coit, Director
1776 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE, INC.

1776 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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December 21, 1956

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of December 12. We are very happy that you are able to be with us at the Washington's Birthday Conference. We shall keep you in touch with the development of our plans.

It will give us great pleasure to have Emory Via with us at the conference. We shall see that he receives an invitation.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor G. Coit

Eleanor G. Coit
Director

EGC:CM

*deceased

46

Suspend - Feb 15th

December 12, 1956

Miss Eleanor G. Coit, Director
American Labor Education Service, Inc.
1776 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Miss Coit:

It is very kind of you to invite me to take part in your annual worker education conference. It will be a pleasure to assist in your workshop on the South.

As Ben Segal may have told you, we expect that Emory Via will be working with us as liaison person with organized labor in the region. If it is possible for him to make the conference too, I would appreciate your extending the invitation to include him.

I will look forward to hearing further from you about the time and details of your program.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

Suspend - Feb 15

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1776 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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Director: Eleanor G. Coit

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December 4, 1956

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

The American Labor Education Service is conducting again this year its annual worker education Conference which will be held in New York City on February 23rd and 24th. We are writing to say how much we hope that you may find it possible to be with us at this Conference as a resource for one of our important workshops.

This Conference, which is attended by trade unionists, education directors, teachers of workers' classes, and others engaged in labor education in the United States, is held for the purpose of making possible the discussion of techniques important to those of us who are carrying on programs in the field. This year we plan to open the Conference with a session in which we hope to analyze worker's attitudes and the forces in the community which shape these attitudes. Closely related to this opening talk are two workshops which will deal with methods of Civil Rights. One of these workshops will have special reference to the worker in the South. It is in connection with this part of the program that we especially need your assistance and we very much hope that you will find it possible to be with us.

Mr. Segal who is a member of our committee joins me in extending this invitation to you. He is interested in the Conference not only because he is a member of the committee planning the program but also because he is a member of the AFT which is co-sponsoring the Conference with ALES.

*deceased

46

We very much regret that it is not possible for ALES to provide compensation for those who help with our Conference but we wanted you to know how very much it would mean if you find it possible to accept our invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor G. Coit

EGC:CM

Eleanor G. Coit
Director

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE, INC.

1776 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Telephone: CIrcle 5-9065

Director: Eleanor G. Coit

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Willard S. Townsend

File

February 5, 1957

Dr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

We are looking forward with much pleasure to having you with us at the Washington's Birthday Conference on February 23. We shall be very happy if you find it possible to be with us for both Saturday and Sunday, February 23 and 24, since the conference is conducted during the whole weekend.

Knowing that you would like to meet with the Chairman and others in your Workshop, we are writing to invite you to be our guest for luncheon on Saturday at the New School for Social Research, when we hope that the resources for your group may find it possible to meet together.

A program is enclosed with this letter.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor G. Coit

Eleanor G. Coit
Director

EGC:ps
Enclosure

*deceased

46

SATURDAY, February 23

6:30 P. M. **ANNUAL DINNER MEETING** OF THE AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE IN CELEBRATION OF ITS THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Chairman: *Lucile Kohn,* Chairman, Board of Directors, ALES

Greetings from Local 189, American Federation of Teachers, *on its Thirty-fifth Anniversary*

Thirtieth Anniversary Award to Clinton S. Golden for Devoted Service to Labor Education
Presented by *Mark Starr,* Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, ALES

The Responsibility of the Labor Movement in a Changing World Scene
His Excellency Mr. Rickard Sandler, Member of the Swedish Parliament; Chairman of the Swedish Delegation to the United Nations (invited)
Arnold S. Zander, President, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees

SUNDAY, February 24

10:15-12:30 DISCUSSION GROUPS

I. *How to Gain Insight into Other Cultures as a Basis for International Understanding*

Chairman: *Fred K. Hoehler, Jr.,* Associate Director, Labor and Industrial Relations Center, Michigan State University

Resources: *Mohammed M. Assegaff,* Chief of International Affairs, Indonesian Moslem Labor Movement
Saul K. Padover, Professor of Political Science, Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research
Clarence Senior, Chief, Migration Division, Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

II. *Understanding the Changing Character of City and Suburb as a Basis for Strengthening Labor's Role in the Community*

Chairman: *Alice H. Cook,* Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations, New York State School of Labor and Industrial Relations at Cornell University

Resources: *Andrew Brown,* Director, Community Services Committee, UAW
Julius F. Rothman, Staff Representative, Community Services Activities, AFL-CIO
Sidney Zagri, Director, Community Relations, Teamsters Local 688

III. *The Relation of Union Educational Programs to Union Collective Bargaining Objectives*

Chairman: *Jack Barbash,* Research and Educational Director, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO

Resources: *Jules Pagano,* Director of Education, Communications Workers of America
Caesar Guazzo, Director, Salaried Division, District 4, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers
Don Stevens, Educational Director, Michigan CIO Council

12:45 P.M. COFFEE HOUR

1:30 CLOSING SESSION

Chairman: *Eleanor G. Coit,* Director, American Labor Education Service

A Look to the Future

Speaker: *Lawrence Rogin,* Education Director, Textile Workers Union of America; Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, ALES

ANNUAL WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WORKERS' EDUCATION CONFERENCE

under the auspices of the
AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE

With the cooperation of
Workers Education Local 189, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

February 23-24, 1957

at the
NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 West 12th Street, New York City

ANNUAL WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WORKERS' EDUCATION CONFERENCE

under the auspices of the

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE

This conference is conducted by the American Labor Education Service, with the cooperation of Workers Education Local 189, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO.

February 23 and 24, 1957, at the New School, 66 W. 12th Street, New York City

SATURDAY, February 23

9:30 A.M. REGISTRATION

10:15-12:30 OPENING SESSION

Chairman: *Benjamin Segal,* President, Local 189, AFT; Trade Union Consultant, The Fund for the Republic

Studies of Workers' Attitudes: What Significance for Labor Education?

Arthur Kornhauser, Professor of Psychology, Wayne State University

Trends in the American Labor Movement, as a Labor Reporter Sees It

Abraham Raskin, Labor Editor, *The New York Times* (invited)

12:45 LUNCHEON

2:30-5:00 DISCUSSION GROUPS

1. *Analysis of What's on the Workers' Mind as a Basis for Dealing with Prejudices and Attitudes*

Chairman: *Conrad M. Arensberg,* Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University

Resources: *Ronald Donovan,* Extension Specialist, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University

Harry Fleischman, Director, National Labor Service

Al Loewenthal, Education Director, District 4, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

II. *How to Implement Educational Programs on Civil Rights with Special Reference to the South*

Chairman: *Boyd E. Payton,* Southern Regional Director, Textile Workers Union of America

Resources: *Harold C. Fleming,* Director, Southern Regional Council

Benjamin Segal, Trade Union Consultant, The Fund for the Republic

George L-P Weaver, Executive Secretary, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee

III. *How to Implement Educational Programs on Civil Rights in the Shop*

Chairman: *Brendan Sexton,* Director, Education Department, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America

Resources: *Ernest Calloway,* Research Director, Teamsters' Joint Council, No. 13

Emanuel Muravchik, Field Director, Jewish Labor Committee

Kenneth Peterson, Civil Rights Coordinator, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

5:30 P.M. INFORMAL RECEPTION

REGISTRATION

fill in—tear off—return to

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE, INC.
1776 Broadway, New York 19

Enclosed is payment to cover cost of conference registration including meals . . . . . ($12.00) ☐

Enclosed is payment to cover cost of conference registration without meals . . . . . ($6.00) ☐

Will pay upon arrival: ☐
Reserve . . . . . place(s) for Saturday Luncheon . . . ($1.00)
Reserve . . . . . place(s) for Saturday Reception and Dinner . . . . . ($5.00)

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ORGANIZATION _____

File
w/corresp.
re:

P R O G R A M

of the

ANNUAL WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WORKERS' EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE

Week-end
February 23-24
1 9 5 7

held at
THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 West 12 Street New York City

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under the auspices of the
AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE

This conference is conducted by the American Labor Education Service, with the cooperation of Workers Education Local 189, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO.

PROGRAM

SATURDAY February 23, 1957

Morning

9:30 Registration

10:15 to 12:30 OPENING SESSION

Chairman: Benjamin Segal, President, Local 189, AFT; Trade union Consultant, The Fund for the Republic

STUDIES OF WORKERS' ATTITUDES: WHAT SIGNIFICANCE FOR LABOR EDUCATION?

Arthur Kornhauser, Professor of Psychology, Wayne State University

TRENDS IN THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT, AS A LABOR REPORTER SEES IT

Abraham Raskin, Labor Editor, the New York Times

Discussants: George T. Guernsey, Assistant Director of Education, AFL-CIO (Invited)

Lawrence Rogin, Director of Education, Textile Workers Union of America

12:45 LUNCHEON

5:30 INFORMAL RECEPTION

EVENING

6:30 Annual DINNER MEETING of the AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE in Celebration of its THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Chairman: Lucile Kohn, Chairman of Board of Directors, ALES

Greetings from Local 189, AFT, on its THIRTY- FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY AWARD to Clinton S. Golden for Devoted Service to Labor Education
Presented by Mark Starr, Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, ALES

Toastmistress: Hilda W. Smith, Pioneer in Workers' Education

Introduction of Guests from Abroad

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN A CHANGING WORLD SCENE

Arnold S. Zander, President, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO

February 23, 1957 SATURDAY AFTERNOON DISCUSSION GROUPS

2:30
to
5:30 I. ANALYSIS OF WHAT'S ON THE WORKERS' MIND AS A BASIS FOR DEALING WITH PREJUDICES AND ATTITUDES

Chairman: Conrad M. Arensberg, Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University

Resources: Ronald Donovan, Extension Specialist, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University

Harry Fleischman, Director, National Labor Service

Al Loewenthal, Education Director, District 4, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

II. HOW TO IMPLEMENT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ON CIVIL RIGHTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SOUTH

Chairman: Boyd E. Payton, Southern Regional Director, Textile Workers Union of America

Resources: Harold C. Fleming, Director, Southern Regional Council

Benjamin Segal, Trade Union Consultant, The Fund for the Republic

George L-P Weaver, Executive Secretary, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee

III. HOW TO IMPLEMENT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ON CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE SHOP

Chairman: Brendan Sexton, Director, Education Department, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America

Resources: Ernest Calloway, Research Director, Teamsters' Joint Council, No. 13

Emanuel Muravchik, Field Director, Jewish Labor Committee

February 24, 1957 SUNDAY DISCUSSION GROUPS

Morning
10:15 to 12:30 I. HOW TO GAIN INSIGHT INTO OTHER CULTURES AS A BASIS FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Chairman: Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., Associate Director, Labor and Industrial Relations Center, Michigan State University

Resources: Mohammed M. Assegaff, Chief of International Affairs, Indonesian Moslem Labor Movement

Saul K. Padover, Professor of Political Science, Graduate Faculty, New School for Social Research

Clarence Senior, Chief, Migration Division, Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

II. UNDERSTANDING THE CHANGING CHARACTER OF CITY AND SUBURB AS A BASIS FOR STRENGTHENING LABOR'S ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY

Chairman: Alice H. Cook, Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University

Resources: Andrew Brown, Director, Community Services Committee, UAW

Julius F. Rothman, Staff Representative, Community Services Activities, AFL-CIO

Sidney Zagri, Director, Community Relations, Teamsters Local 688

III. THE RELATION OF UNION EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS TO UNION COLLECTIVE BARGAINING OBJECTIVES

Chairman: Jack Barbash, Research and Educational Director, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO

Resources: Caesar Guazzo, Director, Salaried Division, District 4, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers

Don Stevens, Educational Director, Michigan CIO Council

Afternoon
12:45 COFFEE HOUR

1:30 CLOSING SESSION

Chairman: Eleanor G. Coit, Director, American Labor Education Service

A LOOK TO THE FUTURE

Speaker: Lawrence Rogin, Education Director, Textile Workers Union of America; Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, ALES

C R. policies seem to isolate union mem. from community
threat to "belonging." Need to tie in with other
community gps.

Son. CR prob singularly labor's problem
Pol & ec struc "threatened" by removal of
race issue.

PRECEDENTS

Miss Elizabeth Thomas
per E Coit

1. Diversity
2. Dixon + Amalgamated
3. Community - Pride
4. Special Labor

> 5. Local Forces
> Keep organizing + race relations
> Forces of decency on defensive
> Consultant

March 5, 1957

Miss Eleanor G. Coit
Director
American Labor Education Service, Inc.
1776 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Miss Coit:

Thank you for your kind letter of February 27th. I enjoyed the ALES Conference immensely. You should be feeling very good about it.

I too hope we will have an opportunity one day soon to discuss our respective programs. Meanwhile, I send you a recent report of our activities.

This morning I had occasion to talk with Ben Segal by telephone and we discussed, among other things, the question of making the tape recording available to Mr. Crossland and Mr. Dixon. While I think any of the participants would be glad to have Mr. Dixon and Mr. Crossland listen to the tape, Ben and I agreed that it probably wouldn't be wise for a copy of the tape to be in circulation, even in friendly hands. It's not that there were any startling revelations in the discussion, but simply that everybody was speaking off-the-record and unselfconsciously, and in such situations statements are sometimes made that can be used damagingly out of context if they fall into the wrong hands. I hope you will understand how sorry I am to take a negative position on this. If the participants had known that the tape might be useful for persons outside the workshop, I am sure we could have talked just as freely but with the necessary awareness of public relations factors.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl. "South of Promise"

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RECEIVED MAR 2 1957

February 27, 1957

Dr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

This letter comes to thank you for assisting us in connection with the annual Washington's Birthday Conference and to tell you how much it meant to us to have you with us. We appreciated your participation in the program, and your contribution to the Conference was a very important one.

It was very good of you to come all the way from the south to assist us. I was very sorry not to have a longer time to talk with you as I should like to be more familiar with the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Dixon of the Oil Workers Local 367 has asked that we send him the tape recording of the Workshop on "How to Implement Educational Programs on Civil Rights with Special Reference to the South". I assume that you would be willing for us to make this recording available to Mr. Crossland and Mr. Dixon of Local 367, but do not wish to release it until I hear from you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor G. Coit

Eleanor G. Coit
Director

EGC:IWS

*deceased

46

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March 7, 1957

Dr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for your letter in regard to the Washington's Birthday Conference. We look back with pleasure to having you with us.

You were good to write me your comments concerning whether the tape on the Workshop, HOW TO IMPLEMENT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ON CIVIL RIGHTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SOUTH, could be sent to those who have requested it. I quite agree that we should not distribute the tape to those who were not present and appreciate your giving this question your attention.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor G. Coit

Eleanor G. Coit
Director

EGC:IWS

*deceased

46

April 10, 1957

Miss Eleanor G. Coit
Director
American Labor Education Service, Inc.
1776 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Miss Coit:

It's very kind of you to ask for my bill for the round trip flight from Atlanta to New York. The cost of the ticket was $91.03, representing I think first class flight up and coach fare back.

I remember the ALES conference with much pleasure. Emory Via and I benefitted from it in many ways.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

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April 4, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Feb 23-24

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I should have asked you to submit your bill for the round-trip fare from Atlanta to New York. I hope that you will let me know the cost of the ticket. I am not quite sure whether you came coach or first-class. We want to reimburse you for the ticket and we look forward to hearing from you.

May I take this opportunity to thank you again for your help in connection with the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor G. Coit

Eleanor G. Coit
Director

EGC:DS

atl-Wash-Newark o Return

2/18 80.41
2/20 10.62
91.03 Total

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April 17, 1957

Dr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auborn N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter enclosing your expense account for the Washington's Birthday Conference. We are enclosing a check covering your fare.

May I take this opportunity to thank you again for assisting us in connection with the work of this conference.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor G. Coit

Eleanor G. Coit
Director

EGC:IWS
Enclosure - check

*deceased

46

ALES

October 23, 1957

Miss Marie E. Algor
Program Associate
American Labor Education Service, Inc.
1776 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Marie Algor:

You are right on two counts: my interest in the ALES School on the U.N. and that my schedule is a busy one. The names supplied to you by Haigler and Christopher are excellent ones to which I am able to add a few. I could make use of about 25 copies of such promotional material as you have.

The leadership of the state labor bodies in Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas might also be responsive to such a call. The key persons in each of these places is:

Harold Boyd, President, Virginia State AFL-CIO, 102 North Belvidere Street, Richmond 20, Virginia.
E. C. Pippin (a Ruskin Scholar), First Vice-President, Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO, 604 Lyric Building, Birmingham 3, Alabama.
Victor Bussie, President, Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, 427 Ricou Brewster Building, Shreveport, Louisiana.
Jerry Holleman, who holds a top office in the new Texas merged body.

An invitation and information to Wilbur Hobby, editor of the Durham Labor Journal, might get at least a news article and some other support. Perhaps I could later send you further suggestions.

Margaret and David have just joined me in our newly rented house in Decatur. This means greatly increased happiness but an extremely busy personal schedule as well. Our best regards to those of you at ALES.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via,
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

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October 10, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory Via:

I hope all goes well with you and that you are making some progress even in these troublesome times. I often think of you folks who are working in the south and I certainly take my hat off to you.

We are now planning our fourth annual ALES School on the United Nations. I am sure you are familiar with this project. I wrote to Carey Haigler and to Paul Christopher. They wrote back very cordial letters and gave suggestions for folks to write to who might participate in the U.N. School. Their suggestions were as follows:

Mr. Sinway Young, President	South Carolina Labor Council	Columbia, S.C.
Mr. E. T. Kirkland, Secy.-Treas.	"	"
Mr. W. Millard Barbee, President	North Carolina State AFL-CIO	Raleigh, N.C.
Mr. J. W. Holder, Secy.-Treas.	"	"
Miss Lucille Thornburgh, Associate Editor	East Tennessee Labor News	Knoxville, Tenn.
Mr. Stanton Smith, President	Tennessee State Labor Council	Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. William F. Billingsley, Secy.-Treas.	Kentucky State CIO Council	Louisville, Ky.
Mr. Sam Ezelle, Secy.-Treas.	Kentucky State Fed. of Labor	Louisville, Ky.

In your busy schedule I wonder if you might have time to help recruit someone from the south. So far we have just two people from the south - TVA office workers from Tennessee. We are very eager to have union folks from the south because we feel that it is very important for all of us to demonstrate our faith in American democracy and our union solidarity in these troublesome times. I do hope that your wife is making progress and that the children have been well. This brings my best wishes to you personally and for continued success in your important tasks.

Cordially,

Marie

Marie E. Algor
Program Associate

mea/b
enclosure

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1776 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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Helen E. Meiklejohn
Joseph Mire
Orlie A. H. Pell
William L. Rafsky
Victor G. Reuther
Leon B. Schachter
Brendan Sexton
Harold Taylor
Tom Tippett

October 29, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory Via:

It was ever so good of you to say that you would write to the southern labor leaders. I'm afraid it is a bit late now to reach them for this particular seminar. However, I will leave that to your judgement.

Jerre Holleman, I know personally so you would not need to write to him. Perhaps it might be a good idea to write - if you say our seminar has recently come to your attention. These men are such V.I.P.'s that I would not want them to think we were inviting them as a last resort, as it were. Our workshop is really over-subscribed now but of course we would not turn down a southern labor leader if one could be found.

Thank you so much for your interest and cooperation.

Cordially,

Marie

Marie E. Algor
Program Associate

mea/elb

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE, INC.

for the year

1957

ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE

1957

INTRODUCTION

Our major emphasis during the past year, as in other recent years, has been on experimentation and demonstration, both in content and study of method. In its history, ALES has fulfilled various functions in the labor education field and has pioneered in many programs and procedures -- resident schools, the preparation of material, the establishment of local study projects, the exploration of fresh content. Today, ALES is called on for a large variety of services, but its focus is on experimentation and demonstration in selected fields.

A second important function of ALES is the development of relationships between labor education groups and individuals and agencies active in community or adult education activities. One of the main resources of ALES over the years has been the inter-change of ideas growing out of joint planning of programs by labor and community groups. Today this liaison with other organizations is greatly strengthened through the cooperation of organizations and individuals from many fields new to labor education, such as science and technology.

The study programs in the international field have been continued in 1957 with consideration given to technical assistance, the work of the U.N., nationalism and internationalism, similarities and differences between cultures and peoples, international trade, disarmament, the labor movement in other countries and the work of international labor bodies. In this phase of ALES work, participants have come from 684 communities in 34 states. Groups also have shown vital interest in the applications of atomic energy, trends in automation, farmer-labor cooperation and the economic problems confronting workers in a recession.

In 1957, ALES undertook new experiments planned especially to strengthen the understanding of techniques of communication. These were participated in by trade unionists who have taken part in different phases of the international

Project. In these seminars, experts worked intensively with the students to develop greater communication skills and deeper understanding of the basic principles of the psychology of learning.

ALES is called upon for many types of services. The staff has consulted with individuals and groups, both adult education and labor, on programs, material, teachers and other resources; organizations wishing to offer their educational services to labor have drawn on our knowledge of the field; graduate students and others inexperienced in labor education have asked advice about vocational opportunities; libraries have used ALES materials; assistance of all types has been given in international educational exchange, and staff and Board members have shared their knowledge of techniques with groups seeking ALES help and counsel.

The program as a whole enlists local labor officers and rank and file at all levels of experience. The students come from many unions, both white collar and industrial; others who have a place in it are the many national and local union staff members, teachers, university professors, adult education and community workers, technicians and others of varied experience who participate in planning programs and serve as resources.

Participation is a key-note in all ALES work, with preliminary planning by local committees and groups. The discussion of process during the program has proved as important for the learning of the student as his formal study. The relation of the program to the personal experiences of the participants is essential to effective follow-up, and the interplay between learning and behavior has stimulated the students to think for themselves.

Some of the effectiveness of ALES projects stems from the relationships developed over the years with other organizations in the educational field. This is a two-way street: it makes resources of such bodies as universities and the Industrial Relations Centers, the U.N. and the Foreign Policy Association available for ALES programs; also, the staff frequently is called upon to contribute its knowledge and experience in labor education to the Adult Education Association, which recently established a Labor Education Section, the Committee of Correspondence, the new World Affairs Center, the National Council of Churches and the Institute of International Education, among many others.

REPORT

No attempt is made in this report to describe all ALES activities in detail. The following sections illustrate some of the programs.

School on World Interdependence and the U.N.

The U.N. School met for the fourth year in November, 1957. This project is designed for students who have considerable background in the study of international relations. The 1957 School was attended by men and women from 19 states, India, Indonesia, Canada and Puerto Rico. The week in New York provided not only the opportunity to explore more deeply certain basic areas of international relations but also to meet with people directly concerned with these issues and to see the U.N. in action.

The School curriculum is carefully planned each year to be timely and meaningful. In making the 1957 plans it was decided to broaden the scope of the program. After consultation with several experts, nationalism was selected as one of the major factors in the present situation. This drive was discussed from many points of view: historical, economic, psychological, and philosophic. The role of the U.N. in modifying some of the tensions following the growth of nationalist movements was discussed in considerable detail. Both members of U.N. delegations and the foreign students of the school contributed greatly to better understanding of other attitudes and approaches.

The full sessions of the school led by such experts as Saul Padover, Mildred Fairchild Woodbury, Vera Micheles Dean, Orlie Pell, Otto Klineberg, Robert Blakely, William Kemsley and others were interspersed with trips to the United Nations and small discussion sessions. In these latter groups it was possible to relate many of the questions to the immediate one, "What can I do, or what can my union do, to further understanding of these issues?"

The widespread interest in this annual resident school is evidenced by the wide geographic distribution and variety of union affiliation among the students. The 1957 group came from

20 American and 5 foreign unions. Perhaps the greatest significance is in the subsequent developments, including speakers in union meetings, articles in local papers, new foreign affairs discussion groups in local unions and union committees on international affairs.

Seattle Unionists Consider World Affairs

The International Project moved into another geographic region in 1957 with a World Affairs Conference held in Seattle in February. This conference was co-sponsored by Lodge 751, International Association of Machinists, the Industrial Relations Section of the University of Washington and ALES. The 150 enthusiastic participants came not only from the sponsoring union but also from the general community. The discussion topics were presented by faculty members of the University of Washington and the University of California, leaders of the International Association of Machinists and other Internationals, and leaders of groups such as the American Association for the United Nations and the Foreign Policy Association. The broad picture of international problems and tensions was related to current crucial issues and led to much lively and stimulating discussion. All agreed that this venture into the Northwest was enormously successful. Some conference delegates attended the U.N. School and are participating in further labor educational work in this region.

Communications Seminars Inaugurated

Another new program, an innovation relating to content, developed from the International Project during the year. This took the form of two seminars on the arts of communication held in April and July. An increasing number of participants in various study programs on international affairs turn to ALES for assistance in developing further programs. It was realized that a greater familiarity with the work done in the psychology of learning, techniques of communication and human relations would be valuable aids not only for an international program but in all areas of education.

The first seminar, held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, called on experts from the University of Michigan,

Ohio State University and union education departments to discuss current approaches in this field. Perhaps the most significant element of the seminars, however, was the opportunity it gave the participants to share and analyze their own experiences. Building on this practical foundation, much insight was gained into effective approaches. The emphasis was on improving existing channels of communication within the union, the meetings, discussion groups, newspaper, face to face contacts, etc. The best methods for presenting labor's views to the general public and making the union position understood, also were considered.

The second seminar, held at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York, used problems of international relations as case material for the development of educational programs and the application of communication techniques. Thus the group was actively concerned with both content and method. Seminar participants were largely local union officials, all of whom had taken part in other programs of the International Project and had a background of information.

Ohio Programs

Another phase of the ALES program continued in Ohio during 1957. The successful conferences described below grew out of work done by many persons and groups during the past few years.

The state-wide conference on "Labor's Stake in World Affairs" was sponsored by the Ohio State Federation of Labor and the Ohio CIO Council and attracted almost twice the anticipated registration. Coming from 68 towns and 156 local unions and central labor bodies, the participants showed not only familiarity with the problems of atomic energy control, international trade, disarmament, aid to under-developed countries, etc., but also great eagerness to discuss them.

The Cleveland Joint Labor Conference Committee continues to expand and function as a sound educational tool. This group, which stems from a conference sponsored by a single union and ALES in 1955, has arranged outstanding conferences on various subjects in succeeding years. The Committee has been enlarged each year to provide a more complete cross-section of labor groups in the planning stages. The 1957 Conference, attended by 400 union members, took place in February and considered the Industrial and Social Implications of Automation.

Labor, management and technical experts presented many aspects of this challenging subject. Small discussion groups were formed to relate these issues to specific industries and activities thus giving participants clearer insight into their own immediate problems. Moving from the particular to the general, groups discussed the larger national and international economic problems.

The Committee's next conference will be held in February, 1958 with the subject, "Challenges to Labor in '58".

Farmer-Labor Educational Cooperation

ALES continued this year to cooperate with the North and South Dakota Farmer-Labor Educational Conferences through its participation in the leadership of both conferences by the Field Associate of the ALES staff. ALES is closely linked to the North Dakota Conference through Mrs. Agnes Geelan of Enderlin, North Dakota, a member of the ALES Board of Directors and Chairman of the Conference.

White Collar Workshops

Work with white collar and professional workers was continued in 1957 through White Collar Workshops, which held its annual school in July. The School was planned to meet the specific as well as the more general needs of the members of white collar unions who attended. The students came from as widely separated places as Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Rochester, New York and Ontario, Canada. They included a large number of clerical workers and also a good-sized group of professional workers. The School focuses on the study of economic problems confronting white collar workers. The students, as always, seized the opportunity to share their experience as a basis for learning.

It has been part of the long time plan of White Collar Workshops to extend the program to new types of white collar workers. In the early years, only office workers were included in the program. Gradually new groups have been brought in and it is now the purpose of the Board to extend its contacts to professional workers. Plans for local study projects in the coming year reflect this purpose.

Assistance to Other Groups

ALES has worked with many groups, including participants in former projects, to establish study programs in different parts of the country. These local groups of industrial workers also direct their attention to the study of current economic affairs. The rise of unemployment and its associated problems must, of course, deeply concern all such groups. The staff constantly is called upon to give attention to material and resources which will be useful in exploring this vital present day issue.

Program services are illustrated further by assistance given District 4 of the International Union of Electrical Workers. The Organization Director asked our help in finding resources for a conference on automation and the Educational Director for data on ALES's new Communications Seminars which would be useful to him in setting up a similar project. In writing later to Marie Algor, Director of the Seminars, he said:

"I certainly appreciate the quick delivery of material that you sent to me in connection with our desire to do a program on motivation, behavior, and communications.

"I am enclosing a copy of the program that we are now arranging. I'm sure that you can recognize that much of it can be traced to your pioneering activity at Antioch and at Sarah Lawrence. We are indebted to you for those important beginnings."

Another staff member planned and led a workshop on world affairs as a part of a Region 10 Conference of the United Automobile Workers in Milwaukee and took program responsibilities in an Ohio CIO Conference on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. An additional illustration of this type of service is found in the session on the Hazards of Radioactivity organized last summer by ALES with the Women's Division of Region 6 of the United Automobile Workers in Oakland, California.

Information and Consultation Services

Requests which come by mail are from students, libraries and teachers, as well as from union members. They came last year from all parts of the country and related to

such varied subjects as right-to-work laws, the United Nations, integration, security provisions in union contracts and automation. Requests were for book and pamphlet references, for advice on methods of setting up programs, film lists and where to turn for further data. The versatility of the staff was called upon to meet the highly diversified needs.

Letters also came from abroad asking help. A lawyer from Chile wrote to inquire about our experience in this country in setting up labor education resources as the basis for developing a program under the university there; a United States labor attaché in an Asian country asked for an extensive bibliography on labor; a professor from another country sought bibliographical assistance on trade unionism and industrial relations.

ALES continues to provide services in the field of international educational exchange. These activities take many forms including consultation with several official agencies in planning programs for visiting trade unionists, meeting with visitors interested in labor education, and arranging for participation in various ALES sponsored programs. The list of 1957 visitors seen by ALES staff included men and women from Indonesia, Turkey, England, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, India, Japan, Burma, France, Cuba, Austria, Pakistan, and Chile. Some of these attended the U.N. School, the White Collar Workshops and world affairs conferences as students and others as resources and speakers.

The staff is also frequently called upon for advice by American labor educators and others planning to study abroad. Many contacts are made abroad for these adult students. In this connection it may be noted that the Director serves as chairman of a panel for the selection of Fulbright Awards in the fields of Adult and Workers' Education.

Two staff trips will further the development of ALES programs. Chester Graham visited the Middle East last summer, and Brownie Lee Jones went to Japan. The results of her study trip will be valuable in developing ALES programs on East-West relationships.

Annual Conference of Leaders in Labor Education

For many years, ALES has provided a meeting ground where labor educators and others active in labor education can discuss trends and programs. The 1957 Washington's Birthday Conference, sponsored jointly by ALES and Local 189 of the American Federation of Teachers, again made possible the foregathering of such groups.

Several topics of immediate concern were presented by speakers and considered in small discussion sections. Various aspects of the problem of prejudice and civil rights were covered, with emphasis on the role of educational programs in resolving them. Other round tables were concerned with international understanding, labor and the community and the relation of union educational programs to collective bargaining objectives. The Thirtieth Anniversary of ALES and the Thirty-Fifth Anniversary of Local 189 were celebrated at this conference with, among other events, a review of trends in labor education by Lawrence Rogin.

New Publications

Several publications meeting special needs have been issued this year. The guide to material for local classes was issued twice, emphasizing references on international questions which suggest diversified study material. A different type of guide is the "Guide Lines to Educational Relationships between Farmers and Workers", in which suggestions for joint study through conferences and community programs are outlined.

The pamphlet, "World Affairs and Your Union Education Program", was prepared this year to make available to local union officers and committee members some of the rewarding experiences of ALES in organizing programs for working with local unions in the study of world issues.

ALES, over a period of many years, has considered one of its primary functions to be that of expanding to meet new needs. Its basic study of sound teaching method and its responsibility for developing through discussion, the capacity on the part of adult workers to better understand their world, have led ALES from time to time to explore new areas of work.

The thirtieth anniversary of ALES in 1957 served as an opportunity to review our history and to consider new areas of work. A good deal of time and thought went into the preparation of the Thirtieth Anniversary Journal in which trends in labor education and especially in ALES are discussed. Of more far-reaching significance, perhaps, were the many searching discussions by Board, staff and committee members of both continuing and new emphases in the work.

A LOOK AHEAD

During 1958 the study of international affairs to increase understanding of crucial issues today will be continued and requests for assistance in the closely related study of current economic affairs will be met. Programs in these fields, for example, are now being organized in Cleveland, Seattle and Salt Lake City. Emphasis also will be continued on the study of communication techniques.

New projects include a series of institutes on the social implications of science and technology today and a new demonstration center on understanding the nature of the community and more effective labor participation in many aspects of community life. Proposals for discussion on science, technology and the future, include the relation of science to industrial civilization, the nature of scientific discovery and the development of conditions for growth, relation of technology to science, the social impact of new scientific and technological developments. Other areas which might be covered include atomic energy, automation, armaments, health and food.

In another project ALES will work with trade union groups in analyzing the complexities of the modern community and the forces at work in it, and so make possible their more effective functioning in community affairs. This type of program will continue the process of bringing workers' groups and community groups closer together and extend the process of integrating workers into the community. It also will open to workers a view of liberal education in aiding the individual to grow in his understanding of society.

Under the discussion on the nature of the community and more effective labor participation in all aspects of community life, we would attempt to pin down the answers to some of these questions:

> What motivates union activity in a community? How many of the union members take part in community activities and how did they become involved? Do they include the rank and file as well as leaders?
>
> Was there any preparation for community activity? If so, what was it? Was it carried on by the union or by others?
>
> What has been the impact of such community endeavor on the union? On its educational program? On its other activities?
>
> What has been the influence on the community? In the specific fields in which the union was active? In other areas? On the community as a whole?

In the area of publications, ALES, whose policy in recent years has been to focus only on bibliographical material and pamphlets dealing with processes used in successful projects, now hopes to issue some publications to meet special needs. Under consideration at present is a pamphlet explaining to individual workers and to the public at large the reasons for the main provisions in collective bargaining, that is, the fundamental reasons for such provisions as union security and seniority. A second proposal is to issue material on programs for older workers. In this connection, a bibliography is in process of preparation and an ALES Board member is traveling in the Scandinavian countries studying their activities.

ALES also plans this year to issue a Newsletter on the U.N. and issues before the U.N. with bibliographical references. This will be especially useful to Chairmen of Educational Committees, local union officers and members who have participated in the ALES International Project, in connection with their continued study.

ALES will continue to stress its interest in methods of teaching and study through experimentation and demonstration. At the same time, because of the crucial issues facing the world today and because technological developments point toward greater leisure and a re-evaluation of leisure time activities, ALES will continue to re-appraise from time to time, the emphases of its curricula.

As in the past, contacts will be maintained with workers' education groups in other parts of the world through exchange of material, visits of representatives and membership in the International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations.

The function of the American Labor Education Service continues to be cooperation with trade unions on educational activities that assist the labor movement in its basic purposes. In today's critical world situation, the labor movement becomes increasingly important and labor education, an arm of the labor movement, takes on added meaning. ALES as one of the many groups functioning in the field has special services to perform, but works in cooperation not only with the unions it services but also with other workers' education and adult education bodies -- union education departments, the I.C.F.T.U., labor education divisions and social science departments of universities, libraries and organizations working in the world affairs and many other fields.

The Director wishes to take this opportunity to thank the many individuals and groups with whom we have worked this past year. Her thanks go also to the countless individuals who have participated in the planning and carrying out of the many projects and to those who, through their generous gifts, have made possible the numerous activities. Gratitude is expressed especially to the members of the Board and the staff who by their wisdom and devotion have been responsible for the success of the program.

Respectfully submitted,

Eleanor G. Coit
Director

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Claire D. Bowie	Secretary
Frank Brown	Mimeograph Operator and Clerical Assistant
Eleanor G. Coit	Director
Chester A. Graham	Field Associate
Rosalind W. Harris	Program Assistant
Brownie Lee Jones	Program Associate
Louise L. McLaren	Librarian
Dorothy G. Mitchell	Receptionist and Office Assistant
Dorothy Swanston	Secretary
Fannie Turkel	Administrative Assistant

Note: Orlie Pell also served for part of 1957 as Publications and Research Associate.

*Full and part time

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1776 Broadway New York City 19

1957
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ALES

WHITE COLLAR WORKSHOPS

ANNUAL REPORT

1957

ANNUAL REPORT

WHITE COLLAR WORKSHOPS

1957

Figures today indicate that the proportion of "white collar" to "blue collar" workers is rising while the economic positions of the two groups in terms of income and "fringe" benefits have been reversed. As is well known, in general the term "white collar" is used to cover non-supervisory workers who can be classified as clerical, sales and professional personnel. These groups, which include approximately 18 million people, account today for about 52% of non-agricultural employment as compared to 1919 when the four major white collar industries (trade, government, services and finance) accounted for 39%. It is also interesting to note the great increase of white collar employment in industry. In ten years white collar jobs have risen from 16 to 22% of total manufacturing employment.

White Collar Workshops, a project of the American Labor Education Service, was organized because white collar workers present special problems. As the vast majority is still unorganized, the group is of special interest to organized labor. The labor educator also views the group with concern because the need to develop on the part of white collar workers an awareness of the economic issues of basic concern to them, and of the value of intelligent collective action, represent tasks only just begun.

White Collar Workshops has assumed three different types of responsibility to which attention has been given over a period of years. These have included an annual resident school for the study of current economic affairs by white collar workers from widely scattered parts of the country, advisory services to local labor education groups requesting assistance in programming, and the setting up of selected study projects in local communities.

This past year, the major emphasis was on the resident school which was held in July on the campus of Sarah Lawrence College. The school was planned to meet the specific as well as the more general needs of the members of white collar unions who attended. Among the unions in which the students are active are the American Federation of Teachers, Communications Workers of America, Community and Social Agency Employees, National Alliance of Postal Employees, M.I.T. Employees Union, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, International Union of Electrical Workers, Office Employes' International Union, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, United Automobile Workers of America and United Steelworkers of America.

The students came, as always, from various parts of the country, for example, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Rochester and Toronto, Canada. A good-sized group of professional workers, as well as clerical workers attended the 1957 school. Postal clerks, stenographers, secretaries, teachers, librarians, technicians, telephone workers, and state, county and municipal workers made up the student body.

The students brought to their study both experience in the labor movement and an eagerness to learn. We were fortunate in having as our

opening speaker at the school, Anna A. Hedgeman, Assistant to the Mayor of New York City, who discussed the need for democratic participation in all types of indigenous groups. Thus she set the stage for the students' consideration of problems confronting them as white collar workers and methods for dealing with such problems through their organized groups. It was the school's purpose to consider democracy as a framework within which to work on the social and economic problems confronting white collar workers. As further background for the week's work, Orlie Pell, then Publications and Research Associate of the American Labor Education Service, who served as curriculum coordinator for the school, led discussions on some of the implications of democracy today.

The study of current economic developments, particularly as they affect white collar workers, was carried on under Joel Seidman, Chairman, Social S iences, The College, University of Chicago. Among the topics discussed were salaries--seen in relation to wages and cost of living, the effects of automation on jobs and job security, foreign aid and world trade. Supplementing this, persons with long experience in the labor movement, including John Edelman, Legislative Representative of the Textile Workers Union of America; Louis Yagoda, District Director, New York State Board of Mediation; Edward Wilms, International Representative, Department of Office Workers, United Auto Workers; and Caesar Guazzo, Director Salaried Division, District 4-IUE, helped the students to analyze the role of the labor movement in American life, and the part to be played by the white collar unions.

Afternoon workshops brought together union members with common occupational interests for study based on their specialized problems. Four different workshops were held: for clerical workers, for social

workers and other professionals in non-profit agencies, for technicians and for postal workers. Under skilled practitioners in these fields the students had the opportunity to relate the ideas and information provided by the general study program to their own job situations. Resource persons working with these groups included the unionists mentioned above and such persons as Hilda Siff, Director of Organization, Community and Social Agency Employees Union, and Clara Kaiser, Professor of Group Work, New York School of Social Work.

Others assisting in the school included, Lawrence B. Cohen, Associate Professor of Industrial Engineering, Columbia University, who dealt with the significance of automation, and Melvin Seeman, Associate Professor of Sociology, Ohio State University, who discussed some of the emotions and attitudes with which white collar unions have to cope today. Our speaker for the closing was Jack Barbash, then Research and Educational Director, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.

The students returned to their home communities to carry on renewed activities within their organizations. Among the responsibilities which these students carry in their unions are those of president, vice-president, secretary, member of the executive board, editor of the local union paper, shop steward, member of negotiating and other committees, and delegate to central labor bodies. Attention was given constantly to educational techniques useful in developing educational programs which such responsible officers must be ready to initiate and carry on.

It has been the long time plan of White Collar Workshops, as the economic picture has changed, from time to time to extend the program (to new groups of white collar workers) beyond the clerical and

office workers included in the early years. The character of the student body is necessarily affected, too, by such developments as automation, now bringing into the school blue collar workers with technical skill who have recently moved into highly skilled jobs in connection with automated machines.

In the past few years a number of professional workers have been in the school and because of their increasing significance, it is now proposed by the Board to widen these contacts. In the future, therefore, an effort will be made to expand the educational activities with this group of workers.

We plan to re-emphasize during the coming months the importance of local study projects. Plans are being made for institutes and classes with selected groups of professional and technical workers in different parts of the country.

Respectfully submitted,

Eleanor G. Coit
Director

WHITE

COLLAR

WORKSHOPS

1776 Broadway N. Y. 19, N. Y.

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30

HISTORY of an IDEA

ALES

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11 May 1955

MAY 13 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of May 5. We are very sorry that you find it impossible to be with us at our meeting in Cleveland May 24 and do appreciate very much, however, the few suggestions you made. I will certainly give them serious attention as well as reporting on them to the Advisory Committee.

Perhaps we can still find an opportunity to get together personally and discuss our project in more detail.

Sincerely yours

JMire

Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary

May 5, 1955

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary
Inter-University Labor Education Committee
1303 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Mire:

I am very sorry that I can't be at the meeting at Cleveland, May 24th. It is just before a meeting of my Executive Committee, and my first duty is to arrange for my own Executive Committee meeting.

This is a hard decision because I am greatly interested in what will be discussed, and have many friends who will be at the gathering.

One thing that I would like to see explored is arrangements for servicing, teacher-wise, trade-union gatherings in the South tackling current problems in race relations. One of these, of course, is the schools. But another is one for which good planning should be done now, the fair employment practices. The best way to do that job in the South is by getting the trade-unions to open their ranks and take an interest in it voluntarily. I observe lately that some trade-unions in Toronto held a fair employment practices conference, and I have written up there to find out how it went and what it did. I think my Council could sprout a wing of it that could be quite helpful in servicing such gathering in the South. Ditto for the school matter.

Each Summer, for the last several years, I have loped around like a dog with his tongue hanging out going to CIO and A.F.ofL. education programs. (Each one lasts a week!) And teaching something that generally gets called "Southern Problems." It is not right that I should be the only man in ten or a dozen states available for that job. Maybe the conference could find a way to get some college or some trade-union body in the South to employ a man who could do what I have been drafted to do. I really have other things I should be working on, but as long as nobody else appears for what I have been doing, I think it of major importance to reach the trade-unions in that way.

Any chance that in the merger of the AFofL and CIO a Southern workers education service could be set up?

The two great hopes for sound and early transition to a democratic society in the South are the churches and the unions. Neither body is organized as yet to do its job.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

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~~SCHOOL FOR WORKERS~~
~~EXTENSION DIVISION~~
MADISON, WISCONSIN
~~TELEPHONE B-1313~~
2

1303 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

Telephone ALpine 5-4733

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4 May 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAY 5 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This organization has been asked by the Fund for Adult Education to conduct a study of the needs in the field of labor education which non-labor agencies may be able to meet. For the past three years we have been carrying on programs in the field of labor education with the cooperation of eight universities and leading union labor education specialists. Our organization is governed by an executive board of sixteen members, eight university representatives and eight labor education specialists nominated by the AFL and CIO respectively. The names of the Board members appear at the head of this stationery.

We are anxious to secure for the purpose of our study the advice and assistance of other organizations or individuals which have not been previously associated with us in the IULEC program and are, therefore, calling together a small group of people--thirty or so--for a conference in Cleveland, Ohio, May 24, probably at the Hotel Hollenden. We wonder whether there would be any chance that you might be able to be with us at this conference. We shall be glad to take care of your expenses (travel and per diem).

We shall be pleased to hear from you.

A list of those invited to the conference is enclosed.

Sincerely yours

Mire

Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

Free date, though you are to be in Nashville ~~Chattanooga~~ on the 25th

ep

List of Those Invited to Attend IULEC Conference

May 24, 1955

Cleveland, Ohio

University of Minnesota

Michigan State of Wayne University

University of Connecticut

One representative from Catholic labor colleges

Harvard University

American Labor Education Service

Adult Education Association

American Library Association

Southern Regional Conference

Operating Railroad Brotherhoods

United Mine Workers

Five AFL labor education specialists

Five CIO Labor education specialists

Also, the Advisory Committee of the IULEC composed of the following:

Ralph Campbell, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University
John Connors, Department of Education, AFL
Phillips Garman, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois
George Guernsey, CIO Education Department
Frank McCallister, Labor Education Division, Roosevelt University
Otto Pragan, Research and Education Department, United Chemical Workers-AFL
Edgar Warren, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California-Los Angeles

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HARRY STARK
EDWIN YOUNG
EDGAR WARREN

2 June 1955

Ans'd by Telephone 6/7/55

JUN 3 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

We are planning to set up four regional conferences for the purpose of discussing with local people the study which I had mentioned to you in an earlier letter. The four meetings are tentatively planned as follows: one in the West, one in the Rocky Mountain area and Southwest, one Southeast, and one middle West.

I suppose we should hold the meeting in the Southeast pretty soon, before it gets intolerably hot. I wonder whether you could possibly advise me as to a place where such a meeting could be held. The Southeast conference will probably draw in delegates from Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and maybe Florida. What we need is a place which is fairly centrally located, can be reached easily by travel, is not too hot (air conditioned facilities for accommodations and conference room), and, of course, a place where we would not run into the need of segregation.

I would like to call the conference, if possible, for Thursday, June 23. If you have any suggestions in regard to place, could you possibly call me collect Monday, June 6, so that I could begin to send out invitations.

I shall appreciate your prompt advice on that matter and, of course, we are hoping that you too will be able to be with us on that date. The expenses for the conference will be borne by the Inter-University Labor Education Committee.

Sincerely yours

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary

Will see you Fri. 6/24 in Washington D.C.

June 13, 1955

Dictated June 10

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary
Inter-University Labor Education Committee
1303 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Mire:

July 7th is a day when I am in town, and I will be available for your meeting at Atlanta University. I do not know Grumman or Kenneth Thompson but take for granted that they are good people.

Your Tennessee selction is Myles Horton, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

I am told that the four best people in Florida are the following. Take your pick. Our choice would preferably be the first one named.

Dr. Ross Beiler
Department of Government
University of Miami
Coral Gables

Dr. Thomas Wood
Department of Government
University of Miami
Coral Gables

Dick Ehrmann
Department of Sociology
University of Florida
Gainesville

Dr. James Vatican
Department of Economics
University of Miami
Coral Gables,

Young Emory Via at Roosevelt College has wide experience in Southern labor education. Undoubtedly you have lines to him and can decide whether he interests you or not.

The University of Alabama has a department in labor education some way or other, or maybe they handle it as a branch of the University Extension Service. They have a man who works at it. I do not patronize the courses as they have thus far been required by law to be segregated. But I think it is a matter of law and not a matter of prejudice.

Arkansas is too far for me to know about, but if you wanted a good nominee you could call our new man in the state who is Executive Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, Nat Griswold, at 723½ East 13th Street, Little Rock.

I talked by phone to William Mitch, the District Director of the United Mine Workers of America, office in the Comer Building, Telephone 4-0306. He was interested, but suggested that you write him direct and he will try to be represented. I have great respect for Bill Mitch and consider him a stable and effective trade unionist.

One of the ablest men in Tennessee is Stanton Smith, 540 Vine Street, Chattanooga. Stanton is currently President of the State Federation of Labor in Tennessee, but he is also the man who organizes the Southwestern and the Southeastern Labor Schools each Summer under John Conners. Young fellow, full of zip, nothing stodgy about him. Stanton Smith swings weight with labor prople in the state. Myles Horton is an old-timer in this field and has a pre-emptive right to come. But Stanton Smith can get more done by a lot with Tennessee trade union people.

For your further information, in my judgment the wisest trade union man in the South is Paul Christopher, labor director for the upper South for the CIO, with offices at the Flatiron Building, Knoxville, Tennessee. Paul has many unique qualities. Among others, he knows the Southern textile industry thoroughly.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

JUN 10 1955

INTER-UNIVERSITY LABOR EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1303 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
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ALPINE 5-4733

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EDGAR WARREN

8 June 1955

free date although July 8 beginning we have expansion in Washington D.C.

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

After I talked to you over the phone yesterday I found that it would not be possible to handle the southeast conference as early as June 23. I, therefore, decided to schedule it for July 7 and I do hope that this date will not conflict with any other appointment of yours.

I spoke over the phone to Dean Barzeal and after checking with Dr. Clement he informed me that we shall be able to hold the conference on the premises of the university on July 7. Unfortunately, Dean Barzeal is leaving for Europe and he can't be with us. He suggested that we invite Dr. Samuel Westerfield and E. B. Williams, which I am going to do. As of now, I am planning the following invitations:

Georgia--Dr. Samuel Westerfield, E. B. Williams, and you.
North Carolina--Russell Grumman, University of North Carolina.
Tennessee--Miles Horton, Highlander Folks School.
Alabama--W.L. Hickard, University of Alabama.
Louisiana--Rev. Louis J. Twomey, Institute of Industrial Relations, Loyola University, New Orleans
Kenneth Thompson, Dept. of Economics, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Arkansas--University of Alabama
Florida-- ?

I wrote to the Farmers Union in Denver for some good representative in this area and I would appreciate a recommendation from you in regard to the United Mine Workers. If you have one or two more suggestions, I will be pleased to have them, although we do want to keep the group small, partly because we want to have a good discussion and partly because we are assuming all expenses in connection with the meeting and have to husband our resources.

I shall send you information about our work, an outline of the report and an agenda, shortly.

I do appreciate your assistance in the matter very much.

Sincerely yours

JMire

Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary

Fla

Dr. Ross Beiler,
Dept. of Govt
U. of Miami

Dr. Thomas Wood
Govt. Miami
U. of

Dick Ehrmann
Socio
U. of Fla.
Gainesville

Labor Law
Dr. Jas Vatican
Dept of Econ
U. of Miami

Envoy Via

INTER-UNIVERSITY LABOR EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1303 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

ALpine 5-4733

15 June 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JUN 20 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Under a grant from the Fund for Adult Education this organization is undertaking a study of a) the most pressing needs of workers in the field of education, and b) the extent to which such needs might be met by non-labor agencies. The purpose of the study is to find the most effective way to advance liberal education for workers and to guide labor and non-labor groups, including foundations and universities, with respect to future cooperative activities.

The undersigned is in charge of the preparation of the report, assisted by the following committee:

Ralph Campbell, Director of Extension, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University;
John Connors, Director, Department of Education-AFL;
Phillips Garman, Coordinator of Extension, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois;
George Guernsey, Associate Director in Charge of Education, CIO Education Department;
Frank McCallister, Director, Labor Education Division, Roosevelt University;
Otto Pragan, Director, Research and Education, United Chemical Workers-AFL;
Edgar Warren, Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California.

In view of the importance of this study to the future of workers' education, we are anxious to secure the advice and assistance of persons interested in the field of labor education and particularly of those not previously associated with the work of our committee. We are, therefore, proposing to hold a number of regional conferences to which we shall invite representatives of labor and non-labor agencies. Your name has been suggested as one who might be interested in our project, and we are, therefore, inviting you to a conference which will be held **July 7 at Atlanta University in Conference Room 307 of Harkness Hall, Administration Building, Atlanta, Georgia**

We hope very much that you will be able to come. Your expenses will be taken care of by this organization. We are enclosing a tentative agenda, outline

of our report, and also a tentative list of those invited. We expect to meet from 10 to 12 and from 1:30 to about 4 or 5.

During the past few weeks we had occasion to discuss our project with AFL and CIO education directors, with delegates to the National University Extension Association, the Labor Advisory Committee of Cornell University, at a general labor education conference in Ohio, and with many individual persons. For your benefit, and so that you may think about the project prior to the meeting, I am giving you here a brief digest of what has thus far transpired, especially in regard to items 1 and 2 of the agenda.

In regard to the principal goals of non-labor agencies, we reached a large measure of agreement that non-labor agencies should emphasize primarily general education as against the type of training which is ordinarily rendered to members by unions themselves. Due recognition though was taken of the fact that there are some areas where as of now none, or very limited educational services of any type, are being rendered to members of unions, and that in such situations the needs to be met by non-labor agencies would by necessity have to be broader in scope. There was further agreement that the needs of workers in the field of education may pertain primarily to a) what they need to know as adult citizens, b) to the teaching and research in the field of industrial relations, and c) to problems which arise out of the workers' involvement in the labor movement.

In respect to Item 2, the following catalog of needs emerged from the various discussions:

a. Line and staff representatives of unions.

Assistance in respect to broad public functions; operation of government; broad economic policies; communication; technological changes; international work; assistance in techniques of negotiation and preparation for arbitration.

b. Labor education specialists.

Evaluation techniques; program development; training of teachers; teaching aids; self-study problems.

c. Local union officers.

Community relations; international affairs; economic issues; technological changes; operation of government; labor legislation; administration of education programs; internal communications.

d. Rank and file members.

Similar to union officers but with a different emphasis. Additional subjects--general adult education; cultural subjects; health problems; labor history; citizenship.

We hope you will give this matter serious thought and look forward to having you with us. May we hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours

Mire

Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary

Enclosures

ociu-39
afl

George S. Mitchell

17 June 1955

Mr. John J. Mates
Assistant to the President
United Mine Workers of America
United Mine Workers' Building
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mates:

After I wrote to you yesterday, I received a letter from Mr. George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council, who suggested that I invite Mr. William Mitch to our Atlanta meeting.

I understand he is quite interested in labor education.

If this suggestion meets with your approval, I shall be happy to send him an official invitation.

Sincerely yours

Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary

INTER-UNIVERSITY LABOR EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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16 June 1955

JUN 20 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of June 13. I am glad July 7 is agreeable with you and that we shall be able to have you at our conference. Invitations to the meeting are going out today.

I appreciate your suggestions in regard to Florida, but since none of their universities is operating a labor education program right now, I did not think we could expect too much from them. However, I am going to send them a letter describing our program in some detail and ask them for their thoughts and suggestions.

As to the Mine Workers Union, I wrote this week to Mr. Mates, Assistant to the President of the UMWA. If I don't hear from them within a week I think I will take the liberty of inviting William Mitch.

I am passing on your other labor recommendations to John Connors and George Guernsey since we have a standing rule that they select the labor representatives for all regional conferences.

Thank you very much for your very helpful suggestions. I look forward to seeing you.

All good wishes.

Sincerely yours

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary

TENTATIVE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

IULEC Labor Education Conference
July 7, 1955

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Atlanta University

Southern Regional Council

University of North Carolina

[redacted]

University of Tennessee

University of Alabama

Louisiana State University

Loyola University, New Orleans

University of Arkansas

Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta

United Mine Workers

Farmers Union

Five AFL Representatives

Five CIO Representatives

INTER-UNIVERSITY LABOR EDUCATION COMMITTEE

JUL 20 1955

1303 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

Regional IULEC Conference on Labor Education

Atlanta University
July 7, 1955

List of Participants

William E. Allen, Secretary-Treasurer, Florida Federation of Labor
E. J. Bourg, Secretary-Treasurer, Louisiana State Federation of Labor
Russell Grumman, Director, University Extension Division, University of North Carolina
James P. Harden, UAW-CIO, Atlanta
Dr. Langston T. Hawley, School of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Alabama
H. L. Knowles, Alabama State CIO Council
Dr. Dan Kruger, Director, Commerce Extension Services, University of Alabama
N. H. Kurko, CIO representative Region 4, Tennessee
C. E. Mahl, Assistant Director, Region 5, CIO, Atlanta
Joe Mire, Executive Secretary, Inter-University Labor Education Committee
George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta
Loren Nelles, United Steelworkers of America-CIO
Ward Rickard, Assistant State Supervisor, Trade & Industrial Education, University of Alabama
Lawrence Rogin, Education Director, Textile Workers Union of America-CIO (Member of Board of Directors of Inter-University Labor Education Committee)
Dr. Hugo M. Skala, Chairman, Dept. of Economics, Atlanta University
Stanton E. Smith, President, Tennessee Federation of Labor
James E. Turner, Assistant Director Fair Practices Dept., URW-CIO
E. B. Williams, Chairman, Dept. of Economics and Business Administration, Morehouse College, Atlanta
Ted Williams, Education and Research, Alabama State Federation of Labor

After introduction of all delegates, Joe Mire reported that the following also had been invited but were unable to attend:

Professor Fred Holly, University of Tennessee
Kenneth Thompson, Louisiana State University
George Gant, Southern Regional Education Board
Dick Leach, Southern Regional Education Board
Royal Mattice, Florida State University
William Mitch, United Mine Workers of America

Joe Mire then briefly reviewed the goals, structure and objectives of the Inter-University Labor Education Committee and the purpose of the present study. He pointed out that the IULEC in 1951 had been given a grant by the Fund for Adult Education in which the following eight universities shared: Cornell University, University of Illinois, University of Chicago, Roosevelt University, Rutgers University, University of California-Los Angeles, University of Wisconsin, Pennsylvania State University.

The purpose of the grant was to expand the scope of labor education activities within unions in three areas: a) Foreign affairs; b) Economic understanding; c) Community participation and citizenship. The policies of the IULEC were directed by a Board of Directors composed of an equal number of representatives from universities and labor education specialists.

After completion of all eight university programs and as a result of further discussions between the IULEC and the FAE, agreement was reached that the IULEC would conduct a further study, the purpose and extent of which was described in the invitation and material sent to each delegate to this conference.

Larry Rogin briefly supplemented Joe Mire's description of the IULEC and explained labor's position toward the IULEC program and their interest in a careful screening and examination of all projects submitted to the IULEC.

The meeting then turned to a brief discussion of the principal goals of non-labor agencies in the field of labor education. It was agreed that the chief motivation for university labor education programs arises out of their recognition that labor constitutes a very important and large segment of our society and is entitled to whatever services universities can render to meet their needs. Another motivation arises from the need to get labor informed and interested in what the university does. There was further recognition that methods to reach workers through the ordinary channels of adult education, such as extension divisions or adult education councils, had not been successful.

As to needs of labor, it was recognized that they have to do with the worker's involvement in the labor movement, with his needs as an adult citizen, with the need to develop constructive and intelligent approaches to the conflicts which arise out of the employer-employee relationship, and with the need of educating the public in regard to the importance of the labor problem.

There was a large measure of agreement that the last item was of paramount importance in the Southeast sector of the country since opposition to labor unions is still very strong and in many localities schools, especially high schools, disseminate anti-labor propaganda and even recruit students as strikebreakers. It was made clear, however, that for the purpose of this study, we shall be concerned with education of workers rather than of the general public.

Many speakers emphasized that non-labor agencies in the South, for various reasons, were obliged to render services to labor which are not in the field of general adult education but purely vocational. It was also pointed out, however, that such vocational education a) inevitably involves general adult education and b) may offer the only possibility for non-labor agencies to render services in the general adult education field as well.

The group considered the needs of line and staff representatives the most important aspect of services which non-labor agencies could render. In addition to the areas outlined in the material sent to all delegates, it was pointed out that labor leaders need assistance in decision-making processes and in conference techniques, that is, how to plan a conference, how to develop material, etc.

The special needs of other technicians--in addition to labor education specialists--such as research staff, public relations personnel, time-study engineers, administrators of health and welfare funds, editors, were mentioned as areas where non-labor agencies might serve.

It was emphasized that the assistance of universities in the Southeast area was especially needed and vital because of the added prestige it involved. People who have the skill to teach in workers education classes may be afraid to do so because they might lose their standing in society. This might not apply if the program is under the sponsorship of a university.

In respect to needs of local union officers, it was pointed out that in addition to the items listed in the material there ought to be training in "use of materials". A lot of material prepared by unions or universities or other agencies is not used and digested because no attempt has ever been made to really teach union officers how to use it.

It was brought out in the discussion that programs in the southern states, as a rule, cost more money than similar programs in the North. Communications are much more difficult and there is more need for personal contacts and therefore for more personnel and more money for travel than in the North.

Further subjects added to the needs of local union officers were: civil rights, the implementation of national union policies; courses on our political system, political parties, voting, legislation, etc.; and classes on parliamentary law and public speaking.

Of greatest importance in the South right now is the problem of school integration which therefore ought to be given particular emphasis in any program within labor in the next few years. There is need for some center in the South which could provide able speakers on "civil rights and workers". Many unions are ready to open their meetings to a discussion of that subject, but there just are not sufficient sources available today to meet the demands. The unions themselves have to move with some caution in that area for fear of divorcing themselves from their own members. The universities, on the other hand, are often not free to teach in an unbiased manner on that subject--because of state laws. Therefore, the need for an independent center with a completely independent speakers' staff. The Southern Regional Council could possibly serve as a center for such a project.

The group returned to a discussion of "Workers Education or Adult Education" and listed the following additional reasons for special Workers Education programs

which are especially applicable to the South:

a. There is less community organization in the South than elsewhere.

b. It is more difficult to get workers accepted in the community.

c. The comparatively low wage scale makes it difficult for workers to participate in community affairs even in areas where they might be accepted, and finally

d. The potential of community leaders from the ranks of labor is smaller than in other areas.

It was also pointed out that since the problem of school integration has to be met primarily on the community level, this was a natural field for activities of non-labor agencies, i. e. to bring about community action. Pilot projects were suggested to try to evaluate the impact which desegregation might have on various communities. Such research undertaken by non-labor agencies could play a very effective part in bringing about favorable community action.

The field of health was mentioned as another important area for community projects.

A discussion followed on the needs of labor for unsegregated educational services on the one hand, and the restrictions imposed on universities by state segregation laws on the other.

In regard to the needs of rank and file members, the only addition made by the group pertained to intergroup relations. It was pointed out that educational programs are needed not merely in regard to labor and farmers, labor and management, or negroes and white, but also in regard to workers from rural and workers from industrial areas.

There was agreement that the whole Southeast area was largely undeveloped in regard to labor education. Most southern universities are poor. It was suggested that an attempt be made to bring together in each state all public and private universities and colleges into some sort of organization in order to eliminate competition for programs and resources and to accomplish some sort of coordination of efforts, transferability of materials and techniques, etc. Such an organization could hold its meetings--as a rule-- on the campus of a private university and therefore on a nonsegregated basis. This would help to break down resistance to integration in general.

The discussion left little doubt that the Southeast area presented a special problem because:

1. The problem of racial integration.

2. The sector of organized labor is expanding at a lesser rate than the sector of unorganized labor.

3. Most non-labor agencies, including universities, public and private, are very poor.

4. Unions are still absorbed largely in a struggle for survival and therefore only limited funds are available for education.

5. The levels of attainment in elementary and particularly secondary schools seem to be below those in other areas. Therefore, adult and labor education has to carry a heavier load.

6. Training for leadership presents a more difficult problem because of the continuous draining off of potential leaders.

7. The great needs make investments more profitable.

8. The existence of a Southern Labor School organized by fourteen southern states which would render valuable assistance to any substantial educational effort of non-labor agencies.

A final suggestion pertained to the possibility of holding a workshop on labor education on a broad basis for the Southeast area. It should run over a period of three to four days and acquaint people from both universities and other non-labor agencies and labor with the purpose, objective and scope and methods of labor education. Such a conference would be invaluable as a means to advance labor education in the Southeast.

The meeting adjourned at four o'clock.

Respectfully submitted

Mire

Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary

ociu-39
afl

CONFERENCE ON LABOR EDUCATION

July 7, 1955, Atlanta, Georgia

Tentative List of Questions for Discussion

1. What are the principal goals of non-labor agencies in the field of labor education?

2. At what level should educational activities of non-labor agencies be directed? What are the most critical needs at each level?

   a. Line and staff representatives?
   b. Labor education specialists?
   c. Union officers at plant level?
   d. Rank and file members?
   e. General public?

3. What should be the functions of non-labor agencies in underdeveloped areas?

4. Which are the potential non-labor agencies which could meet needs in the field of labor education?

   a. Universities
   b. Colleges and high schools
   c. American Labor Education Service
   d. Libraries
   e. Adult education councils
   f. Governmental agencies--federal, state, local
   g. Foundations
   h. Others

5. Has any attempt been made to ascertain potential resources on a state-wide or regional basis?

   Have universities tried to train local potential teachers or administrators for service to labor groups?

   Have universities tried to assist in developing an administrative machinery within unions for the promotion and conduct of labor education activities?

6. What are the conditions for fruitful cooperation between labor and non-labor agencies?

   a. Over-all consultation and control?
   b. Selection of programs, teachers, materials?

7. Is there a need for some central information and advisory service to
   a. Advise non-labor agencies on setting up educational services to labor groups?
   b. Act as a depository on information and experience in the field of labor education?
   c. Stimulate and facilitate transferability of new techniques and materials
   d. Stimulate studies on labor education, including workers' psychology?
   e. Others?

August 3, 1955

Mr. Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary
Inter-University Labor Education Committee
1303 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Joe:

Will be grateful for the book. Had wanted to read it and hadn't had the money to buy it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

INTER-UNIVERSITY LABOR EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1303 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

ALpine 5-4733

AUG 1 1955

July 27, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

We take great pleasure in informing you that a copy of the book by Mr. Jack Barbash, Universities and Unions in Workers Education, will be mailed to you with our compliments from Harper and Brothers. The book is an evaluation of the IULEC programs conducted from '51 to '54 with the assistance of grants received from the Fund for Adult Education.

Sincerely yours

Joe

Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary

oeiu-39
afl

INTER-UNIVERSITY LABOR EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1303 University Avenue
Madison, Wisconsin

OCT 15 1955

October 11, 1955

Dear Sir:

As one who participated in our recent regional conference on labor education, I thought you might be interested in the enclosed reprint of an article by Mark Starr, titled "Higher Education and Organized Labor". — to Haf

Sincerely yours

JMire

Joseph Mire
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

oeiu-39
afl

Tentative Outline of Report

1. Background history of grant.

2. Goals of study.

3. How project was carried through.

4. Statement of philosophy.

5. Description of needs for which labor depends on non-labor agencies.

   a. Needs of line and staff representatives of international unions.
   b. Needs of labor education specialists.
   c. Needs of local union officers.
   d. Needs of rank and file members.
   e. General needs.

6. Major approaches to meet these needs.

   a. Unions,
   b. Universities and colleges,
   c. Governmental agencies, (Federal-State-Local)
   d. Voluntary agencies. (ALES; Philadelphia Labor Education Council; Foundations; and others)

7. General findings and recommendations.

8. Special projects.

   a. International affairs.
   b. Union health problems.
   c. Civil rights and civil liberties.
   d. Correspondence courses.
   e. Cultural activities.
   f. Labor education councils.
   g. Library service.
   h. Labor college.
   i. Long-term pilot projects.
   j. Teacher training program.
   k. Scholarships.
   l. Audio-visual material.
   m. Communications.
   n. Central information and advisory service.
   o. Public financing of labor education.
   p. Automation.
   q. Preparation for retirement.
   r. Intergroup relations.

9. Conditions for fruitful cooperation between labor and non-labor agencies.

10. Mechanism.

11. Workers education by non-labor agencies in foreign countries.

12. Appendices.

    a. List of non-labor agencies which serve labor.
    b. List of contacts (individuals and organizations).
    c. Program of conferences.

NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE

FOR FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

348 ENGINEERS BUILDING • MAIN 1-1175 • CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1751 N STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
HUdson 7933

Elizabeth S. Magee
General Secretary

May 16, 1952

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1952

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are happy to have you agree to serve on the Citizens' Committee on Migratory Labor of the National Consumers League. The duties are few, but the responsibilities are as many as you can assume.

From time to time we shall send you information as to what is happening in Washington which affects the conditions of migrant labor. We should like for you to put this information out where you think it will do the most good:

1. To organizations with which you are connected;
2. To newspaper editors for their background information and use;
3. To citizens who will be interested in doing what they can for migrants.

When you can distribute this material in larger quantities, we shall be glad to send you as many copies as you can use.

The conscience of the citizens of this country is awakening to our responsibilities as consumers to make sure that the food we eat and the clothes we wear are produced without wrecking the lives of the men, women and children who plant, weed and harvest the crops.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Smith

Canon Robert D. Smith, Chairman
Citizens' Committee on Migratory Labor

John Howland Lathrop, *President*
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NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE

FOR FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

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Elizabeth S. Magee
General Secretary

RECEIVED
NOV 23 19
Southern Regional Council

November 21, 1953

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

If you have had a chance to read our fall bulletin, you have an idea of the legislative projects on which the League will be working this coming year. We are taking migratory labor as our chief responsibility because it is one of the most challenging lacks in our labor laws. The recent publicity on the "wetbacks" gives us some hope that we may succeed in getting Congressional action on at least the first step in our program.

We are, of course, not forgetting our historic interest in social security; we have a committee at work now preparing our recommendations for the Ways and Means Committee hearings. We shall continue to fight attacks on the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and we shall continue to oppose the Equal Rights Amendment.

In a time of great need we are greatly pressed by rising costs and, therefore, count on the continued contributions of our members. I am enclosing a memorandum of your 1952 contribution, which we hope you will be able to renew for 1953 before the end of the year.

Cordially yours,

Elizabeth S. Magee

Elizabeth S. Magee
General Secretary

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ESM/jbr

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The National Consumers League is an educational movement founded in May, 1899, to awaken consumers' interest in their responsibility for conditions under which goods are made and distributed, and through investigation, education and legislation, to promote fair labor standards.

April 23, 1954

Miss Elizabeth S. Magee
National Consumers League
348 Engineers Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dear Miss Magee:

Just three or four days ago it was necessary for Lucy to be taken to a private sanatorium. She had developed distressing mental symptoms, and though the care of a nursing home was tried, it wasn't enough. Her address is Brawley's Sanatorium, Smyrna, Georgia (twelve miles or so from Atlanta), and her doctor says she may receive (cheerful) letters, but for the time being not visitors. A close friend will come to Atlanta soon and dispose of Lucy's apartment furnishings in ways Lucy long ago had directed.

All very sad. My wife and I have been near to all the arrangings, and all her friends are convinced this was the correct course.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE
348 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO
MAin 1-1175

ELIZABETH S. MAGEE,
General Secretary

RECEIVED
APR 23 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 21, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Many thanks for your letter and check.

I am disturbed at what you say about Lucy Mason. I saw her last spring and was conscious of a change, but did not realize it was so serious. Is she still living at 738 Myrtle Street, N.E.? I was under the impression that she had moved, but I have no change of address for her.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth S. Magee

Elizabeth S. Magee
General Secretary

ESM/jbr

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April 19, 1954

Miss Elizabeth S. Magee
National Consumers League
For Fair Labor Standards
348 Engineers Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dear Miss Magee:

Nice of you to write. It means more work, but also getting more done.

Long delayed dues herewith.

Lucy Mason is much in our thoughts. She has been getting increasingly bewildered in these last few months, and only two or three days ago her medical cousin arranged for her to go to a nursing home. She's quite well and strong physically, but is in sad confusion as to the day's events.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE

FOR FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

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Elizabeth S. Magee
General Secretary

RECEIVED
APR 19
Southern Regional Council

April 15, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I was delighted to read in the newspapers that the Southern Council is to receive a grant from the Fund for the Republic. This is a well deserved recognition of the work you have been doing, and I assume it will mean an expanded program. My heartiest congratulations. The foundations seem frequently to make grants for work which is not especially significant, but this is a delightful exception.

We were pleased to have your brother with us at our annual meeting in New York last month, at which we had a very interesting discussion of current legislative issues.

I am enclosing a memorandum of your membership contribution, which we hope you will find it possible to renew.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth S. Magee

Elizabeth S. Magee
General Secretary

ESM/jbr

John Howland Lathrop, *President*
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Walter Frank, *Vice-Chairman*

LEGISLATIVE FLASH!

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE
419 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

To eliminate harmful employment and promote educational opportunities for children and youth.

June 9, 1954

Dear Friend:

Today the House of Representatives turned down by a close vote of 81 to 77 the $100,000 item in the Labor Department Appropriation for migrant work in the Bureau of Labor Standards. You will recall that we wrote you about this earlier in the year.

There is good reason to hope that the Senate will restore this item if individual Senators receive sufficient evidence of interest in it from their constituents.

This $100,000 appropriation was recommended by President Eisenhower in his Budget Message. It has the strong support of civic and welfare agencies throughout the country. The amount is very small in terms of the total budget. But the need it is designed to meet is very great in terms of human welfare.

The Senate will probably act on this appropriation bill very soon.

WILL YOU WIRE OR WRITE TODAY to your own Senators (and ask others to do so) urging them to support this item in the Labor Department budget? If the Senate Committee does not recommend it, a motion will undoubtedly be made from the Senate floor to restore it.

Senators should be addressed at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Sincerely yours,

Gertrude Folks Zimand

(Mrs.) Gertrude Folks Zimand
General Secretary

GFZ:HR

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1954
Southern Regional Council

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE

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FOR FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

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Elizabeth S. Magee
General Secretary

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

June 7, 1954

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are writing to you about a matter of urgent concern to those persons like yourself who are interested in improving the status of migratory workers in agriculture.

You will remember that when President Eisenhower sent his budget message to Congress, he asked for an appropriation of $100,000 to make it possible for the Bureau of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor to undertake a program in cooperation with the states to deal more effectively with the problems of migratory workers. The proposed appropriation has had an unfriendly reception to date by the House Appropriation Committee. Although an attempt will be made on the floor of the House to get this amount included, the outlook is not too hopeful. Accordingly it is important to direct efforts toward members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

We are wondering whether you will be willing to write to your two Senators asking them to speak on behalf of this appropriation to Senator Edward Thye, chairman of the Appropriations Sub-committee which is considering the budget of the Department of Labor? It is important to emphasize in your letter your reason for interest in the program and your knowledge of the situation in your own state. We are mentioning this particularly because a number of the letters which were sent to Mr. Busby, chairman of the House Appropriation Sub-committee, were so brief as to give him the chance to claim that they were only "form letters." We want to avoid that difficulty in the Senate.

Enclosed is a brief description of the purpose of the appropriation.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Smith

Canon Robert D. Smith, Chairman
Citizens Committee on Migratory Labor

Elizabeth S. Magee

Elizabeth S. Magee
General Secretary

John Howland Lathrop, *President*
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National Consumers League
348 Engineers Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

June 1, 1954

PROPOSED MIGRATORY LABOR PROGRAM - U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

The budget submitted by President Eisenhower to Congress includes $100,000 for the Bureau of Labor Standards to start a program of cooperation with the States to improve conditions of migrant labor. In his Budget Message the President stated:

> "The social and economic plight of migratory farm workers has been studied repeatedly. Up to now, little positive action to better these conditions has been taken by the Federal Government. This budget includes a recommended appropriation of 100 thousand dollars to enable the Department of Labor to provide leadership in establishing a cooperative Federal-State program in the fiscal year 1955."

The proposed program of the Bureau would be one of service to the States. The problems of migratory workers as they move through many States are too complex and ramified to be solved by State action alone. The Bureau would encourage cooperation between Federal and State agencies and civic, church, labor, and growers groups in developing programs, policies, and concerted action to find ways of giving the million migratory workers in agriculture the decent working and living conditions that their contribution to the community warrants. Under this program the Bureau would initiate the following specific services;

1. Promote establishment of State Migrant Labor Committees and give technical aid and advice in developing their programs.

2. Give consultant service and technical assistance, in the field and through correspondence, to State labor officials on ways to expand the services of the labor department to migrant workers.

3. Cooperate with national organizations and Federal agencies as well as State groups, growers, workers, and others in seeing how they can develop programs for improving conditions, and giving assistance on such programs as requested.

4. Arrange regional conferences of labor commissioners and other State officials and representatives of interested citizen groups to foster interest in and understanding of the needs and problems of migrant workers.

5. Encourage experimentation by State and local groups in methods and techniques of solving migrant-labor problems. During the first year special attention would be given to promoting improvements in migrant housing, in transportation of workers, and in reducing child labor.

6. Serve as a clearing-house of information on successful State and local experience in dealing with migrant labor problems.

7. Cooperate with other Federal agencies on their programs serving migrant workers and their families.

April 19, 1954

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Director
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

Many thanks for your nice letter. More dough means more work, but we're glad to have both.

Fifty copies have gone to you. Any chance you could get your office to send us about 30c in stamps to cover postage?

Famous map speech still at your service, blowing off into the atmosphere.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

RECEIVED
APR 19 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 13, 1954

Dear George:

Heartiest congratulations on receiving the grant from the Ford Foundation. This is one time when Foundation money will certainly be well spent.

Done

I wonder if you could send me about 50 copies of the reprint of the two columns by Ralph McGill on school segregation. I would like to try to get other unions besides the CIO to take large quantities for distribution to their Southern members.

I am still thinking of ways of using that talk of yours about the South on TV and will try to take up the matter with the Ford Television and Radio Workshop.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service

HF:ph

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

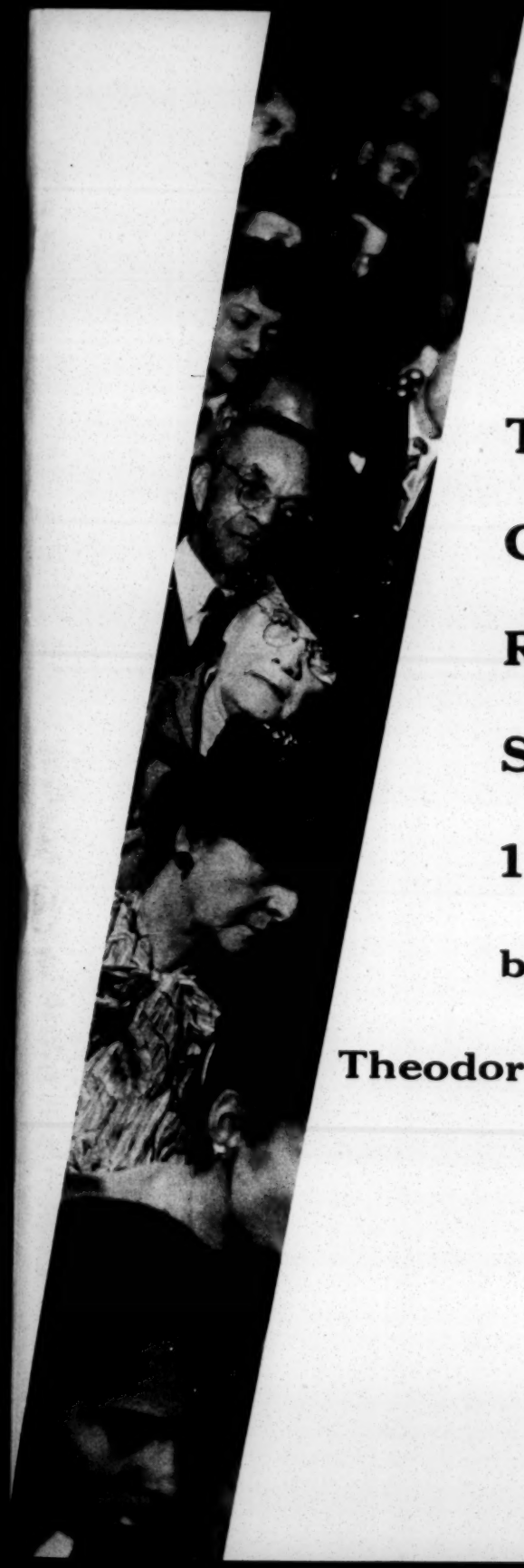
August 13, 1956

HCF: -

Observe source and style of

this one.

Encl: Security, Civil Liberties and Unions
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York



THE CIVIL RIGHTS STORY . . . 1956

by

Theodore Leskes

January 8, 1957

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

We would be happy to have our state affiliates receive "Let's Be Human" and your other materials as they appear. Enclosed is a list of names and addresses.

You're doing a fine public relations job on behalf of good human relations.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mm

enclosure

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

January 3, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Seymour Samet suggested to me that it might be a good idea if all the state human relations bodies that are affiliates of the Southern Regional Council were to be put on the mailing list to get our "Let's Be Human" column and the pamphlets and other materials put out by the National Labor Service.

If you would like us to do so please send us the names and addresses of those who should be put on the mailing list. If you would like a bulk quantity of these items to mail out yourself, we will be glad to do it that way. Please let us know at your earliest convenience.

Enclosed is a photostat of a clipping from the "Christian Science Monitor" which may interest you.

Fraternally yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/ht
Encs. photostat
and
column

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Saturday, December 22, 1956

People at Work

Major Gain Noted in Race Relations . . . . . By Ed Townsend

New York

The season of good will to all finds the nation still deeply concerned with regional race problems but with "nationwide progress" being made toward their solution.

A pamphlet just issued by the National Labor Service—an organization to "promote good will among American workers of all races and religions"—makes that clear. Highlighting the advances since 1947, the report "commemorates nine years of progress . . . a record of constantly expanding freedoms and opportunities and a testament to this nation's unending effort to match America's promise with deeds."

The detailed report is significant as a positive statement of gains made at a time when a negative approach—recriminations and controversy—is all too common in the field of race relations.

At the same time, it realistically recognizes that "advances have not come with ease" and that "serious and delicate problems remain to be solved."

"Few Americans—indeed few literate people anywhere in the world—have missed the glaring headlines of the year just past: mobs threatening children on the way to school; hooded cross-burners and would-be-respectable white citizens' councils terrorizing communities; a handful of governors searching for ways to evade the Supreme Court's desegregation decision," the National Labor Service report points out. Still, it says, this should not becloud the progress and orderly advances.

"Time and patience will be required to change practices that have long been the only accepted pattern for millions of Americans," the organization cautions. But it adds, "Each passing year makes it increasingly clear that the clock will not be turned back — that America will continue its ever-forward march toward 'one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.'"

The report deals with the nine years since October, 1947, when former President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights issued its hard-hitting statement on racial bias in the United States. The document, unflinching in its charge that freedom was lagging even in the shadow of the White House, got worldwide publicity. Communist international bodies circulated it.

Among other things, the presidential committee reported race discrimination commonplace in the nation's capital in 1947. It noted widespread bias because of race, color, or creed in employment, housing, and education, not only below the Mason and Dixon's Line but also in other areas. It protested that the armed services practiced segregation. And it charged that "infringements of the citizen's right to vote and to enjoy equal justice under the law" were turned up widely and frequently during the committee's nationwide survey.

Many of these abuses have since been corrected, according to the National Labor Service. It credits "spontaneous actions of private citizens and groups" for many of the steps taken. The title of its report, "The Negro Takes Hold," carries out that thought. [illegible] organization notes that [illegible] of governmental orders, [illegible] local legislation, and court rulings carried the nation closer to its "American dream" of full equality and freedom.

The legal struggle to end school segregation is by now familiar to all—its pros and cons have been argued so intensely in public media that the National Labor Service's report only echoes what has been mulled over many times in the press during the past year or so.

However, in a general summary of progress, the report notes that by October of this year "desegregation [was] under way in 797 school districts, affecting 319,000 Negro and 2,000,000 white children. Some 110 of 208 tax-supported southern colleges now admit Negro students." Some progress has been made in nine southern and border states—but, according to the NLS, eight others — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia—"have made no steps toward desegregating public schools."

In connection with the 1947 document of bias charges, the NLS report comments: "In Washington, D.C.—all public schools desegregated."

The National Labor Service survey of progress is particularly interesting for its summaries of what has been accomplished in less-publicized fields.

For instance, it reports that 11 states now have enforceable fair-employment-practices laws and four others have statutes against job bias. Moreover, at least 37 cities—including Baltimore and St. Louis, below Mason and Dixon's Line—have fair-employment-practice ordinances. Altogether, according to the NLS, laws to curb job bias now cover one-third of the nation's population.

Further, the President's Committee on Government Contracts recently noted that the nation's business leaders "are responding in encouraging numbers to the philosophy that equal job opportunity is both good business and good citizenship." And, NLS adds, the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions have done "effective work" in breaking down segregation walls.

Meanwhile, the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Navy now report "segregation entirely eliminated." The Defense Department recently announced that the "number of Negro officers and enlisted men has more than doubled in six years." And National Guard units in at least 12 states—including Maryland—now forbid race or religious discrimination.

South Carolina and Texas have adopted anti-lynch laws since 1947. South Carolina and Tennessee have abolished the poll tax. And Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia have banned the wearing of masks and the burning of crosses.

Discriminatory regulations in public housing have been ended in many areas, and some progress is now being made against bias in other housing fields. Also the NLS added, "public accommodations" have been made truly public by ending bias for race or religion in some areas and integration has been advanced voluntarily by many professional, business, religious, and fraternal organizations.

The National Labor Service report [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y. · MUrray Hill 5-0181

January, 1957

STRAWS IN THE WIND?

Press headlines have emphasized the rioting in Clinton, Tennessee and the subsequent arrests of racists who tried to stop school desegregation in that town. But of far greater interest, from the long view, is the emphatic rejection of the candidates backed by the White Citizens Councils in the recent municipal election, which was held during the very height of the anti-integration riots in Clinton.

T. Lawrence Seeber, standing for law and order, polled four times as many votes for mayor as James B. Meredith, segregationist. A similar margin was chalked up in the three city council races.

Nor is Clinton unique in this respect. John B. Orr, Jr., who last summer raised a lone voice in the Florida state legislature against segregation, was re-elected State Representative from Dade County on November 6. A write-in campaign against Orr by the Dade County Property Owners Association failed miserably.

Racism is not the wave of the future, regardless of how determined some folks are to make it look that way.

IT MAY BE TRUE

The Ohio AFL-CIO News and Views asks if you have heard about the oil-rich Texan who had the windshield of his Cadillac ground to his optical prescription?

LENIN AND THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

Why did the Hungarian workers revolt against Soviet communism? The answer, strangely enough, was outlined by Lenin, the first Red dictator and the world's foremost revolutionist, forty years ago. We quote:

> "What, generally speaking, are the symptoms of a revolutionary situation?...
>
> 1. When it is impossible for the ruling classes to maintain their rule in an unchanged form; when there is a crisis in one form or another among the upper classes, a crisis in the policy of the ruling class which causes fissures through which the discontent and indignation of the oppressed classes burst forth...
>
> 2. When the want and suffering of the oppressed classes have become more acute than usual.

(One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line)

3. When, as a consequence of the above causes, there is a considerable increase in the activity of the masses, who in 'peace time' quietly allow themselves to be robbed, but who in turbulent times are drawn both by the circumstance of the crisis and by the 'upper classes' themselves into independent historical action."

History sometimes plays strange tricks.

But lest you think Lenin was always right, here's another quote from him:

"Give us the child for eight years and it will be a Bolshevist forever."

Hungary has been under Soviet control, and in the grip of the Soviet army, since 1945 -- almost 12 years. Yet who have been the bravest fighters against the Bolshevist forces? That's right. The children of Hungary.

A SOUTHERN PRESIDENT?

Of the first twelve presidents of the United States, eight were Southerners, including those great giants of American history -- Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson.

But as attorney Morris B. Abram, president of the Atlanta chapter of the American Jewish Committee, reminded the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials last month, not a single Southerner has been elected president since the Civil War. For the past ninety years, Abram said, Southern politicians could either gain national acceptance through support of a national point of view and lose support at home, or retain home support at the sacrifice of aspiration to national office. Only when the views of the South and the rest of the nation get closer together on equal rights for all Americans will the South again be able to provide national leadership, declared this wide-awake Southerner.

LIFE-IS-GETTING-TO-BE-TOO-EASY-DEP'T

Remember the good old days when eating spaghetti was a true test of ingenuity, skill and good luck... when the unwary always faced the danger of chopping the spaghetti or being spattered with a rich meat sauce?

Alas, adventure and pioneering is fast going out of life in America. Patsy Marconi, New York restaurateur, just patented a spaghetti bowl with a channel, or groove, leading from the bottom to an overhanging edge. The diner impales a number of spaghetti strands on the tines of his fork, slides the fork up through, twirls it in the channel, and uses the lip to cut off any dangling ends.

Mama Mia! What will they think of next?

LOOKING BACKWARD

Rear Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison, in his new book, Freedom in Contemporary Society (Atlantic, Little and Brown), tells a story very pertinent to events today:

Back in 1903, Professor John S. Bassett of Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, a native North Carolinian and an eminent scholar in American History, wrote that the Negro educator, Booker T. Washington, was the greatest Southerner since General Robert E. Lee. This statement unleashed the hounds of war. A

campaign of abuse, instigated by the Raleigh newspaper edited by Josephus Daniels, finally resulted in a demand that Professor Bassett be dismissed from the faculty.

To avoid embarrassing the college, Bassett offered his resignation. But every member of the faculty threatened to resign along with him if Bassett left. The president and the Duke family, which gave millions of dollars to the college, (now Duke University) also stood by Bassett. The trustees not only refused to accept his resignation, but declared: "We cannot lend countenance to the degrading notion that professors in American colleges have not an equal liberty of thought and speech with all other Americans."

We can only hope that the story would end the same way today.

HF/ht

February 18, 1957

Mr. Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry Fleischman:

Here is our most recent summary statement on the work of the Southern Regional Council. I thought you would like to see it.

My own work is progressing; there is plenty to do.

I hope to see you at #189 meeting and the A.L.E.S. Conference the end of this week.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure : The South of Promise

March 6, 1957

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

I can't tell you how apologetic I am for ducking out on the mass media committee meeting last week. Please believe that I wouldn't have done it if it hadn't been necessary in the most fundamental sense -- that is, involving the financial well-being of the Council.

When you get a chance, let me know what the conclusions of the group were and particularly any that call for follow up on our part.

It was good being with you at the ALES Conference, and I hope to be seeing you again soon. Please extend my apologies and best regards to Mr. Bernheim.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

East Side

By P. D.

Dear Mama:

I reckon no one knows better than you that I spent twenty-one years in the public schools of Mississippi, having entered at the age of four and having stopped at the the age of twenty-five.

But I was took . . . and I'm unhappy about it. I was the victim of "progressive education," a theory which has caused me great unrest, and is now causing me no end of unhappiness.

Well, at last the great light is shining, and I'm beginning to clear my thinking a bit. Praise God for the citizens' councils, and especially for their paper of February, 1957, in which they point the way to true happiness for a southern boy!

Their paper, Mama, carries a "Manual For Southerners," and I have long since been an advocate of such a publication. You remember last year when I got caught in that airplane with them Negroes? And I didn't know what to do, so upon returning home I suggested that the council of citizens put out a manual for fouled up Southerners such as me, you recall?

Well, it's here, and I'm so happy. Salvation at last! They said that "for too long Southern children have been "progressively educated" to scorn their origins and the reasons for our bi-racial society." And, Mama, the manual is to correct this blight from which we children of a dark age suffer. Praise the Lord!

The portion which appeared in the February, 1957 issue of the paper is for grades three and four. But, Mama, every adult SHOULD BE MADE TO READ IT! And especially them damnyankees ought to be made to read and understand it.

For your enlightenment I will quote a few excerpts from the Manual. Too, I will point out how much in error my "progressive" teachers were. I think the whole educational system should be investigated, and anyone disagreeing from the views stated in the manual should be fired. They are dangerous to formative minds. I know, as do all Southerners, that there is but ONE way . . . there is but ONE truth . . . there is but ONE way of life worthwhile . . . and that is ours!

From the Manual, Mama, from the Manual:

I. GOD MADE FOUR RACES

God made all of the people in the world. He made some of

The Petal Paper

Meets Tonight

OPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL

7:30 P.M.
Community Center

VOL. 4, NUMBER 18 SINGLE COPY TEN CENTS THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1957

C. Pu NEANDERTHAL

Neanderthal To Seek Seat In U.S. Senate

(From Jan. 10, 1957 Issue)

Cornpone P. Neanderthal, above an outstanding Mississippian, has announced that in 1960 he will be a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now held by james oh eastland.

Cornpone said his complete platform will follow at a later date. "In the meantime," he said, "I would like to point out that I got as much sense as the present choice of the people of Mississippi."

Cornpone is a seasoned politician, having served several terms as a Justice of the Peace. He is a graduate of Mississippi College,

At Dillard University —

The Case Of The Uncalled Quack

(On Monday, March 11, the editor of this paper delivered the address which follows to an assembly of students at Dillard University, New Orleans, La. It was delivered in quiet desperation. The Editor.)

PRESIDENT DENT, DEAN GANDY, FACULTY MEMBERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE STUDENT BODY:

On this day day, eight weeks ago, I received from Dean Gandy an invitation to speak here. Frankly, my first impulse was to decline as I have done on a few previous occasions.

That I did not decline is, of course, perfectly obvious. Though, the possibility does exist that we all would be better off had I declined.

The reasons I did not decline this invitation, I feel I should tell you, as best I can, at any rate. I accepted this invitation because I have an obligation—to me it's an obligation I cannot ignore, not even if I wanted and tried to. I am obligated to one person, and perhaps, in the final analysis the view I take is a selfish one. Even so, I think you'll agree that selfishness, such as one feels toward his own child, is permissible. This invitation was accepted by me because of the realization of the fact that to my daughter, who is just four years old, I am deeply and eternally, and I might add, gratefully, obligated.

The thought process by which I reached such a conclusion is of no great importance. Perhaps, as I said, it's just plain selfishness. But I will add this in my own defense, just a few other factors were involved . . . but the final obligation remained the same.

Going quite briefly into the thought process, provided that's what it was, is the fact that had my grandfather seen fit to have fulfilled his obligation to my father chances are I'd not have felt the obligation to be here today. Going further, had my own father seen fit to have fulfilled his obligation to me, the chances are I'd not have felt the nec-

One man told the story of a small Negro boy whom he'd seen come into a grocery store and ask for a ten-cent piece of salt meat. According to the narrator, the clerk in the store had said to the child, "Well, boy, for a dime you can smell the knife I cut salt meat with."

This story brought a thunderous amount of laughter in my Mother's house . . . and I was ashamed. Most ashamed. I didn't know why . . . and to this very day I'm not sure that I could explain my shame. I just left the room . . . I left without saying a word. As I recall, I was about seven years old.

During this same period of my childhood, I had a friend at one of the camps in which I lived. He was my favorite playmate, and about my own age, but he had one drawback . . . it was later before I became aware of the drawback from which he suffered. Because of the accident of birth which caused my friend, Tee, to be colored, it was understood that I was superior. Everyone seems to have understood it . . . except me. I am honest in saying that such an idea never once crossed my mind.

There were some things which I failed to understand. And at the age of seven or eight my limited ability to reason was even less than it is today. I could never get into my mind why Tee couldn't charge a nickel's worth of candy at the store to his daddy if I could charge candy to my daddy. I didn't do much thinking about it . . . I could charge candy . . . so I did. I would buy a dime's worth and give half of it to Tee, which to me, seemed a fair thing to do for a friend. True, I bought the candy and shared with Tee as I would expect him to share with me, had the situation been reversed.

Bastard Situation Is Reported Better By Welfare Department

Figures made available from the State Department of Public Welfare are sometimes capable of being misconstructed and require elaboration or correction.

Recent accounts in the press to the effect that an estimated 3,000 illegitimate children have been reinstated to the welfare rolls presents a case in point. From the low of 33,568 children receiving Aid to Dependent Children as of June 30 1956, to the 36,712 children receiving such aid as of January 31, 1957, there is indicated an increase of 3,144 children receiving assistance. The deduction that this represents only reinstatement of illegitimate children is in error. The fact is that in the period covered only 549 children were in the 175 homes determined by the County Boards of Public Welfare to be suitable and that these figures INCLUDED ALL ILLEGITIMATES REINSTATED.

In the period June 30 1956, through January 31, 1957, a total of 3,300 families with 10,346 children were approved for Aid to Dependent Children. Three reasons for such approval exceeded in number the unsuitable homes reinstated by County Boards of Public Welfare:

1,753 families with 5,496 children lost income or other resources; 702 families with 2,201 children had been living below the Welfare Department budget standards for longer than six months; 289 families with 906 children were transferred from one county to another or had a change of payee.

As contrasted with 3,300 cases approved for Aid to Dependent Children involving 10,346 children, the number of cases closed was 2,463 involving 7,313 children. The net increase for the period represented 837 homes with 3,033 children. This reconciles with the net increase of 3,144 children indicated above when suspensions because of temporary employment are taken into consideration.

A COMMERCIAL: But Let's Call It —

A Note To The Reader

This is a commercial.

This paper, in its fourth year now, has never designed an issue for subscription promotional purposes. This issue is so designed, and about 15,000 copies will be mailed out. You have one . . . this one.

Actually, as editor, I am not too sure as to how I should go about trying to induce you to subscribe to the paper.

Perhaps you'll take time to read the editorial reprints on the other pages, as well as the full page on the back. Or, perhaps, you'd like to know something about the policy of the paper?

On January 10th of this year I wrote the following for the column, East Side, which appears on the front

what to do, so upon returning home I suggested that the council of citizens put out a manual for fouled up Southerners such as me, you recall?

Well, it's here, and I'm so happy. Salvation at last! They said that "for too long Southern children have been "progressively educated" to scorn their origins and the reasons for our bi-racial society." And, Mama, the manual is to correct this blight from which we children of a dark age suffer. Praise the Lord!

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From the Manual, Mama, from the Manual:

I. GOD MADE FOUR RACES

God made all of the people in the world. He made some of them white. He made some of them black. He made some of them yellow. And He made some of them red.

But, Mama, do you know what I was taught? I heard it in school and also in Sunday school. They told me that the first chapter of Genesis, verse twenty-six, read: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness;" Now, what with this having been taught me in those early, formative years, and now with the REAL truth facing me, I have a mental picture of God as something like tutti-frutti . . . He's a mess of colors! Of course, I've always suspected that, in truth, God really came from the Southern side of infinity.

GOD PUT EACH RACE BY ITSELF

God put the white people off by themselves. He put the yellow, red, and black people by themselves. God wanted the white people to live alone. And He wanted the colored people to live alone. That is why He put them off by themselves.

WHITE MEN BUILT AMERICA

Some white people came to America. America is where you live. It is your country. The white men built America for you. They want you to have a free country that you can grow up in.

Now, Mama, don't you see what is causing my confusion, which, in turn, is causing my wholesale unhappiness? Here the truth is, finally, that God put this tutti-frutti bunch off by themselves, and I was taught that the white man actually brought over the Negro from Africa to hoe his cotton. I was taught in error, out of pure ignorance by teachers. According to my instruction, the white took the Negro man out of the place where God had put him and intended him to stay and began selling him like a sack of potatoes. And, Mama, about this business of some white people coming to America, I was taught the same thing, but I understood that red man was here and that the white man took the land from the red man. Since God put the red man here, could it be that God really didn't intend him to be here? But, and heaven forgive me, I didn't mean to Question the TRUTH of the Manual. I'm sorry. But it was my teacher's fault.

II AMERICA HAS FOUR PARTS

The United States of America has four parts. There is the part in the North. There is the part in the East. There is the part in the West. And there is the part in the South. Our country is very big. And white men built it all.

YOU LIVE IN THE SOUTH

Do you know what part of our country you live in? You live in the South. You know you live in Mississippi. Mississippi is a state in the South. The South is a big part of our country.

YOU ARE A SOUTHERNER

Do you know what Mississippi people are called? We are called Southerners. Southerners are people who live in the South. You are a Southerner. You live in the South.

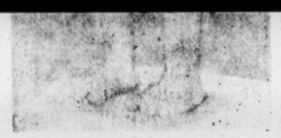
Mama, is Mississippi bigger than the world?

You know, Mama, that part about "do you know what Mississippi people are called?" is to me, in view of my progressive education, misleading. Of course, I know what some Mississippi people are called . . . and it ain't Southerners, not altogether.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HELPED BUILD AMERICA

Have you ever heard about George Washington? He was a brave and honest white man. George Washington built our

(Continued on Page 2)



C. Pu NEANDERTHAL

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Cornpone said his complete platform will follow at a later date. "In the meantime," he said, "I would like to point out that I got as much sense as the present choice of the people of Mississippi."

Cornpone is a seasoned politician, having served several terms as a Justice of the Peace. He is a graduate of Mississippi College, and has never played basketball against anyone except his own kind.

Mr. Neanderthal is a charter member of the Ku Klux Councils of Mississippi, Inc., and is an ardent supporter of our way of life. Also, he has been quite successful in his chosen profession . . . coon hunting. He has the beaver badge.

Indicative of his adroitness, Cornpone stated for publication: "We got to keep those which aren't like us in their place."

Political circles in the state expect Cornpone to give eastland a run for his money, considering that he is more typical of the Mississippi politician than anyone else. Also, said informed sources, if Mr. Neanderthal is given the post as president of Mississippi College he will withdraw from the senate race.

(The above announcement was an error, this paper learned later. Mississippi has already elected Mr. Neanderthal to the Senate. —The Editor.)

Bones, Mr. Bones!

Separate?—Oh, Yes, Yes Indeed

THESE BONES WILL RISE AGAIN — APART

It's never too late to do good —and never too late to segregate.

In this spirit, the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana Girault M. Jones and two eminent white colleagues proceeded with the de-consecration of the Girod Street Cemetery—first non-Catholic burial ground in New Orleans.

The Episcopalian-owned cemetery had fallen into disuse an disrepair, so it was decided to remove the remaining corpses elsewhere.

There was, however, a bit of a problem. In 1822—the date of the facility's founding—the insensitive early Episcopalians buried people on the assumption they were dead and not on the basis of color. Accordingly, white and Negro shared the same hollowed soil.

But the three latter day clerics, adorned in robes ceremonial, rectified this ancient breach of taste. They personally saw to it that the corpses went each their separate-but-equal ways to more suitable abodes; the whites to Hope Mausoleum, the Negroes to Providence Memorial Park.

In hoc Jim Crow signo vinces.

(The Southern Patriot)

tion, I feel I should tell you, as best I can, at any rate. I accepted this invitation because I have an obligation—to me it's an obligation I cannot ignore, not even if I wanted and tried to. I am obligated to one person, and perhaps, in the final analysis the view I take is a selfish one. Even so, I think you'll agree that selfishness, such as one feels toward his own child, is permissible. This invitation was accepted by me because of the realization of the fact that to my daughter, who is just four years old, I am deeply and eternally, and I might add, gratefully, obligated.

The thought process by which I reached such a conclusion is of no great importance. Perhaps, as I said, it's just plain selfishness. But I will add this in my own defense, just a few other factors were involved . . . but the final obligation remained the same.

Going quite briefly into the thought process, provided that's what it was, is the fact that had my grandfather seen fit to have fulfilled his obligation to my father chances are I'd not have felt the obligation to be here today. Going further, had my own father seen fit to have fulfilled his obligation to me, the chances are I'd not have felt the necessity of being here.

They failed . . . and in so failing, they passed to me a problem which they may have solved, or at least, a problem on which they should have made an effort. They failed . . . and because they failed, I have a problem . . . selfish person that I am, I have no desire to pass it on to my child. My thought process draws a blank when I consider that what was good enough for grandpa is good enough for my own child. In plain language, it ain't worth a damned.

It is my desire to see my daughter live a life of happiness, a life in which a person is respected and accepted as a human being on the basis of his individual merit . . . a life in which she can devote her energies toward something productive, perhaps even creative . . . at any rate, my obligation to her is to provide the opportunity to build . . . not destroy, nor even to cling to what she has as if it were all there was in the world.

But if I fail to face up to the times in which I live, if I fail to face reality, then I am failing to give her the things which I want desperately for her to have. I see no point in making any excuses . . . on that point, and in that desire, I'm selfish . . . as a matter of fact, I'm downright greedy.

In addition to the fact that I'm under an obligation to my child, aside from the fact that my forefathers failed to face up to their times, I am here because I am guilty of having failed to face up to my times . . . not only do I feel guilty about it, I am guilty of the sin of omission. I admit my guilt, and I'm ashamed. Nonetheless, facts are facts, and facing them is a part of the answer we all are seeking in these, our times.

The thing of which I feel such keen guilt is not for something I did, but for something I failed to do. And I might add, here and now, that the crime of omission is being committed more today, and by more persons, than ever before.

By birth, by custom, by tradition . . . and by no choice of my own, I'm a Southerner, having been born and reared in Mississippi. The earlier part of my life was spent living in various saw mill camps all over the southern part of the state.

One evening there was an incident in my Mother's house which I recall to this day quite vividly. In the center of the room there was a pot-bellied stove, glowing red on its diet of pine-knots. Around the room was gathered a group of saw mill workers, exchanging jokes of first one sort then another. The discussion turned to the high prices which prevailed during the first world war. As I recall, I was about seven years old.

During this same period of my childhood, I had a friend at one of the camps in which I lived. He was my favorite playmate, and about my own age, but he had one drawback . . . it was later before I became aware of the drawback from which he suffered. Because of the accident of birth which caused my friend, Tee, to be colored, it was understood that I was superior. Everyone seems to have understood it . . . except me. I am honest in saying that such an idea never once crossed my mind.

There were some things which I failed to understand. And at the age of seven or eight my limited ability to reason was even less than it is today. I could never get into my mind why Tee couldn't charge a nickel's worth of candy at the store to his daddy if I could charge candy to my daddy. I didn't do much thinking about it . . . I could charge candy . . . so I did. I would buy a dime's worth and give half of it to Tee, which to me, seemed a fair thing to do for a friend. True, I bought the candy and shared with Tee as I would expect him to share with me, had the situation been reversed.

But what I failed to do was to speak up for a friend. I took the easy way out . . . and I was to learn later in life that most folks do things that way.

Anyway, having failed to speak up for Tee, I was failing to speak up for my daughter . . . but at the age of seven or eight it is a trifle difficult to project ones thinking almost three decades.

Nevertheless, I committed a sin by my silence . . . it was the sin of omission, about which I feel guilty to this hour. I don't like to feel guilty . . . it takes a lot out of a person . . . it takes out a lot that could be used to produce, to make whatever contribution a person is capable of making to the society in which he lives . . . and all persons have that obligation . . . each to the other.

As I said earlier, I am a Mississippian, and I would like to add that I'm about to be a presumptuous one at this point. Also, I am a product of my times; too, I'm a victim of my environment. Finding myself in such circumstances, I recognize that I am living in an age of analysis, psycho and otherwise, believe me.

I think it is unquestoinably true that all men, in the final analysis, seek the same end . . . peace of mind. Everything we know as human beings is aimed at the goal. With that fact in mind, I prefer to look on the South today as a physician, a many faceted physician I'd like to point out, as such a man of medicine would view a patient. Also, I would like to make it understood that the doctor is just as sick as the patient . . . there is but one notable difference between the two: The doctor knows he's sick, and in so realizing, is making an effort to cure himself.

At this point I want to make most clear a fact or two. Like everyone else, I am victim to my own ego. I view the South as a patient. That means I am setting myself up as a doctor. And you wonder about my qualifications? I have none. I am without a union card to treat the ill. Perhaps, after all, I'm nothing more or less than an uncalled quack. But, suffering from these weaknesses of human nature, you will allow that I have confessed before committing my crime.

From my unqualified point of view, the South, collectively, is a patient most ill.

The patient suffers from a condition which has been growing on it for well over a century. The symptoms have taken many forms, but on close observation they all point to one direction. For the purpose of treatment, I would diagnose the case as that of a many

(Continued on Page 2)

that in the period covered only 549 children were in the 175 homes determined by the County Boards of Public Welfare to be suitable and that these figures INCLUDED ALL ILLEGITIMATES REINSTATED.

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Actually, as editor, I am not too sure as to how I should go about trying to induce you to subscribe to the paper.

Perhaps you'll take time to read the editorial reprints on the other pages, as well as the full page on the back. Or, perhaps, you'd like to know something about the policy of the paper?

On January 10th of this year I wrote the following for the column, East Side, which appears on the front page of the paper each week:

I have no idea as to the number of times I've tried to get across what amounts to the editorial policy of this paper . . . many, many times, and they've been doomed to failure with few exceptions. I shall try once again.

My views are quite simple. I contend that FAIRNESS is the basis on which our thinking should begin in all our human relationships. I hold that no person is safe in his right to human dignity so long as any person or group of persons is allowed to force their will and views on any other person or group of persons. That is, if "they" can do to "them", then, by golly "they" can do it you. And anyone who thinks that by joining "they" he is safe from getting done to himself is just plain whistling Dixie in the dark. And a darned poor tune it is, too.

Of course, I know that where the difference lies is, in the concept of "fairness." I suppose there are as many concepts of the word as there are people. And to that end we have a few standards by which we can go. Try reading the words of Christ, without viewing Him as a Southerner. And then read the Bill of Rights, and be sure to check and see if it says anything about any special privileges to anyone.

So, quite basically, that is it, insofar as I'm concerned. And all this mess about being "a nigger lover," or "a Jew lover," and some other pet names which have been used in describing me is foolishness. Please understand this, I am not concerned with any single "race," "color," or "religion." I am concerned with the human heart and the right of all persons to attain human dignity, at least in the eyes of God, and himself, and under equal and just laws.

Perhaps that isn't much of an inducement. I don't know. But, basically, that's the policy I follow.

This sure is low-pressure selling, isn't it?

Well, this I know, you can get along without The Petal Paper, but whether it can get along without you is something else . . . I just may have to take a job with the Ku Klux Councils, writing about "Our Way of Life" for them. Of course, I've not been able in my thirty-five years to learn just what "our way of life" is, so the chance is that I'd be a flop.

Oh, well, I may just as well flop with my own views, I suppose.

Yours commercially,
P. D. East, Editor

Editor
The Petal Paper
Petal, Mississippi

Enclosed find $3.00 for a one year subscription to your paper. Send it to me at the following address:

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

March 27, 1957

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

Harold gave me your request for a report on our labor conference. The conference was held, it was a good one, moderately successful. Perhaps we got as much out of it as such a first gathering could bring.

You will get a more full report from Ben once he has a copy in hand. You will recall that this conference was completely off the record and not for publication. Ben will surely re-emphasize this point, so pardon us.

My guess is that you will have a summary report in about a week.

Thanks for your interest in this and other matters; if we can get together I would be happy to talk with you in greater detail. However, there was nothing startling or new that came from the conference itself.

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

cc & incoming to EFV

March 15, 1957

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

Thanks for the minutes of the Mass Media Committee meeting and your letter of March 13th. There is at least a good chance that I might be able to attend the next meeting on March 28th. If I am in New York, you can be sure that I will make it, fund-raising chores or not.

I have passed on your letter to Emory, and I am sure you will be hearing from him shortly about the results of his meeting of labor people.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

March 13, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Under separate cover you were sent the minutes of the Mass Media Committee. I share your regrets that you were unable to stay until the end of the meeting. Our next meeting will be on Thursday, March 28, 1957 at 9:30 a.m. at the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 838 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Do you think it will be possible for you to be there? We hope to have the bibliography ready for use at that meeting.

Please ask Emory to let me know what happens at the meeting with the labor people in Atlanta this week.

I hope to see you soon.

Cordially yours,

Harry

HF/ht

Harry Fleischman

April 3, 1957

Clips re Rainach Hearing in Louisiana to Harry Fleischman (addressed to the American Jewish Committee)

EAB

File

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

April 3, 1957

Mr.Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Just a note to remind you that you agreed to send me information on several things.

✓ 1. Smear attacks on the NAACP and the Southern Regional Council.

2. Material on the economic implications of racial tension.

3. Copies of syndicated smear editorials and the papers carrying them.

Enclosed please find a memo from Theodore Leskes on "Civil Liberties Implications of Actions by Southern States Against the NAACP."

Coridially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/ht
Encl.

Attacks on National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People

The eight Southern "resisting states" have recently mounted a concerted attack on the NAACP. A brief description of the form of the attack in each such state (and in Texas, where there has been some progress in desegregating the public schools) follows:

1. Alabama - The state circuit court in Montgomery on June 1, 1956 enjoined all Alabama Chapters from further activities. NAACP was charged with organizing and financing an illegal bus boycott in Montgomery; also that NAACP had employed Autherine Lucy to break down the segregation barriers at the University of Alabama.

2. Florida - A 1956 law established a seven-member legislative committee to investigate the NAACP and recommend necessary legislation.

3. Georgia - Contempt of court citations are currently being used to force disclosure of the local and regional records, including membership rosters, in order to determine whether the Georgia branches of the NAACP owe any state taxes.

4. Louisiana - On April 24, 1956, the NAACP was permanently enjoined from carrying on any business. Charge: failure to file an annual membership list. Currently being appealed by the NAACP.

An application by the NAACP to the U. S. District Court for an injunction against the proceeding in the state courts was refused April 4, 1956.

The Registration statute (1950) requires that membership lists of fraternal, patriotic, charitable, benevolent, literary, scientific, athletic, military or social organizations, incorporated or unincorporated, be filed annually with the Secretary of State. Failure to file may result in the following penalties:
1) the principal officer may be jailed for from 2 to 6 months;
2) an injunction may be issued against the organization, prohibiting its meetings and activities and even ordering its dissolution.

5. Mississippi - On February 20, 1956, a law was signed aimed at the NAACP. It prohibits the solicitation, receipt or donation of funds for the purpose of filing or prosecuting lawsuits and requires plaintiff to file an affidavit that he has not received anything to induce the suit. The attorney must also file an affidavit that neither he nor any corporation, association, etc. have promised or given anything to the client as an inducement.

6. South Carolina - A joint resolution adopted by the state legislature on March 16, 1956, set up an investigating committee to study the NAACP activities on the campus of South Carolina State College, a Negro college.

7. Texas - A permanent injunction has been issued by a Texas District Court to prevent the NAACP from conducting its activities. The petition of the state Attorney General alleged that the NAACP was a New York corporation operating without a permit in Texas; that it was a profit-making organization; and that it was a corporation practicing law illegally and soliciting litigation.

8. Virginia - A law enacted on September 29, 1956, requires every person, corporation or association that engages in promoting or opposing state legislation which affects race relations, or that advocates racial integration or segregation, or that raises or spends money for the employment of counsel or payment of costs for litigation in behalf of any race or color, to register with State Corporation Commission. Copies of charter and by-laws, names and addresses of officers and members, sources of income, itemizing donations, gifts and contributions and the names and addresses of the donors, and a list of expenditures must be filed. This becomes a public record. Refusal to comply is made a crime. Any fine on a corporation, if not paid, is assessed against officers or managers. Each day's failure to register is made a separate offense, and the Attorney General may enjoin organizations or individuals.

Exceptions are made for newspapers, radio, television, magazines, etc. and people or organizations that carry on business through these media, and for political candidates and their organizations.

A law enacted September 29, 1956, requires any group or individual who solicits funds to be used to support litigation in which such person is not a party, or has no pecuniary interest: to register with the State Corporation Commission; to file membership lists and a certified statement of sources to all contributions, dues, fees, donations, etc.; and to file a certified statement of disbursements. Violations are punishable by imprisonment, fine and the issuance of an injunction.

9. Four states, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina have also enacted laws against NAACP members as teachers or state employees.

December, 1956

CIVIL LIBERTIES IMPLICATIONS OF ACTIONS BY SOUTHERN STATES AGAINST THE NAACP

The first ten amendments to the U. S. Constitution are prohibitions upon interference by the federal government with certain liberties and freedoms of the people. For example the First Amendment says "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

The Supreme Court has held that the Fourteenth Amendment, which is a restriction upon state action, incorporates many of the civil liberties of the First Amendment in the term "liberty" as used in the phrase ". . . nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

In general, the type of restrictive legislation, and the use of the state judicial machinery, being resorted to by the resisting southern states, (see attached memorandum entitled "Attacks on the NAACP") are intended to deprive southern Negroes of freedom of speech and the press, of the right to make an effective presentation of their grievances, of the right to freely associate for a legal and common cause, of the equal protection of the state laws and of the due process of law.

More specifically, civil liberties issues created by the type of legal (litigative and legislative) action being invoked in the South against the NAACP are:

1. May a state use its concededly extensive regulatory powers over corporations and unincorporated associations as an instrument to restrain the advocacy of ideas and principles?

2. Is the application of harrassing and restrictive measures (such as registration and disclosure of membership rolls) to the NAACP while simultaneously neglecting to apply such measures to other voluntary organizations, discriminatory and hence a deprivation of "due process of law"?

3. Does legislation, that forces registration and disclosure of membership of the NAACP to harrassment, abuse and economic reprisals, deprive the southern Negro of the <u>power</u> to assert his constitutional rights as defined and enumerated by the Supreme Court in the school desegregation and bus desegregation cases? Is this not a denial of "equal protection of the laws"?

4. Are these registration requirements an unwarranted and unreasonable invasion of the rights of privacy of the individual members of the voluntary associations or corporations organized for nonprofit purposes, and hence a deprivation of "life, liberty or property" of such <u>individuals</u> "without due process of law..."?

5. A state may not refuse to incorporate a voluntary association

which has lawful objectives and which uses lawful means to accomplish such objectives. This would constitute a form of prior restraint which may be imposed only pursuant to a clearly defined statutory standard. Otherwise it fails to meet the strict requirements of constitutionality. Since the NAACP is engaged in the advocacy of lawful and constitutional objectives, by lawful and constitutional means, a broad restraint would appear to be an unconstitutional abridgement of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

6. Since a state cannot refuse incorporation to a voluntary association engaged in lawful objectives by lawful means, can it constitutionally exclude from doing "business" within the state an "out-of-state" corporation having similar objectives, purposes and methods, without violating the due process or equal protection clauses?

7. Are not the restrictions imposed upon the NAACP in the southern resisting states burdens upon the right of out-of-state corporations to do "business" within such states, providing they comply with reasonable requirements concerning registration, availability to suit, etc.? Do such restrictions violate the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment?

8. The use of the taxing authority (as in Georgia) to secure the membership list of the NAACP and thereby subject its members to harrassment, threats and economic reprisal, would probably justify a Court's taking judicial notice of a deliberate and calculated device to limit free speech and the redress of grievances under the guise of the taxing authority. Does the state's real interest in the information for tax purposes justify the risks to free speech, free press, free association and basic constitutional rights?

9. Assuming that the word "liberty" in the Fourteenth Amendment's provision that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law..." includes freedom of speech, of the press and of voluntary association, does the term "person" as used in that phrase include corporations? Several early Supreme Court cases have intimated that the guarantee of "liberty" extends only to natural persons. Or would the term "property" be extended by the Courts to cover the activities of voluntary associations and corporations which the southern states are attempting to control by this type of legislation or litigation? If litigated to the U.S. Supreme Court, the Court would probably interpret the Fourteenth Amendment in either of two ways: (1) a corporation is not a "person" entitled to the constitutional protection of free speech and its agents who act in an official capacity cannot claim such protection; or (2) a corporation is a "person" entitled to the constitutional guarantee of free speech and the corporation as well as its individual agents have standing to enforce that right.

TL:ht

Theodore Leskes

RECEIVED APR 17 1957

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

Dear Brother:

Enclosed are two items we think you'll find both interesting and useful:

1. THE CIVIL RIGHTS STORY...1956, by Theodore Leskes, National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Single copies 20 cents. Price per 100, $15.00.

Tells the detailed story of what happened to civil rights in schools, housing, employment, buses and other public accomodations last year. It packs more information in forty pages than any other pamphlet on this subject.

2. THE PETAL PAPER, published in Petal, Mississippi by P. D. East. East, a native Mississippian, delights in satirical barbs at the racists who run the White Citizens Councils and Ku Klux Klan. Hodding Carter, a distinguished Mississippi editor, has predicted that East will either win a Pulitzer Prize or be run out of town on a rail. Neither has yet happened, but the racists have cut both advertising and subscriptions heavily.

Asked what would happen if the pressure gets too strong and the paper goes under, East replied: "The tragedy would not be mine, but Mississippi's. We just can't go on denying basic rights to some people and reserving them to ourselves. It may work for a time, but after a while it's got to catch up with us."

"Anyway," he says, brightening, "I have no intention of going under. I wouldn't give them the satisfaction. Besides, I'm having too much fun."

If you want to enjoy yourself, too, and help hit racism at the same time, send $3.00 for a year's subscription to P.D. East, The Petal Paper, Petal, Mississippi.

Other items worth knowing about include:

* PROGRESS AGAINST PREJUDICE. By Robert Root, Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 165 pages. $2.50.

Cites many instances of the integration of churches, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. It tells about a Nebraska school superintendent who sent for a qualified Mississippi Negro teacher for his schools; about an interracial housing project in Taylor, Texas; about the overwhelming support white communicants have given to integrated churches.

* A PRIMER ON COMMUNISM. By George W.Cronyn, E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y. 190 pages, $2.50.

Contains 200 questions and answers that sift facts and truth from Communist claims and deceptions. The book shows how Communism is a deadly enemy to free labor, democratic socialism and all free institutions. Among the questions are: How can labor union members prevent Communists from using the union for their own purpose, how can a Communist "front" organization be identified, has present-day communism changed its aim?

* LABOR IN AMERICA. By Mark Starr and Harold U. Faulkner. New revised 1957 edition. Oxford Book Company, 222 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N.Y. Paperbound $1.35; 25 or more, $1.00.

This valuable labor history contains a chapter covering "Current Trends and Prospects, 1949-1956," including material on labor's stand on racketeering, discrimination and international affairs. Useful for local union and high school libraries.

* LOYALTY IN AMERICA. By John H. Schaar, University of California Press, Berkeley 4, Calif. 192 pages. $3.50.

Argues that the traditional concept that an individual must be judged solely on his own actions is giving way to the concept of loyalty as conformity. Insists that loyalty cannot be created by compulsion -- loyalty oaths, compulsory flag salutes, and the like. Points to the need for distinguishing between dissent and disloyalty.

** Pardon our blushes. When we listed WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT LABOR? in our January 31st memo, a gremlin changed the price. It is $4.75, not 75¢, and it is still available from John Day Company, 210 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Fraternally yours,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman

HF/ht
Encs. 2
LPK, LPKE, PA, ILG, CCD, MMCCD

4/3/57

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

RECEIVED MAY 9 1957

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y. · MUrray Hill 5-0181

May, 1957

CREEPING RISK-ISM

How far should industrial security be extended? Three days after Marion E. Syrek, Jr. was hired by a San Francisco accounting firm last year, he was given a so-called loyalty oath form to fill out. This form was not required by the Federal Government's Industrial Security Program, since the employer has no defense contracts. (Some of the firm's clients have defense contracts, but the only employees having access to classified material are the certified public accountants who go to the clients' premises.)

Syrek, hired as a multilith operator, refused to sign the form on the grounds that he was not hired to handle classified military information and that he was, on principle, opposed to loyalty statements. He was fired. When he applied for unemployment insurance, the California Department of Employment denied his claim.

The American Civil Liberties Union has filed suit on Mr. Syrek's behalf in the State Superior Court. Now, however, the Inter-Association Unemployment Insurance Committee, whose members employ 65 to 70 per cent of all workers covered by the California Unemployment Insurance program, has entered the case as amicus curiae in behalf of the State Department of Employment.

If the Department's decision is upheld, California will have gone a long way toward instituting, on a state level, the provisions of the controversial Butler Bill, currently before Congress. AFL-CIO officials have testified that this bill, which would extend security regulations to all employees in defense facilities, takes "a long step towards requiring that every worker carry a police card attesting to his loyalty in order to get work. And if that ever happens, we will have exchanged the freedom of American democracy for the tyranny of a police state."

HUNGARY, SOUTH AFRICA AND OUR SOUTH

Nowhere else in the world, reports the magazine Africa South, was support for the Hungarian revolution more vigorous than in white South Africa. Students marched through the streets of Pretoria and the citizens of Cape Town and Johannesburg collected and gave generously for Hungarian refugees against Communism. As Afrikaner students put it: "We protest against the flagrant destruction of the most elementary rights that any human being is entitled to possess -- personal freedom, free worship, security and family life."

Unfortunately, this splendid affirmation of faith in the rights of man does not carry over in regard to millions of black South Africans. The normal white South African feels, declares Africa South, that Hungary and South Africa present totally different problems "because Hungary is white and white men are born to certain inalienable rights."

-more-

(One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line)

In some parts of the United States, Americans face the same problem. But there are heartening signs of a moral revulsion against the double standard. The Cheraw Chronicle of Cheraw, South Carolina asks:

"Why do we in America hate Communism? Because it would destroy all civil rights, which are guaranteed to Americans through our Bill of Rights, written into our constitution by Southerners. Because it means a bomb through a window; a knock on the door at midnight; and the disappearance of its victim; a mockery of justice by a perversion of the jury system.

"In other words, we hate all the symptoms of terror, whatever its name: communism, fascism, or 'white supremacism' gone mad.... One cannot give in to hooded thugs and self-appointed vigilantes without disastrous consequences. A 'little bit of violence' is no better than a little bit of cancer -- they both will spread out of control unless promptly removed.... It's high time we all took a long draught from that cup of kindness for the auld lang syne of faith, hope and charity in South Carolina."

HOT STUFF

Frank Molnar, who fled Hungary with his wife and two children last Christmas Day, was fired from his job as a school painter in Salt Lake County, Utah last month, because he smokes -- at home.

Don McBride, spokesman for the school board, explained that since state law required instruction on the harmful use of tobacco, liquor and narcotics in the public schools, "the board's policy is against hiring anyone who uses them."

Said Mr. Molnar: "It would be nice to have some democracy in Utah as well as in Europe."

RACISM AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY

Miami, Florida and Alexander City, Alabama are finding racism an expensive luxury. The Wall Street Journal reported last month that color barriers cost Miami millions of dollars yearly in lost Caribbean trade. Wills O. Issacs, Jamaica Minister of Trade, bluntly told a Miami trade mission that many Jamaican businessmen do their buying in New York and Chicago because Miami hotels and restaurants draw the color line.

Miami Mayor Randall N. Christmas replied that "Miami is becoming more cosmopolitan and our area is the least discriminatory in all the South. I think you will find Miami leading the way in lowering barriers which are detrimental to inter-American trade and goodwill."

Lewis Lawrence, manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Alexander City, Alabama, reported to the Alexander City Outlook a recent conversation with an industrial prospect. Lawrence described the excellent business opportunities and facilities which Alexander City offered. The prospect replied that while all the facts Lawrence cited seemed true, the Ku Klux Klan literature which he had found tucked behind his windshield wiper that morning left a bad taste in his mouth. The attitudes of a community were important to his firm, the prospect explained. Lawrence tried to convince the businessman that such material must have come from outside Alexander City, but his report to the newspaper concluded on this pessimistic note: "I am afraid the damage has been done, and that we can forget this particular person's firm as a potential industrial prospect."

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y. · MUrray Hill 5-0181

September, 1957

BLAME IT ON THE HEAT?

The Ohio CIO News and Views brings us these choice tidbits from the examination papers of students at a Pennsylvania school:

"Blizzard is the inside of a fowl.
"Goblet is a male turkey.
"A spinster is a bachelor's wife.
"They only raise alpaca grain in Kansas and have to irritate that to make it grow."

Maybe these answers aren't too surprising. Purdue University's latest poll of teen-age opinions reveals that more than half of our high school students believe that wiretapping and the third degree should be legalized to help the police maintain obedience and that police should censor books, movies, radio and TV to shield us from improper thinking. Moreover, 41 per cent would abolish freedom of the press and 33 per cent would deny freedom of speech to people who hold unpopular views.

It's time to change the Three Rs to the Four Rs — reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic and rights!

WENT THRU HELL

During World War I, recalls Chester Graham of the American Labor Education Service, William Howard Taft made a speech to push the sale of Liberty Bonds. He was to be followed by a wounded soldier whose leg had been shot off and face scarred by shrapnel. Taft spoke so long that many in the audience started to leave. Whereupon the chairman jumped up and shouted:

"Sit down. Sit down. The next speaker went through hell for us and we should be willing to do the same for him."

THE RIGHT TO HAVE SCOUNDRELS

Do geniuses make for brotherhood? When someone with prejudices attacks Jews, Italians or Negroes, we "good" people usually say, "Look at Einstein. (Or Carver, or Toscanini.) Of course Jews (or Negroes, or Italians) must be all right."

A reprint of an article by Libby Benedict in The Saturday Review of Literature (write me at 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. if you want a copy) points out that what a minority group wants is not the right to have geniuses among them, but the right to have fools and scoundrels -- without being condemned as a group. How many readers are there who do not, at once, identify the origin of a culprit by his name or mention of his color, and mentally connect him and his group? If a trade union leader is a crook, how many view him as representing all labor?

(One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line)

Yet the same connection does not hold for groups with more status in the community. If a banker steals a million dollars, does that reflect badly on every banker? Does the three-century American origin of a forger cast doubt on the integrity of every Mayflower descendant?

The law of averages gives any group a certain percentage of good and bad characters. The right to have scientists and artists -- benefactors of society -- applies equally to all groups. These people are thought of as individuals, not as representatives of a group. But when wrongdoers belong to a minority group their number is magnified in the minds of other people. What minorities need, therefore, is the right to have a natural number of low-down rotters among them.

HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER

At the Library of Congress the other day, reports The New York Times, a reference librarian heard a piping voice on the other side of her desk. Looking down, she spied a 9-year-old researcher, his head barely above the edge of the shelf.

"Say," she said, "don't you know you're supposed to have someone with you when you come here?"

"That's all right," came another voice, "he's with me."

The Librarian leaned farther over the edge of her desk -- and looked into the scrubbed, beaming face of a 6-year-old.

FREEDOM ROAD -- FULL SPEED AHEAD

* I reported last month that San Francisco had passed a fair employment ordinance. It's already paying dividends. For more than seven years the Yellow Cab Company had refused to drop its bar against Negro drivers despite efforts at persuasion by unions, the Urban League, the Council for Civic Unity and others. But when FEPC became law, the company promptly announced that it will comply and started to hire Negro drivers.

* Wisconsin, Oregon and Los Angeles have all recently passed civil rights legislation. Wisconsin climaxed a 12-year fight to put teeth into the state's FEP code by adoption of a law providing a $10 to $100 fine for each day any employer, employment agency or union practices racial or religious discrimination after the state industrial commission has ordered such discrimination ended. Oregon strengthened its state law against discrimination in public accommodation and banned discrimination in publicly assisted housing. Los Angeles, likewise, adopted an ordinance against racial or religious discrimination in housing located in redevelopment projects.

FREEDOM ROAD -- DETOUR

* Racial violence erupted both in the North and South. Several hundred residents of Levittown, Pa. rioted against the sale of a house in the all-white community of 60,000 to a Negro veteran, William Myers, Jr. Stones were thrown, breaking several windows, but state police restored order. Meanwhile, ministers, union and other community leaders and his immediate neighbors backed Myers' right to live peaceably in their town.

In Maplesville, Ala., the Ku Klux Klan sent a caravan of twenty cars into the Negro section, beat six Negro men with rubber hose and blackjacks and forced four of them to run and dance to pistol shots. Mayor Henry Clay Nix watched the Klansmen don their robes and march through town six abreast. Nix said there was no law against Klan meetings, and when his police force was confronted by the nightriders they did nothing. "What would you have done?" he asked.

November 19, 1957

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service

Harry:

This copy was addressed to

"AFL-CIO Membership
County Organization Hdqrs.
Richmond Va."

It landed at the state AFL-CIO office. A notation on the back of the original indicated it had been distributed to Governors, Members of Congress, labor, and to the American Legion.

This is of no importance but it may be of interest that such stuff being so circulated.

EFV.

December 6, 1957

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Director
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Harry:

The enclosed is a listing of the Federal agencies in Atlanta and their Negro employment. This is for your general information. However, Federal employment is so large in Atlanta that this would be a fruitful field for an employment on merit move.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr. Via but signed in his absence)

EFV:fcl

ccd

RECEIVED JAN - 9 1958

File

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

January 7, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I will take up the suggestion about P. D. East at the Mass Media Committee meeting on Friday.

I called Elmo Roper's office yesterday, only to find that his father died recently and that he is out on the West Coast taking care of family problems. He is expected back in a week or so and his secretary will call me to set up a meeting of Roper, Barrett and our subcommittee.

Our office is getting bearish on reprints and intends to cut down very drastically on them. Therefore, they are not planning to do Popham's article or the Wall Street Journal's article as well. On the latter, they feel that the piece on the cost of segregation might well be tied up with one or two others the Wall Street Journal is planning to do, and may consider them later.

I will, at the Mass Media Committee meeting on Friday, take up the question of whether any other agencies would like to reprint these with you and ask that they get in touch directly with you or to let me know and I will give you the information.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

HF/ht

Harry Fleischman

April 16, 1958

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

Thanks for sending me a copy of the Proposal for Study of European Reactions to the Race Problem in the U. S. I think it has real merit. Unfortunately, I am in no position to take it up with Max Hahn just now, since we are before the Field Foundation with a request ourselves. Once that has been acted on, I could at least refer it to him as a project of possible interest.

I must say that, having talked with Hahn since I saw you last, I am not very optimistic. He shows little enthusiasm for anything in this field except work with influential people within the South itself. For example, he pushed off the whole question of foreign visitors which we consider important showing little or no interest whatever.

Of course, there are other foundations and I will be glad to talk with you more about them when I see you next. Meanwhile, all the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

Rd 4/11/58

April 10, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia:

Dear Harold:

Enclosed is a copy of the Proposal For Study Of European Reactions to the Race Problem in the United States which I talked to you about some time ago. Would it be possible for you to contact Max Hahn of the Field Foundation or any other foundations in relation to support for such a study? I think it would be of real value to our work.

Looking forward to seeing you soon.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw
Encl.

cc: Dave Danzig

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

PROPOSAL FOR STUDY OF EUROPEAN REACTIONS TO THE RACE PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES

1. Goal:

To alleviate racial tensions in America by showing European reactions to the race problem in the United States, thus leading patriotic Americans in every section of the country to give increased attention to harmonious solutions.

2. Problem:

America is committed to the principle and practice of equal rights for all, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin. This is the official policy of the Federal Government, implemented not only by United States Supreme Court decisions but also by acts of Congress. Nevertheless, widespread resistance by some Southern state governments and unofficial citizens groups have created an image of the United States in European eyes that is very unfavorable to support of the United States in the world scene. In other words, anger over discrimination in the United States tends to weaken friendship for the United States by people in those nations allied to us and to reinforce the propaganda image of the United States created by our Communist enemies.

Pro-segregationists have sometimes attempted to challenge the assertion that their activities on the race relations field damage American prestige internationally. In order to ascertain the facts, it would be valuable to secure objective information on the attitudes and reactions of the European men on the street as well as European leadership on this problem.

3. Proposal:

We propose that the International University of Social Studies "Pro Deo" in Rome carry out a research project to ascertain European reactions to the race problem in the United States and their effect on friendship and support for the United States on world issues.

"Pro Deo" University has a board of directors composed of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish laymen. The university carries out research in major areas of the social studies and analyzes public opinion response to major issues of the day. It also provides specialized training in the subjects most necessary for democracy throughout the world -- democratic government practices, modern diplomacy, industrial and labor relations, human relations programs and techniques, and the social sciences.

We suggest the following types of research:

A. Examination of editorial and news content dealing with racial problems in the United States in pro-western, neutralist, and Communist newspapers in the Scandinavian countries, Italy, Germany, France and the low countries.

B. Examination of overseas broadcasting on the subject of American race relations by the countries listed above as well as by the Communist countries. (The Voice of America receives daily sets of transcripts of broadcasts not only from the Communist countries but from independent nations as well and this material might be made available for this project.)

C. Polling by mail questionnaire of labor, business and religious leaders in Italy, France, Germany and the Scandinavian countries. A large enough sample will have to be used to permit a valid country-by-country analysis of the results.

D. Selected polling questions to be asked of men in the street in Italy, France, Germany and Scandinavian countries, as riders to the polls conducted abroad by the Gallup poll organization or a similar European polling organization.

3/5/58

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

May 29, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks muchly for the kind Southern hospitality you and Emory showed. I enjoyed my trip to Atlanta and even think we accomplished some things.

We have put one of our staff to work combing through Southern School News for the statements by public officials which we discussed Tuesday evening.

Ed Lukas raised one point with me this morning that I think is well worth including in the preface of the pamphlet. The bleak picture of race relations that the pamphlet presents creates the likelihood that it may be used abroad by enemies of the United States. This, of course, is the same problem we faced at the Voice of America whenever we carried any reports on the seamy side of life in America. Here's how we dealt with it there. We said we recognized the danger that such items might be used by enemies of the United States, but argued that the overriding importance in a democracy is to bring out the facts, so that the public could judge them. As the facts are revealed, we insisted, the American people will insist upon remedial action. It is with this in mind that this survey is made available to the American people.

Of course you can write this up in much nicer language, but this statement of purpose will at least indicate that we considered the problem of the propaganda uses of this pamphlet and did not just blunder into it without realizing the problems involved.

We are delighted that you will be with us in New York Friday, June 20th both to attend the Mass Media Committee meeting in the morning and also to speak to the American Jewish Committee's Staff Committee on the South that afternoon.

I haven't had a chance to speak to our publications division yet on the Ashmore reprint but will do so soon.

All the best.

P.S. Slawson takes his vacation on Friday all summer. Any chance of your being here Thursday, we could shift the meeting to the ~~[illegible]~~ 19th

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw
cc: Edwin J. Lukas

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

Sponsored by the
Trade Union Program on Civil
Liberties and Rights
and the
NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y. · MUrray Hill 5-0181
May, 1958

ISRAEL LAUGHS

The fledgling state of Israel, now celebrating its 10th anniversary year, has had a busy decade of defense and building. But its people haven't forgotten how to laugh.

They've created a remarkable language, Pinglish -- Palestine English -- translated from Yiddish or Hebrew idioms. Ruth Gruber, in Israel Today: Land of Many Nations (Hill and Wang, $3.95), offers some fine examples of Pinglish as seen on Israeli store and business signs:

A butcher has the gory information strung across his shop: I AM KILLING MYSELF TWICE A DAY.

A women's dress shop declares solicitiously: WOMEN CAN HAVE FITS HERE BY APPOINTMENT.

And a doctor calls himself: SPECIALIST FOR WOMEN AND OTHER DISEASES.

The Russians also come in for a great deal of Israeli kidding, author Ruth Gruber reports. After Kruschev revealed Stalin's anti-Semitism, one story goes, Kruschev cabled President Eisenhower: "Ike, will you take Stalin's body?" Ike cabled back: "We don't take Commies, dead or alive."

Kruschev then cabled Ben-Gurion, Israel's prime minister: "Will you take Stalin's body?" Ben-Gurion answered: "Of course we'll take his body. But remember this is the country of the Resurrection."

Kruschev cabled back: "No go. Have decided to keep body in Kremlin."

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, wrote the following letter, which was carried in the Washington Post and Times-Herald:

"My wife's piece in This Week Magazine about our being 'mugged' in Washington... produced a spate of letters addressed to us. Some of them are indignant over crime in the Capital, some are sympathetic, and some, from my less ardent admirers in the South, think that only poetic justice was done when a Negro hit me in the head.

"That is what disturbs me. It never occurred to my wife to say that they were white boys, and the piece in the U. S. News and World Report leaves the implication that they were indeed Negroes. They were not...All of them were white; three from Asheville, N.C., one from South Carolina and one from Maryland. All of them had good old English names common to the South; all were products of good old segregated Southern white schools.

"I'm sorry to discomfit those who seemed pleased to have me hit in the head, but

(One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line)

I did want to set the record straight. Besides, I would never admit that a Negro could hit any harder than a white boy."

TAKEN FOR A RIDE

Unionists who stay up for the late late show on TV are familiar with gangland abductions. But we were taken aback when the U. S. Immigration Service used similar tactics, seizing William Heikkila as he left work in San Francisco, hustling him onto a plane for Vancouver and, from there, speeding him to Helsinki, Finland without giving him a chance to buy a toothbrush, see his wife, or call his lawyer.

Heikkila is an accused Communist, but whether or not he should be deported, he has a right to appeal to the courts . And, as Business Week pointed out in an editorial the other day, "The Immigration Service flouted this right. Its high-handed methods gave everyone the kind of chill that used to come from the doings of the Gestapo and Al Capone."

In response to widespread public indignation, Heikkila was brought back to the U. S. from Finland. But Gen. Joseph M. Swing, head of the Immigration Service, told a Congressional committee that he was going to deport Heikkila "if it takes from now until I get kicked out."

We can only share Business Week's insistence that "The U. S. cannot tolerate police-state methods. We hope the Administration will make this abundantly clear to the world and soon."

WHERE'S THE FBI?

Twenty-eight Southern cities have established a police network and offered rewards totaling $55,700 in an effort to end bombings of religious institutions and schools. An intercity cooperative police set-up was created to exchange information and gather evidence against the perpetrators of dynamite assaults throughout the South.

Many Southern mayors and other public officials, the AFL-CIO executive council, the National Council of Churches, the American Jewish Committee and a number of Senators and Congressmen have asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate the pattern of lawlessness and violence which threatens both the safety of innocent Americans and the structure of law and order in our Southern communities. But thus far the FBI has refused to move in, on the grounds that no basis for Federal jurisdiction exists.

JIGSAW PUZZLE

Nelson Rockefeller, at the New York premiere of the Steelworkers' feature - length dramatic anti-discrimination film, Burden of Truth, told of the father who was trying to read his Sunday newspaper in peace. His seven-year-old son interrupted constantly. To keep the son occupied, the father cut out a map of the United States from the paper, scissored it into a jigsaw puzzle of many pieces and gave it to his son to reassemble.

To his surprise, the son returned in a few minutes with the map put together perfectly.

"How did you do it so fast, son?"

"It was easy, Dad. There was a photo of two men on the other side of the map. When I put the men together, the country came together too."

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

June 2, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I've talked to people here at the AJC and they are considering going in with you on reprinting the Ashmore piece in the current Harper's. They're interested and want more information on costs.

Will the reprint be done by Harper's? Will you be just taking a quantity from them or will you reprint it yourself? What will the quantity prices be and what are your plans for distribution of the piece? Please let me know about this as soon as possible so we can decide on whether or not to take a quantity ourselves.

Enclosed are the pages of the fact-finding project that have some items I think might well be revised.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw
Encs.

cc: Sonya Kaufer

For letter on Tape #3, 55-70 (ET Kehrer)

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

June 2, 1958

P.P.S. - Under separate cover, a poster version of the Turnover Talk kit is being sent to you.

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

PPPS - Harold is supposed to send me 8 copies of the draft of the fact-finding project pamphlet for me to try to move with union guys.

Dear Emory:

Enclosed are the following items for consideration for distribution both at the Fisk University Labor Seminar and the ILG Southeastern Conference in New Orleans:

NLS
COERCION AND RACE PREJUDICE
FACT SHEET ON EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY
THE PEOPLE TAKE THE LEAD
YOUR RIGHTS UNDER STATE AND LOCAL FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE LAWS
4 FEAR AND PREJUDICE
THE NEGRO: PROGRESS AND CHALLENGE
NEW CROSS AFIRE IN DIXIE
4 SECURITY, CIVIL LIBERTIES AND UNIONS
4 THE LOUISVILLE STORY
4 CAN MORALITY BE LEGISLATED?
IN YOUR HANDS
DEMOCRACY AND DESEGREGATION
THE CIVIL RIGHTS STORY 1957
A TURNOVER TALK FOR FAIR PRACTICES
4 DISCRIMINATION COSTS YOU MONEY
4 DISCRIMINATION COSTS TOO MUCH
DISCRIMINATION HURTS YOU
FEPC AND THE COST OF DISCRIMINATION
4 LABOR LOOKS AT CIVIL LIBERTIES
NEO-FASCIST AND HATE GROUPS
SEGREGATION - TWO-EDGED SWORD
4 WHO'S ON FIRST ?

SRC
Answers to Current Questions
Industrialization: A Great on the South
Segregation Costs (Wall St. July)
Race Hate
Public Ethics & the Integration Question
NYT Reprint "The Southern Negro: Change & Paradox"
2 issues of New South.

Let me know which of these items you want, how many copies of each and where to send them.

Will the Southern Labor Seminar at Fisk University last from June 30th to July 11th or only until July 4th? Let me know right away if you want me to come there in relation to Burden of Truth and what days I will be needed.

It was swell being with you, Harold and the others last week and I hope we can get together again soon.

Fraternally yours,

Harry

HF/hw

P.S. I have no extra copies of Tipson Educating Against Discrimination, but enclose one copy.

RRI

Trk Union
1958 (Labor Union
Training
Seminar)

June 6, 1958

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

Emory passed along the word that you are expecting eight (8) copies of the Fact-Finding draft to try out on union people. Unfortunately, the Friends Service Committee drained us on all our remaining copies in order to help them make their big decision. We could run off more, but since it is so long and we will shortly have a revised version anyhow, I think it would be better to wait until a hopefully final draft is mimeographed for circulation. I will see that you get a copy then.

As to your good letter, I guess I can move my trip up a day and be with you on the afternoon of the 19th if that still seems like a good idea to you.

We are in the process of getting quantity prices on the Harper's piece by Ashmore and I will be in touch with you about that soon.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

answered 6/11/58

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

June 9, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Very happy that you can meet with the AJC Staff Committee on the South on Thursday, ~~the~~ June 19th. We'll meet in our conference room, 15th floor, 386 4th Avenue, from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. But we'll still have the Mass Media committee meeting on Friday morning at 9:30 a.m. Okay? That one will be at the National Council of Jewish Women, 1 W. 47th Street, NYC.

Just talked to Wilton Dillon of Phelps-Stokes. He's anxious to see the fact-finding draft and was asking if the completed project would be ready by June 21st. I told him you would bring a sample to his conference, but that it would not yet be in printed form.

Jean Fairfax sent me a carbon of the minutes she took. Ed Lukas raises the question as to whether or not such detailed minutes may be a mistake, especially if there is a feeling of the need for caution concerning files. May I suggest that you go over the minutes with this in view?

Incidentally, Ed and I meet with Pat Malin and Rowland Watts next Tuesday concerning the Legal Aid project for the South. Ed was very sympathetic with your views and we'll see what can be done.

Okay on the other items in your letter concerning drafts on the fact-finding project and the Ashmore ~~[illegible]~~ Harper's piece. (My secretary's on vacation. Excuse incompetent typing by me.)

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

June 10, 1958

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

Thanks for the progress report on your compilation of inflammatory statements for the Fact-Finding Project. The timing you suggest will be quite all right, since the other assignments that were handed out including the question of sponsorship are taking some time to unroll.

I am looking forward to seeing you next week.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

June 6, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta Ga.

Dear Harold:

I have our researcher working on the inflammatory statements for the Fact-Finding Project. However, it is a much more complicated job than we originally assumed. The Southern School News is by no means adequate in listing such statements and Naomi Grand is also going through the clippings file we have at AJC and will also check such things as the Congressional Record index and a number of other sources. She tells me that she will be through with this by June 13th. Is that O.K.?

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw

June 11, 1958

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

We are really keeping up a lively correspondence!

Thanks for the time and place of the two meetings. Barring catastrophies I will be there.

Prospects for another draft of the fact-finding report before the 21 are pretty uncertain, but I will at least bring one of the first drafts to Wilton Dillon's Capahosic Conference.

You and Ed may be reassured about the minutes of the Southern Interagency Conference. As I think you will have observed from past minutes, it is our practice to send out only the bare bones of actions taken. Jean Fairfax prepared this detailed report merely for the benefit of her fellow staff members in Philadelphia, and asked us to excerpt the items that would be needed for the official record.

I am delighted to know that you and Ed are exploring the Southern legal aid idea with Pat Malin and Rowland Watts. We'll be looking forward with anticipation to the results of your discussion.

Will you please tell Ed for me that we expect to unroll the fairly significant project aimed at reaching uncommitted Southern leadership in terms of self-interest. I hope that next week you and he and I will have an opportunity to discuss this at least briefly.

I should have prices on the Ashmore article in a few days.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

June 13, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Since you're coming in for a meeting with the AJC Committee on the South on Thursday, June 19th, how about having lunch with Ed Lukas and me about 12:30 that day? Unless we hear from you to the contrary, we'll expect you at that time. Okay? We can then discuss the project you mentioned in your June 11th letter (reaching uncommitted Southern leadership in terms of self-interest.)

Would you please ask Emory Via to answer my letter of June 2nd? I don't know what literature to send to him for the ILG New Orleans conference and Fisk labor seminar until I get that reply.

Also, I will need to know whether or not to get the film, Burden of Truth, to use there and to come myself. At present, I'm planning to come for the first week, unless Emory has some other ideas.

I expect to have our section on inflammatory statements by Southern public officials ready this afternoon and will send it on as soon as I get it.

All the best.

Cordially,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

VIA AIR MAIL

June 17, 1958

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Director
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

I may be in New York before this reaches you, but I hope it will get there in time for you and Ed to adjust your plans. Unfortunately, I cannot have lunch on Thursday, since I have an appointment then with some of the staff members of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. But I do hope that you and Ed and I can find a time to discuss together the proposed project, perhaps after the staff meeting on Thursday.

Emory Via has been on the road almost steadily for the last few weeks. He called in yesterday, however, and asked me to relay the following.

He has arranged for the film "Burden of Truth" with the Steelworkers. Your plan to be at the Fisk Institute for the first week is perfect, and he will want you to lead the discussion on the film.

As to the matter of the materials, Emory will call you on his return to the office later in the week.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

June 20, 1958

Mr. Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

Although I have talked with Al Nehrer since I returned to the office yesterday, he will be unable to tell me which pamphlets he would like to have in New Orleans until tomorrow. In the meantime, you may use your own judgment regarding what to send to Fisk. I think that you should allow for about twenty-five participants in the labor seminar, and you can determine for yourself how many of the one hundred sixty-five general Institute participants you wish to reach. The following are the ones that I think might receive special attention, not necessarily at the exclusion of the others: FEAR AND PREJUDICE; SECURITY, CIVIL LIBERTIES, AND UNIONS; THE LOUISVILLE STORY; CAN MORALITY BE LEGISLATED?; DISCRIMINATION COSTS YOU MONEY; DISCRIMINATION COSTS TOO MUCH; LABOR LOOKS AT CIVIL LIBERTIES; WHO'S ON FIRST.

It is my understanding that you now plan to be at Fisk for the whole of the first week. I hope this is the case. Herman Long will be writing you about a special session with the film, "Burden of Truth". I have already reserved the film with Frank Shane. He is sending it to Fisk, and has sent you appropriate materials relative to it. I am sorry that the general pressure of duties and my absence from the office has delayed these words getting to you.

Best personal wishes, and I am very happy that you will be with us at Fisk.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

July 1, 1958

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

I was glad to get the minutes of the Mass Media Committee meeting setting forth the various assignments that you and I have undertaken. I will be writing further about them. For the moment, however, I am eager to go ahead with reprints of Ashmore's article. I observed that you put a notice in the minutes, but I am wondering whether you have yet determined whether AJC will want any. Will you drop me a note as soon as you conveniently can?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

July 2, 1953

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
336 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

Just a reminder of a side project. At what price can you obtain a Bell&Howell 8mm sound projector AUDAS which is produced by Kodak Company?

Such info as you could turn up would be helpful to SRC in deciding what projector to get for our purposes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

Model 8K5
Kodak RAGEANT Sound Projector
351.78

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE — NEW YORK 16, N. Y. — MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

July 7, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Fisk University
Institute on Race Relations
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Harold:

On June 30th I sent you the enclosed letter about my meeting with Irving Giblin, Public Affairs man for CBS.

Ali Bernheim and I agree that it would be better if you could call Elmo Roper, rather than Ali or myself. If you would agree to do this, Frances Rosenberg of our TV-Radio Division would be glad to follow-up on the arrangements.

This complicated nonsense is necessitated by the fact that both Ali and I ~~both~~ go on vacation next week -- he for two and me for three weeks.

If you are willing to call Elmo Roper, his phone number is PLaza - 7 - 4900 and his address is 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Rm. 4601. His Secretary's name is Beverly Griswald.

Would you please let me know what you can do on this.

Many many thanks.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw
Encl.

cc: Ali Bernheim
Frances Rosenberg

HF at home
Wanted
Plaza 7-3060

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

June 30, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.,N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I met with Irving Gitlin of CBS this morning concerning the Citizens Council Forum and our projected meeting of southerners with TV and radio network news executives.

On the Citizens Council Forum, Gitlin suggested that we ask Edgar Stern of WDSU in New Orleans to ask for audition programs, which he could then send on to us. Gitlin explained that if CBS or one of its stations up here asked for the program, it would be an obvious phony since the Citizens Councils would know that they had no intention of carrying it.

Gitlin proposed that we get together an ad hoc committee of important names or organizations, which would wire southern TV and radio station managers to the following effect:

"We understand that your station has been offered a television (or radio) series produced by the Citizens Council Forum. This material represents controversial subject matter and under the fairness and balance provision of the Communications Act, time must be made available to present the opposing viewpoint. Should this Citizens Council Forum be carried on your station, we request the opportunity to present spokesmen with the opposing point of view." Then we could list available speakers.

Gitlin thought highly of the idea of arranging a meeting of TV and radio network news executives with key professional intergroup relations persons from each of the Southern cities where a desegregation decision or other tension situation is likely to arise this Fall. He suggested that if a man like Elmo Roper could invite Sig Mickelson of CBS, John Daly of ABC and William McAndrews of NBC to attend a luncheon, together with two or three of the top news and public affairs executives of each network (to be selected at their discretion) that they would be delighted to participate in such a meeting with the Southerners. Gitlin agreed that such a briefing session might also result in some suggestions by the network people by which the Southerners could help set up positive situations for coverage in the Fall.

Sincerely yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

July 8, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Finally, this is it! We are about to go to press with WE OPEN THE GATES: LABOR'S FIGHT FOR EQUALITY, the compilation of case studies by James Rorty and myself illustrating techniques used by fourteen unions to solve racial and religious discrimination on the job.

We hope to send this 72-page illustrated pamphlet (a photo demonstrating job equality leads off each story) to the printer by the end of this week. Prices for the pamphlet depend on the total quantity we print. They will range from 27½ cents per copy for 10,000 to 19½ cents per copy if our press run reaches 25,000. (This includes the imprint of your organization.) If the quantity exceeds 25,000 the price per copy will fall even more.

We're rushing this in the hope that we may be able to get the pamphlets off the press, (despite summer vacations by printing firms and other difficulties) by September 15th.

Would you please wire your order for the quantity you desire right away, together with the imprint you want on your copies?

Hurriedly and fraternally yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw

cc Harold Fleming at Fisk

July 8, 1958

Mr. Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service
386 4th Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

It was good to have had your participation in the Labor Seminar held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. Your contributions in the sessions and in the informal get-to-gathers were important to the success of the whole endeavor. Of course I want to join those responsible for the general Fisk Institute program in thanking you for the stimulating session with the film, "Burden of Truth". You did an able job and that evening made a significant impact on the whole Institute.

You will shortly be receiving a summary of the labor seminar sessions. I am happy you were able to be with us.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

Harry Fleischman 7/9/58

Harry:

Here is a copy of the Herb Hill memo on union discrimination.

Emory

July 19, 1958

Dear Harold -

I talked to Ali Bernheim. He agrees with you that it's better not to talk with the network people while the Mideast crisis is so hot.

He or I will get in touch with them in a week or two for a session during the third or fourth week of August & we'll let you know what happens.

We will get in touch with them in the name of our agencies and other CCD groups which go along with us on this and whose names might be useful.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

H. Fleischman
FIFTEENTH FLOOR
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
11 Wedgewood Lane
Wantagh, NY

WANTAGH
JUL 19
5 30PM
1958
N. Y.

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

Septem ber 2, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Could you let me know what date we should set for the next Mass Media Committee meeting? I want to send out notices this week.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

HF/hw

Harry Fleischman

VIA AIR MAIL

November 5, 1958

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Harry:

Thanks for the minutes of the Mass Media Committee. You should have received by now copies of the New South containing Harry Ernst's article on the West Virginia press. If you feel that more should be done with it, let me know.

The Fact-finding Project is still up in the air. I talked to Oscar after our conversation, and he said we would have to negotiate further with his superiors about the publication of it. Maybe you can help push that situation along.

I won't be at the NAIRO conference, but I will hope to be able to make the December 2 meeting in New York. We have a lot to talk about, as always.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

November 1958

Dear Emory:

Enclosed is a draft of a proposed Discussion Manual to use with our pamphlet, WE OPEN THE GATES: LABOR'S FIGHT FOR EQUALITY. We should appreciate any criticisms and suggestions for changes in this Discussion Manual before we send it out widely.

If it is at all possible, we should appreciate having your reactions by December 15th.

With all best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw
Encl.

Harry Fleischman

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK
(MUrray Hill 5-0181)

December 16, 1958

Dear Friend:

Enclosed are a few items you may find useful in your educational activities:

1. BIGOTRY IN ACTION -- This timely 23-page booklet reviews the activities and effectiveness of bigots and hatemongers operating in the United States for the past eight years. The pamphlet provides background and perspective needed for evaluating the provocateurs of hatred and violence and is useful for union educators and others who influence public opinion. Twenty-five cents per copy, quantity price on request.

2. THE FILM WITH A SOCIAL CONSCIENCE -- This reprint from Audio-Visual Instruction (May 1958) reports on ways in which THE PRINCESS IN THE TOWER, a human relations film produced by the American Jewish Committee, has been used in schools. You may want to preview the film for use with the children of your union members. Write to Contemporary Films, 614 Davis Street, Evanston, Ill. for a preview print.

3. HUMAN RIGHTS AND WORLD ORDER -- This flyer informs you about a useful new book on the work of the United Nations.

4. REACHING OUT IN RECREATION -- published jointly by AJC and New York University School of Education, this 22-page guidebook was prepared in response to requests by recreation of group workers throughout the country for a practical guide to help them improve human relations. The booklet is divided into three parts: (1) The role of recreation in human relations, by Jay B. Nash, Executive Secretary, New York State Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; (2) Real-life examples of daily incidents and attempted solutions, by Milo F. Christiansen Superintendent of Recreation, District of Columbia; (3) General principles to follow, by Dan W. Dodson, Director, Center for Human Relations and Community Studies, New York University. Edited by Professor Milton A. Gabrielsen, Coordinator of Recreation and Camp , NYU, and Samuel S. Fishzohn, Director, AJC Youth Division, the guidebook is available at 20 cents per copy, quantity price on request.

Fraternally yours,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw
Encs.
LPK, LPKE, PA, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

The Film with a Social Conscience

The Princess in the Tower *was previewed in the DAVI national office last fall, after which the editor of* AUDIO-VISUAL INSTRUCTION *requested reports from teachers who had used the film in their classrooms. Excerpts from two of these reports are given here along with the thread of the story. A third account is printed on the next page. The teachers are Pauline R. Bash, audio-visual coordinator, Public School 202, Brooklyn; and Constance G. Weinstein and Hugh E. Gordon, Public School 171, Queens.*

PORTRAYING a universal theme through daily activities familiar to children, *The Princess in the Tower*, a new human relations film by the American Jewish Committee, depicts the loneliness of a newcomer in its story of an 11-year-old girl who adjusts to a new neighborhood.

The film was produced by Robert Disraeli with an accompanying teacher's guide by Rita Hochheimer, for many years in charge of the Bureau of Visual Instruction, Board of Education, New York City, and well known in DAVI. (The film is in color, 16mm, 22 minutes. Distributed by Contemporary Films, Inc., 13 East 37th Street, New York 16. Price, $135; rentals, $7.50 per day; $15 per week.)

The heroine, first seen at home playing alone with her doll, is sent out by her mother to make friends. Shyly exploring the neighborhood, she watches children at play in typical games on the playground, sees a bookish little boy mistreated by his companions, feels rejected and in turn rejects the friendly advances of a Chinese girl.

Finally the Singing Lady (a counselor in the park) appears and leads the children in a song based on the Rapunzel fairy tale. In the film the princess is a modern girl who must extricate herself from a tower of isolation through friendliness and the realization that "everybody counts for the person he happens to be." The essence of the film is contained in this final song, "Everybody Counts."

Whereas the film depicts prejudice (both against non-conformists and ethnic and minority groups) it does not preach, nor attempt to leave a feeling of guilt. Instead it uses natural experiences to help youngsters develop an understanding and acceptance of themselves and others.

The film purposely begins at a slow pace to give children a chance to reflect upon its developments. As described by Miss Bash: "The children felt that the scene of the little girl walking slowly through the woods gave her time to think and they felt they were doing the same, recalling incidents and actions of their own which they could and should change."

"Except for one short spot, there is no narrative. To me this increased the effectiveness because the music sets the mood and leaves each viewer free for his own reactions."

Miss Bash cautions teachers against showing the film without previewing it and insists on the use of the teacher's guide. (After it was shown at a human relations workshop at Rutger's University last summer, about half the comments included statements to the effect that the film should be shown by qualified persons and that its real value depends on imaginative followup.)

Before showing the film, Miss Bash recalled the Rapunzel fairy tale to her pupils and said, "See if you can tell what the tower is in the picture." After the showing she got these comments: "The tower is prejudice"; "The little girl was afraid to go out"; "The Puerto Rican children live in a tower sometimes. They do not make friends quickly because they can't speak English." The last remark brought on a discussion to the effect that language should not be a barrier to making friends. Practically all of the children noted that the newcomer didn't want to play hopscotch with the little Oriental girl. When Miss Bash asked in what grades the film should be shown a Puerto Rican boy answered: "All grades."

Constance Weinstein found an opportune moment to show the film to her class—shortly after the arrival of Maria from Italy.

"Maria was assigned to a non-English speaking class, comprised predominantly of Spanish-speaking children," writes Miss Weinstein. "The class teased Maria for her inability to speak English. They teased her regarding her attire. The class was testing Maria's ability to fight back. These experiences were the pattern each child had undergone as he or she moved into a new neighborhood — and there had been many moves in their young lives."

The Princess in the Tower was ideal for this group, Miss Weinstein explains, because the film transcends language, speaking through music and actions understood by children of all nationalities.

As follow-up activity the children made puppets. "Through these puppets, whose dress was similar to each child's favorite attire," Miss Weinstein writes, "the children told their experience upon entering a new neighborhood and how he or she, in turn, treated a newcomer. The logical sequence, a result of understanding all the words in the song, 'Everybody Counts,' was to have the puppets behave in a proper manner when a new child moved into the neighborhood. During this entire period, it was most gratifying to recognize the change in behavior toward Maria."

■ ■ ■ how it was used

A First-hand Account

by Hugh E. Gordon

"NEWCOMER, Cucumber your father wears glasses," misquoted Nicky one of my 30 ten year olds. Although the quote was not quite accurate, his hostile, irritating tone of voice and style of delivery indicated that he was familiar with the type of situation which he had just experienced in the film *The Princess in the Tower*.

In our school there is a relatively high percentage of transient children and many of them are afflicted with the emotional distress which is so often a part of frequent dislocation. I decided to expose my children to this film in which a girl in a new neighborhood is met first with rejection, then acceptance, and see how they would relate this story to their own experiences.

Before showing the film I asked where the children had previously lived and how long they had remained in each location. I was not surprised to discover that most of them had moved at least once in the last five years, and many had moved several times. I asked them how they felt during their first days in a new neighborhood. They seemed noncommittal and not too comfortable about this, so I shifted the question.

"What do you do when a new child moves in?"

Now the answers began to come and the discussion picked up momentum.

"You pick a fight and see if he's chicken!"

"First you have to find out what kind of guy he is."

"Maybe he thinks he's good or something if he's a big guy."

"If he's big maybe he's a good ballplayer; then you want him on your team."

"You've just got to watch and see how he acts around."

I said, "Suppose it's a girl."

The boys considered this of no consequence, so the girls took over.

"How does she dress? That's how I can tell."

"Sometimes a new girl just butts in and acts too smart."

"If she has a nice doll maybe I'll go and ask if I can look at it, and then we'll make friends."

"This new girl, she doesn't talk to anybody and they don't talk to her just like when I first moved in and then after a while somebody talks to you and you make friends—then it's all right."

At this point the children began to tell about their own situations and feelings. With few exceptions, dislocation for them had been a harrowing experience. Now that I knew that the problem had been clearly delineated, I felt that they were ready to see the film.

During the course of the film there were subdued exclamations of humor and recognition as children noted various incidents which seemed peculiarly familiar to them. After the showing, in our discussion the children brought out the following points:

- The film is most plausible and true to life.
- The problem is an important one to children.
- The music is especially useful in enhancing the mood and the action.
- The photography is realistic and unobstrusive.
- The new girl was lucky to have "the nice lady" help her to make friends, but she probably would have done so eventually by herself.
- The film is worth seeing again at some time in the not-too-distant future.
- The most important part of the film is the song, "Everybody Counts" and that I as the teacher should immediately set about obtaining the words and music in order to teach them to the class.

About a month later *The Princess in the Tower* was once again available. This time, when the children in the movie sang the song, my children sang right along with them. Some details which we had missed the first time around were mentioned and discussed. The fact that the rejection was mutual was now noticed in a scene in which the "new girl" refuses an offer on the part of a group of children to play "pottsy" with them.

After this second showing I felt that my children had gained a very sharp insight into their own feelings and behavior in relation to acceptance and rejection of other children and of other children's reactions to themselves.

They agreed that in understanding the problem, they would be better able to cope with similar problems in their own lives. A few of them indicated a desire to investigate more carefully the phenomenon of rejection of anyone who was different either in behavior or appearance. After awhile it became quite apparent that the problem of adjusting to a new neighborhood was only a small aspect of the very much larger problem of social conscience and responsibility. We felt that, not only had we enjoyed a worthwhile experience, but we had also opened up new areas of learning in the field of social behavior.

Reprinted from
AUDIO-VISUAL INSTRUCTION
May 1958

Contemporary Films, Inc.
614 DAVIS STREET
Evanston, Ill.

The Princess in the Tower
Purchase price (on approval): $135
Rental: $7.50 per day; $15 per week

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AFL-CIO HAILED FOR CIVIL RIGHTS WORK

Bill of Rights Day once more finds American unions in the forefront helping the United States make "steady and significant" progress in the field of human rights, reports the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Committee, in a new pamphlet, "The People Take The Lead."

Irving M. Engel, President of the 52-year-old American Jewish Committee, noted that: "Civil rights progress has advanced on a broad front in our country and registered impressive gains in many areas of our national life. As is to be expected, a number of problems, oftimes serious, have impeded our movement forward. Yet, a careful study of the civil rights situation would show that during the past decade we have netted steady and significant gains."

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations was cited for ordering its affiliates to include clauses barring racial and religious discrimination in hiring, wages and promotions in all union contracts. Many AFL-CIO affiliates were also listed for their effective work, together with other community groups, in advancing America's civil rights in employment and breaking down segregation walls in all areas.

The 42-page report, published as the Committee's annual survey of legislative, administrative, judicial and voluntary civil rights advances in the U.S., was issued on Bill of Rights Day, (December 15) which this year celebrated the 167th anniversary of the Constitution's first ten amendments.

Current difficulties, Mr. Engel emphasized, should not distort "the broader picture." He pointed out that while eleven years ago "civil rights tensions were not making the front pages, denials of civil rights were everywhere in evidence." In his introduction to the present survey, he described the general situation that existed at the time.

"The right to vote was a mirage for citizens whose color -- or inability to pay a poll tax -- kept them from the ballot box. Our armed forces drew a color line among the men enlisted in America's defense. Skilled craftsmen were barred from jobs because of race, religion or ancestry. Racial and religious quotas were the rule at most colleges and professional schools. And the constant, corrosive indignity of segregation -- in schools, housing, restaurants, theaters, buses, parks, playgrounds, hotels, hospitals, even cemeteries -- blighted the lives of one-tenth of our population."

Significant advances cited in the survey over the eleven-year period include: passage of the first Federal civil rights law in more than 80 years; integration of all the armed services; enactment of ten state fair employment

practice laws, bringing the roster of FEP states to 14 and covering more than one-third of the population; admission of Negroes to some 220 formerly segregated colleges and universities; virtual elimination of discrimination in Washington, D. C.; barring of racial segregation in interstate and intrastate travel; and enactment by 22 states of laws banning discrimination in public accommodations.

Assessing these gains, Mr. Engel acknowledges that we have "no assurance that the immediate future will be free of strife." But the outbursts of terrorism are bringing together the forces of moderation, law and order "in a determined stand against lawlessness," and "Americans are surging forward together toward the equality and justice that are our common heritage."

Copies of The People Take The Lead may be obtained from the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., for twenty-five cents. Copies are also available at quantity rates.

# # #

HF/hw
LPK, LPKE, PA, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

12/16/58

DISTRIBUTED BY AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

HUMAN RIGHTS AND WORLD ORDER

The Struggle For Human Rights in the United Nations

by MOSES MOSKOWITZ

A brilliant and provocative analysis of the struggle within the United Nations for the advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Written from first-hand knowledge and experience, this volume reviews United Nations efforts over the past twelve years to implement the human rights provisions of its Charter. The author poses the problem of international protection of human rights in its historical and contemporary settings and outlines a plan for effective international enforcement of individual rights and liberties.

Mr. Moskowitz is a Consultant to the United Nations, representing the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations. Foreword is by René Cassin, Head of the Conseil d'Etat of France, and former President of the Commission on Human Rights of the U. N.

OCTOBER, 1958 **240 p.** **$3.95**

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

Sponsored by the Trade Union Program for Civil Liberties and Rights and the

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 16, N. Y. · MUrray Hill 5-0181

December 1958

WISH I'D SAID THAT

Annoyed by the antics of Southern racists, Marion Wright of the Southern Regional Council told the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials in Pittsburgh: "The next time Senator Eastland tells me he is pursuing subversives, I'll tell him -- 'Go chase yourself'."

BROTHERHOOD IN PITTSBURGH

Almost forty white men and women, members of the Beechview Community Council, put in 170 hours last month repairing the home of new Negro neighbors in this Pittsburgh community.

The two-story $15,000 brick house was vandalized just before the Charles Miller family was to move in. Hoodlums smeared paint on floors and walls, scarred wooden cupboards, gouged holes in the plaster and scored the still-soft concrete basement floor.

Learning of the vicious destruction, the Beechview Community Council sent an SOS to its 19 member organizations, including the PTA, Lions Club, American Legion, Board of Trade and Ministerial Association. They all responded quickly to the Council's plea "to let the new homeowner know that we do not judge a man by the color of his skin." In one day, the Miller house and the community's reputation was put back in order.

AMERICAN JUDGES, PLEASE NOTE

Danny Kaye, America's gift to the children of the world (of all ages), has had many unusual experiences. In The Danny Kaye Story, (Nelson, $3.95), Kurt Singer tells of one time when Danny and a group of other troupers were performing in Tokyo. This was in 1934, when Danny was just getting his start in show business.

The management of the theater committed some minor infraction of the law -- and as a result, the entire cast was sentenced to thirty days in jail. But Japanese law is ingenious. Instead of tossing the actors into the calaboose, the Tokyo judge put their pictures in jail and let the show go on.

I know many an American unionist jailed for picket-line duty who would welcome American adoption of this Japanese approach.

THE MAN WHO NEVER DIED

I love labor songs. I can sit and listen for hours to balladeer Joe Glazer of the Rubber Workers going over many of the real "oldies."

Naturally, then, I was immensely moved by Barrie Stavis' play, "The Man Who Never Died," about Joe Hill, the song-writing union organizer framed for murder 43 years ago.

(One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line)

Presented in New York with the help of 17 international unions, the play revives the songs warbled by the "Wobblies" -- the Industrial Workers of the World, to organize exploited migrant workers almost a half century ago. A moving plea for racial and religious tolerance, the story vividly reminds us that our labor gains and the relative harmony between labor and capital have emerged from labor's bitter struggles for a better world.

Dramatic though factual, the play tells of Joe Hill's frameup on a charge of killing a grocer during a holdup. In spite of protests by President Woodrow Wilson, the King of Joe's native Sweden and labor unions throughout the world, Joe Hill was executed by a firing squad in Utah in 1915.

When his body was cremated in Chicago, 30,000 mourners sang his songs. Then his ashes were scattered over 47 states. (He "didn't want to be found dead in Utah.")

Following a New York run, a nationwide tour is planned for the play. If your union wants to help put it on in your area, drop a note to Barrie Stavis, Jan Hus Theatre, 351 E. 74th Street, New York City.

LOOK MA, NO HANDS

Sometimes I'm not sure I approve of progress. Recently a patent was granted to the Radio Corporation of America for an automatic auto pilot, capable of following the road and even of turning the car into another lane to avoid a stalled car.

A pair of sensing devices on your car would follow a cable set in the roadway and control the steering. As a car moves along the highway, it would emit a "flying tail" of warning signals whose strength and duration would depend on the car's speed. Your car following would automatically move to the next lane to pass and then return, unless a car is already in the passing lane. Then a further warning countermands the order to turn left and substitutes one to stop.

If we can't even break our necks driving, how will we get rid of ouraggressions? Soon all the decisions will be taken out of our hands. Who knows, maybe we'll even get inventions to keep us moving on the road to peace and equality? Wouldn't that be awful?

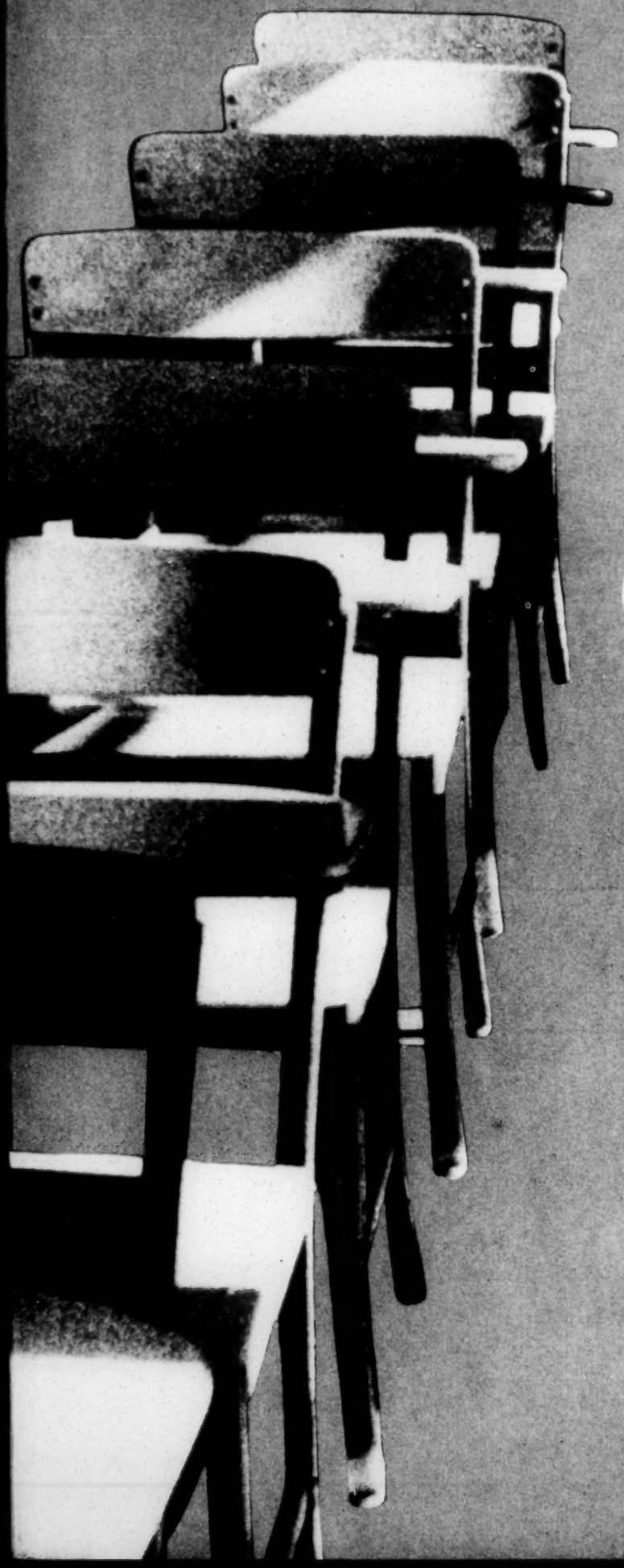
BURIED TREASURE

Last month, a package containing a copy of "Treasure Island" was mailed to the American Committee on Africa. It came from Windhoek, capital of South West Africa, administered by the Union of South Africa.

When the book was opened, a roll of recording tape was discovered, neatly fitted inside cut-out pages. On the tape was a message from an African leader to the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, asking assistance in ending South African oppression in his territory. The leader had been denied a passport by South Africa and could not come to the U.N. to deliver his petition in person.

This dramatic technique typifies only one of the many ways in which the American Committee on Africa is helping to meet what Chester Bowles has called the "revolution of rising expectations" in Africa. The AFL-CIO recently gave ACOA $1,000 to help in the defense of the 91 South Africans charged with treason for demanding equal rights for all, regardless of race, creed or national origin. Want more info on ACOA? Write to them at 4 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York.

LPK,LPKE,ILG, MMCCD, CCD



The Civil Rights Story... 1958

THEODORE LESKES

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

January 16, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

As you will note from the letter I sent yesterday, the Mass Media and Executive Committee meetings of CCD have been shifted to Wednesday, February 4, 1959. I look forward to seeing you then.

RHA 1/26/59

Enclosed is a check for $200 from the United Packinghouse Workers of America for the Front Royal Negro children. A copy of their letter is enclosed.

Best personal regards.

Cordially yours,

Harry

HF/hw

Harry Fleischman

Sent 1/19

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

Sponsored by the Trade Union Program for Civil Liberties and Rights and the

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y. · MUrray Hill 5-0181

January 1959

ONLY IN CALIFORNIA

Harry Golden (whose ONLY IN AMERICA is still No. 1 on the nation's best-seller list) tells of an organization known as the "Great Council of California Improved Order of Red Men" whose purpose is "to emulate the noble traits of the Indian and their love of freedom and their devotion to their friends."

To perpetuate the greatness of the red men, Golden notes, the Order has one basic requirement. In order to join, you must be white.

SPEAKEASY SCHOOLS

Walt Kelly's innocent and naive-looking possum, Pogo, who appears in 519 papers, is a dangerous menace. At least, some Southern editors think so.

In a recent comic strip, Pogo was told by a butterfly: "This is National Education Week an' everybody ought to finish their education." To which Pogo replied: "Some places 'round here, education is perty well finished."

A later sequence showed the butterfly visioning a lucrative future: "We'll make a million bucks...Soon as a school is PADLOCKED or BOMBED, we'll open a cellar right nearby...The student asks for Joe...Says 'Benny sent me.' A speakeasy classroom... Bootlegged books...Why not? Long as Prohibition is back?"

Whereupon Albert the Alligator vigorously dissents: "You open up a school, next thing you know all kinds of ignoramusses is comin' in...They meets yo' daughter ...Splits a orange with her, poof! They's engaged, married, an' livin' in the attic ...An' I don't want nobody marryin' my daughter if he's so ignorant he gotta go to school in the first place."

Outraged by these sly thrusts at segregation, a number of Southern editors deleted or edited some of Pogo's strips on education. Muses editor Harry Ashmore, whose Arkansas Gazette carried all the Pogo strips: "I suppose some editors are worried about their daughters' marrying a possum."

FIND THE CURE

Last summer, I reported that in a survey of local union leaders, conducted at union summer schools, unionists scored high on their devotion to equal opportunity for all races and creeds but displayed considerably less enthusiasm for the traditional American principle of free speech.

While four out of five said that children of every race should be allowed to attend the same schools, for instance, three out of five said they would deny an

(One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line)

atheist the right to teach in a college; almost half would also bar a Socialist.

It seemed to me that many union members viewed non-conformity as a dangerous disease.

Fortunately, the story doesn't end there. The recent convention of the International Labor Press Association awarded a prize for the best editorial in a union magazine to the Catering Industry Employee. Its theme? A poll among students at the University of Wisconsin, which showed that fewer than one per cent approved the principles of our Bill of Rights.

"If the students at one of America's most liberal, fruitful colleges have lost confidence in the Bill of Rights," declared this forthright union monthly, "then they have lost confidence in themselves, and in their neighbors. What shall we do for tomorrow? What shall we have to defend?

"There can be no doubt that this cancer of distrust has spread to our children from ourselves. Their parents have been dishonoring the Bill of Rights for 20 years by failing to speak up for the freedoms there spelled out. Instead, we have enshrined the champions of conformity to give our children an ugly trinity indeed: the informer, the Congressional inquisitor, and The Man In The Grey Flannel Suit.

"Here is a deep sickness in our society. Unless we can find the cure, and find it soon, it is much more likely than pushbutton missiles to destroy the land we love."

Amen.

ANGEL BREAD

A loaf of bread is building a hospital. Last year, reports the Catholic Digest, Al Freeman, wounded in Italy during World War II, was hospitalized in Las Vegas and starving to death because he couldn't retain a bite of food.

A nun in the hospital fed him a piece of hot buttered bread -- the first morsel he had been able to digest for days. He lived on that bread for a week, and gratefully told the nun, "This is truly angel bread!"

The "angel bread," Al later learned, was baked by a nun, appropriately named Sister Angelita. Its recipe had been in her family in Germany for almost 100 years. Al sent loaves to friends and experts all over the country for testing. They loved it.

A machine was devised to mix huge quantities of dough indistinguishable from the nun's 30 daily loaves. Sales by the Angelita Bread Foundation, set up by Freeman, soon climbed to a capacity of 2,212 loaves a week in Las Vegas. The bread is baked in a Jewish bakery and promoted by a Catholic, a Lutheran, a Methodist, an Episcopalian, a Mormon and a Negro Baptist.

Three cents from the sale of each loaf goes to the building fund for St. Rose de Lima, the hospital in which Sister Angelita baked her original bread. When that project is finished, the royalties made from nationwide sale of the bread will be used to help other hospitals around the country.

ON BEING OBSOLETE

Playing Scrabble and doing cross-word puzzles can produce interesting incidental info. For instance, if someone should call Governor Faubus of Arkansas a "nice" guy, he may be more accurate than he knows. Funk & Wagnall's New College Standard Dictionary gives this obsolete definition of nice -- "wicked, foolish, silly." And if there's anything more obsolete, wicked, foolish and silly than Faubus' attempt to resurrect pre-Civil War days, I haven't heard it yet.

- 30 -

HF/hw

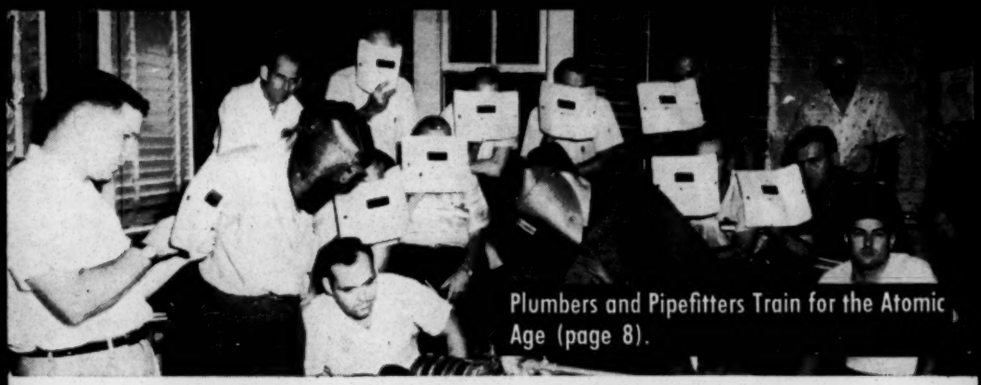
LPK, LPKE, TLG, MMCCD, CCD

AFL-CIO EDUCATION NEWS and VIEWS

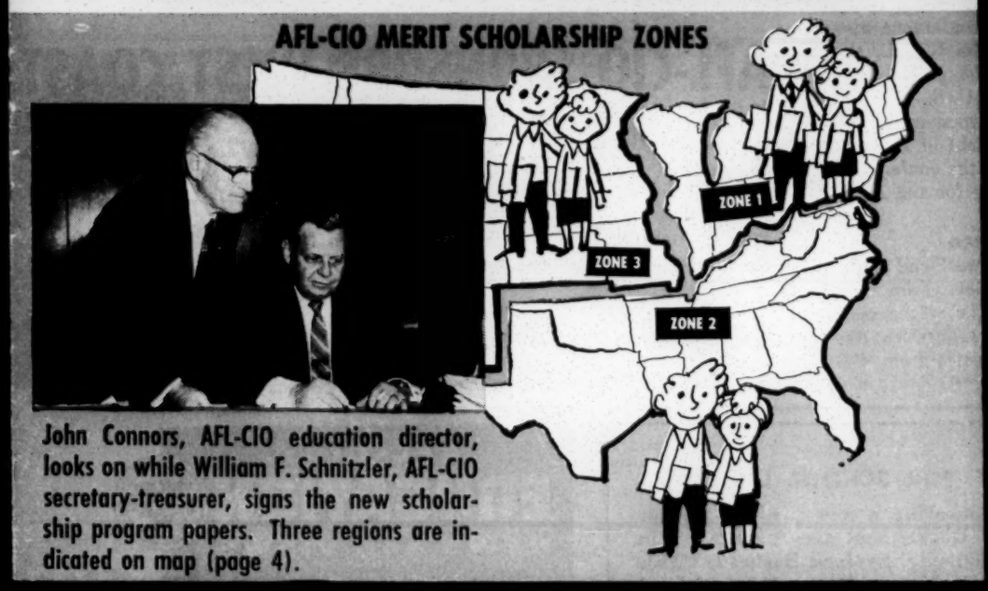
VOL. 4, NO. 1 JANUARY, 1959 TWENTY CENTS

Watch For These!

- A report on the U.S.-Canadian Education Directors Conference recently held in Washington, D. C.
- The Kansas AFL-CIO Scholarship Program for future teachers.
- A book review by Jerry Voorhis of "The Doctor Business."
- How the Los Angeles Joint Board of the Culinary Workers used the survey technique.
- Education helped to win the "right-to-work" fight in Ohio.



Plumbers and Pipefitters Train for the Atomic Age (page 8).

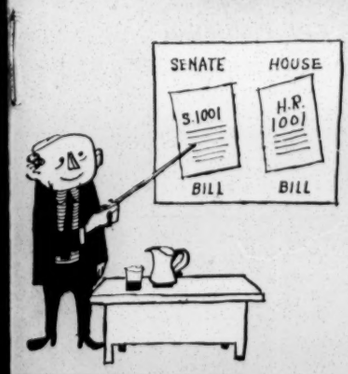


John Connors, AFL-CIO education director, looks on while William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, signs the new scholarship program papers. Three regions are indicated on map (page 4).

Jack Waller, vice president, Fire Fighters, makes a point at West Coast Education Conference (page 2).

QUIZ ON HOW CONGRESS MAKES LAWS

(This is not a test . . . do not sign your name.)



	Check One True	False
1. A Congressman from the minority party cannot introduce a bill until his party becomes a majority.	☐	☐
2. The Senate as a whole usually ignores the recommendation of the committee which brings a bill before it.	☐	☐
3. Only members of the House or Senate can present their views on a proposed law before a Committee.	☐	☐
4. The House cannot send a bill to the President without waiting for Senate action.	☐	☐
5. If the President vetoes a bill, that's the end of it.	☐	☐
6. When the House and the Senate pass different bills covering the same thing, a compromise is possible.	☐	☐

FOR ANSWERS, see Educate on How Congress Works (pages 13-16).

CLC's Vice President Stanley Knolles, and AFL-CIO's President, George Meany, at the recent U. S.-Canadian Education Directors' Conference. It will be reported in February "Education News and Views."

George M. Harrison, chairman, AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee and U.S. delegate to the UN (above) addresses opening session of week long conference on "American Labor's Role in Less Developed Countries." He told the 40 trade union and university participants that labor's expanded international activities reflects "the rising maturity of the labor movement."

American labor's role in less-developed countries was intensively explored at a recent week-long special conference of forty trade union and university participants at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The conference was conducted jointly by the AFL-CIO Department of International Affairs and Cornell.

Among the speakers were Railway Clerks' President George M. Harrison, chairman of the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee and an American delegate to the U. N. General Assembly, and Harlan Cleveland, dean of the Maxwell School of Citzenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University. The conference also included sessions on the goals and functions of the ICFTU, the activities of the international trade secretariats, the problems of international trade and aid and their impact on the U. S. economy, and the educational needs of unions in less-developed countries.

Michael Ross, director of the AFL-CIO Department of International Affairs, played a vital role in bringing about the conference. Working sessions were chaired by Harry Goldberg for the AFL-CIO and Ron Donovan of Cornell.

Nevada holds first week-end conference

The Nevada State AFL-CIO sponsored its first week-end labor education conference November 21-23, in Reno, Nev. John Cosgrove, assistant AFL-CIO education director, taught at the conference as did Jack Pierce, AFL-CIO Community Services Activities. The conference was attended by 60 delegates from different parts of the State.

AFL-CIO SPONSORS WEST COAST

Sixty delegates from California, Oregon, and Washington, attended the Second Pacific Coast Education Conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Department of Education. Meeting in the Evergreen Hotel, Vancouver, Wash., the three-day Conference convened on November 18.

Opening the West Coast Conference was John D. Connors, AFL-CIO education director, who stressed the importance of workers education in strengthening the American labor movement. He outlined some of the challenges faced by trade union educators and indicated services offered by the AFL-CIO. He urged a strong grass roots education program in the labor movement. At the final session of the conference he summarized the various group discussions.

More than a dozen representatives of universities and colleges in the three states and Hawaii discussed the question of union-university cooperation in a session chaired by John Cosgrove, assistant education director, AFL-CIO. Representing the universities on the panel were John B. Ferguson, assistant director, Industrial Relations Center, University of Hawaii; Charles B. Friday, chairman, Dept. of Economics, Oregon State College; John Hutchinson, Coordinator of Labor Programs, University of California. Speaking for the trade union movement were John Donovan, Printing Pressmen, Los Angeles, and Lyle Swetland, secretary, Lane County Labor Council, Eugene, Ore. The panel discussed the 1957 AFL-CIO resolution on union-university cooperation and explored ways in which unions and universities could work on common objectives. John Hutchinson described the services being used by unions in the Berkeley, Calif., area.

"New responsibilities for Labor Education on the Pacific Coast" was chaired by George T. Guernsey, assistant education director, AFL-CIO.

May Darling, chairman of the Education Committee of the Oregon AFL-CIO, described the development of a course on the history of the trade union movement for the Portland public schools. Paul Harris, education and research director of the Allied Industrial Workers, spoke on the education program of a smaller international union. He described the way in which his union used many resources in developing the program, including universities, but emphasized that the direction of the program is kept in the hands of the union.

J. T. Marr, secretary, Oregon AFL-CIO, emphasized the importance of developing labor solidarity in the educational work on the West Coast. E. M. Weston, president, Washington State

UAW OFFERS LABOR BOOK SHELF FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The UAW Education Department is sponsoring a new project, "Labor Book Shelf for School Libraries." The Department has purchased in quantity five books: "The Practice of Unionism," by Jack Barbash; "This Union Cause," by Katherine B. Shippen; "As Unions Mature," by Richard A. Lester; "Labor on the March," by Edward Levinson; and "Labor in America," by Harold U. Faulkner and Mark Starr.

Local unions may purchase the kit of five books for $11.75 from the UAW Education Department.

UAW locals are presenting them to high school and junior college libaries. These can be presented also to public libraries and can be the basis for a library in your local union. Those interested are urged to write to the UAW Education Department, 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich., for more information.

CHEMICAL WORKERS START PAMPHLET PACKET

The International Chemical Workers Education Department announces a new pamphlet packet program. Local unions or union members in the ICWU may subscribe to the packet program at the rate of $1.50 per year. At least six packets of materials on issues such as labor relations, collective bargaining, foreign affairs, and political issues will be sent to those who subscribe.

AFL-CIO
EDUCATION
NEWS and VIEWS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

George Meany . . . . . President
Wm. F. Schnitzler . . . . . Sec'y.-Treas.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

John D. Connors, Director

Republication of matter contained in this Newsletter, with due credit, is invited. Readers comments and criticisms are solicited.

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Printed in the United States of America under union conditions.

Four IBEW members get together and trade experiences on the best ways to develop local union education programs.

Left to right: Director John Connors looks over the West Coast Education Program with J. T. Marr, secretary, Oregon AFL-CIO; E. M. Weston, president, Washington State Labor Council; Robert S. Ash secretary, Alameda County Council, Calif.

Al Hartung, president of the International Woodworkers Union, closes the Conference with a plea for a vigorous civil rights and conservation program.

Left to right: John Donovan, Printing Pressmen's Union; George T. Guernsey, AFL-CIO Education Department; George Lambert, American Newspaper Guild, Seattle; William B. Pettyjohn, International Typographical Union; Homer Parrish, Boiler Makers Union.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Speaking at the dinner at the Conference, Monroe Sweetland, Oregon state senator, analyzed the results of the 1958 election. He praised labor's contribution in building a "ground swell of general participation in an off-year election."

Sweetland went on to point out that the labor movement could be proud of its record in helping to build interest and participation in political matters in the last 12 years. He indicated that a 12-year program of political education had begun to pay off. He emphasized, however, that labor should not underestimate the general national trend which characterized the 1958 election. He urged labor to be more concerned about the problems of young workers and the needs of our "senior citizens."

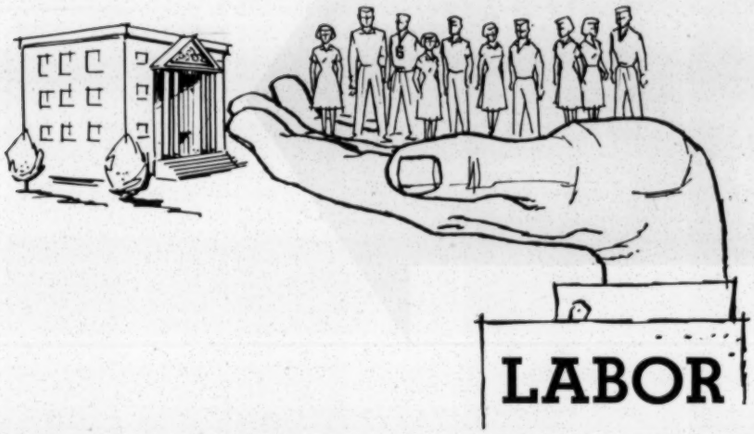
Addressing the Conference, Gus Norwood, Executive Secretary, Northwest Public Power Association urged a rebalancing of the nation's investment policies in order to achieve full employment.

(Continued on page 5)

Left to right: Tom Scanlon, education director, Oregon AFL-CIO; John Connors, AFL-CIO education director; Tom Tippett, education director, IAM District Lodge 751, Seattle; Paul Harris, education director, Allied Industrial Workers.

Left to right: Ben Gillingham, University of Washington; Arthur Carstens, University of California at Los Angeles; John Ferguson, University of Hawaii; Charles B. Friday, Oregon State University; John Cosgrove, AFL-CIO Education Department.

Six members of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union check over the sessions and discuss how to put their many ideas to work back home.



AFL-CIO ANNOUNCES NEW FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The AFL-CIO will award six $6,000 four-year merit scholarships to high school seniors of exceptional ability who plan to enter college in September it was announced recently by Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler.

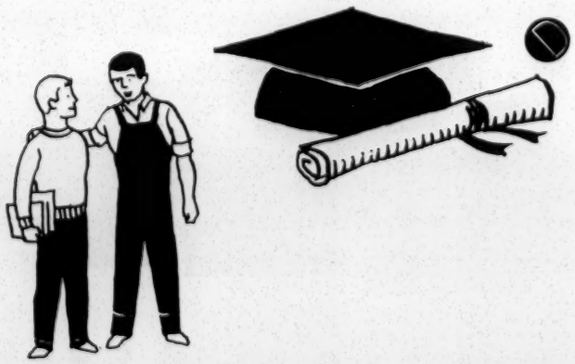
One of the outstanding features of these scholarships is that in this day of atoms and science students are not limited in the course of study they may choose.

Two scholarships will be granted in each of three geographical sections of the country (see map of 3 zones on page 1). One will be awarded to children either of whose parents are current members of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the other will be entirely unrestricted.

The program is being conducted in cooperation with the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, an independent, non-profit organization. Final selections of winners are to be made by representatives of the AFL-CIO from finalists qualifying in the 1958-1959 National Merit Scholarship Program examinations.

Winners will be permitted to study at any accredited college or university and the amount of their award will be based upon the financial need of the individual.

The awards will vary upward to $1,500 per year depending on the actual costs involved in attending the school selected and the funds available to the student from his or her own resources. The awards are subject to change if the family financial circumstances change in the course of the year.



Winners will be announced in May and presentation ceremonies will take place at graduation exercises.

In announcing the scholarships, Schnitzler called attention to President George Meany's Labor Day message in which he cited one phase of the educational problem that deeply concerns labor, namely, the monumental waste of talent in the tens of thousands of qualified young students whose education ends before college primarily because of lack of financial means.

In addition to the AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship Program, 134 affiliated member organizations offer scholarship programs within their jurisdiction, awarding hundreds of grants each year. A detailed list of these awards can be obtained from the AFL-CIO Education Department, Washington 6, D. C.

SCHOOL PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAM

Each spring the high schools of the nation—public, private and parochial—are invited to participate in the nationwide scholarship qualifying examination conducted by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation. Principals enter their schools by registering for the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test as the first step in the selection procedure. The National Merit Scholarship Corporation administer these tests free for sponsoring organizations from funds granted for that purpose by foundations.

The examination given in the high schools is a three-hour test of educational development which does not require any special study or preparation. The scores yielded are valuable in determining the relative ability of students to benefit from college training.

HOW TO APPLY

The qualifying test is conducted in all participating high schools on a specified date in April. Second semester juniors and first semester seniors are eligible to take the examination. The high school principal may select two students to take the qualifying examination free of charge. If a student is not selected by his principal, he still may take the test by paying a $1.00 fee to cover the cost of administering the test. In hardship cases this fee is waived.

Even in the event the school is not a member of the National Merit Program, students may participate individually by writing to the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, which will attempt to make special arrangements for them.

SEMI-FINALIST

A group of top seniors, the highest scorers on the qualifying test in each state, pro-rated by population are advanced to the semi-finals in September. These semi-finalists will then be asked to take a Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board at specially designated centers in December. Full information will be given them at the time of their notification as to the time, place and arrangements for this second test. There will be no fee charged for students taking this test for Merit Scholarship purposes. Scores on this three-hour examination further substantiate the abilities of the competitors. The finalists are announced in January after the scoring of the second examination.

FINALISTS

Finalists will be selected on the basis of scores on the two examinations, school activities and biographical information which they have supplied. No reference is made on either the qualifying test or the College Entrance Examination test for finalists to the race, creed or color of the applicants. From this group AFL-CIO representatives will select the six students to receive the AFL-CIO Merit Scholarships.

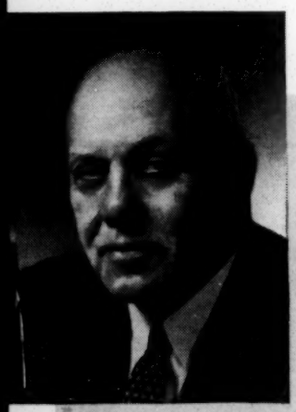
STIPENDS

The amount of the winners' awards will be based upon the financial need of the individual. One specified purpose of the AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship Program will be to aid boys and girls who have demonstrated their ability to profit from college work and have a substantial need for the awards.

The stipends, in all scholarships, will vary upwards to $1,500, per year, depending on the actual costs involved in attending the school selected and the funds available to the student from his own resources. The dollar difference between the student's resources and his college budget (tuition, living expenses, fees, travel expenses) determines his stipend. These stipends are subject to reevaluation from year to year as needs change (i.e., increased college cost, changes in family finances, etc.).

EDUCATION GRANT

In addition, the colleges attended by the winners may receive from the AFL-CIO an educational grant. The cost-of-education grant will depend upon the amount of the students' stipend. The combined amount of the tuition plus the AFL-CIO grant can total as much as $1,500 per year per student. If the tuition is $900, the college or university may receive as much as $600. If the tuition is $1,200 the college or university may receive $300. If the stipend is $1,500 then there will be no cost-of-education grant to the college or university.



"Federally-financed scholarships for college study would be a long step forward toward a stronger democracy and would show the world that, in America, opportunities are truly equal. If Russia can find the funds to fully educate all students, so can the United States."

GEORGE MEANY, *President, AFL-CIO*

CONTINUATION OF SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The AFL-CIO retains the right to change or discontinue the scholarship program. However, once a student has been awarded a scholarship, sufficient funds will be provided to allow the student to complete the four years of college, provided the student continues to meet the academic standards of the college or university attended.

MORE INFORMATION

For further information, write to Edward C. Smith, vice-president, National Merit Scholarship Corporation, 1580 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill., or John D. Connors, director, Department of Education, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

West Coast Conference—

(Continued from page 3)

He cited three authorities in support of at least doubling the present rate of investment in the long neglected field of public facilities.

"Today," he said, "we see the double tragedy of wasted natural resources and wasted human resources. These multiple wastes can be changed into multiple benefits. We must find the financing method for getting our people back to work. The capital budget should be pushed at the next session of the Congress."

Norwood urged the educational directors to support the capital budget bill introduced by Senator Wayne Morse as a basic step for financing public needs.

Speaking at the closing luncheon of the Pacific Coast Education Conference A. F. Hartung, president of the International Woodworkers of America, urged that labor support legislation that will enlarge recreation and wildlife areas. Wilderness areas, he said, once destroyed and potential park sites diverted to other uses cannot be replaced.

Pres. Hartung stated that he felt Oregon and Washington were among the leading states in the area of civil rights legislation. He asked that the AFL-CIO educational program be strengthened in the southern states, perhaps, at the expense of similar programs elsewhere. "Union people in the South must be given educational opportunities in the field of civil rights," Hartung said.

CONQUERGOOD, HEDGES DIE

Two beloved leaders in the field of workers education died recently.

Howard Conquergood, director of Political Education, Canadian Labour Congress, died in September, 1958. He was the former education director of the United Steelworkers in Canada and was education director of the Canadian Congress of Labour until the merger.

Marion H. Hedges, former research director and editor of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers died in January, 1959. He helped to set up the collective bargaining procedures of the Tennessee Valley Authority and was active in the promotion of legislation for a labor extension service bill.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

WIDENING LABOR'S HORIZONS

ONLY IN AMERICA. By Harry Golden. World. 317 pp. $4.00.

Number One on the bestseller book list for 20 weeks now, *Only In America* is unique in many ways. It features some of the best items from Golden's bi-monthly paper, whose subscribers include Carl Sandburg, Earl Warren, Adlai Stevenson and a host of union leaders.

Why do people love Golden's writings?

"Sixteen years ago," he writes, "I wanted to publish a liberal paper in North Carolina, but I was a Jew, a liberal and a Northerner. Ah, the odds were too much. So I insulated myself. I called the paper, *The Carolina Israelite*. I use Jews as examples and rely on Gentiles to get the point." Obviously they have, for more non-Jews than Jews subscribe.

When the North Carolina state legislature met to enact a segregation plan, out came his famous Golden Vertical Plan. "What's all the fuss about?" he wrote. Whites and Negroes "stand at the same grocery counters; deposit money at the same bank-teller's window; pay taxes, light and phone bills to the same clerks; and stand at the same drug store counters. It is only when the Negro sits down that folks become panicky."

Therefore, suggested Golden, all Southern lawmakers need do is pass one small law to provide "stand-up type, old-fashioned bookkeeping desks" in schools, with "no seats." Since "no one in the South pays the slightest attention to a vertical Negro," quipped Harry, "this would solve our problems completely." Even the segregationists laughed—and had qualms of conscience.

Golden's mind, heart, and wit range over the entire universe, with special attention, it is true, to the Lower East Side and the South. And unionists who are told incessantly by employers that they're impractical idealists will enjoy Golden's short, short story entitled "They Never Met a Payroll," which reads as follows:

"1. Copernicus
2. Galileo
3. Newton
4. Einstein."

NEITHER BLACK NOR WHITE. By Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely. Rinehart. 371 pp. $5.00.

This book provides impressive proof that the South is not solid. Written by two native Southerners this intensely readable account of their interviews with hundreds of Southerners reveals the bitterness and frustration of those determined to keep things just the way they've always been. But it also cites many heartwarming examples of Southerners willing to accept, even to further, equality.

THE TENDER WARRIORS. By Dorothy Sterling with Donald Gross. Hill and Wang. 96 pp. $1.50.

The tender warriors in this book are the Negro and white school children who are in the forefront of America's efforts to achieve integration. Touching photographs, obtained by Myron Ehrenberg as he accompanied Mrs. Sterling on her interview tour through the South, make the book a significant record of one of the most far-reaching social changes of our time.

STRIDE TOWARD FREEDOM. By Martin Luther King, Jr. Harper & Bros. 230 pp. $2.95.

Long before the bus was invented, a New Englander named Thoreau wrote an essay "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience" that helped stop the buses in Montgomery, Ala. This personal history by Martin Luther King, Jr. shows how the first successful large-scale use of non-violent resistance in America—the Montgomery bus boycott—came about. The method of loving your enemy while refusing to cooperate with evil found the Montgomery city authorities no more able to cope with it than the British in India could deal with Gandhi's salt marches and other non-violent activities.

Dr. King, discussing the future of the Negro, points to the significant moves made by the AFL-CIO to bring "economic emancipation to white and Negro by organizing them together in social equality." At the same time, he calls for labor to fully enforce the principles it has professed, and reminds labor that "the forces that are anti-Negro are usually anti-labor too."

WHO'S MY NEIGHBOR? By Algernon D. Black. Public Affairs Pamphlets. 28 pp. 25¢.

This highly readable booklet is designed to help the average American home owner and his family learn the facts about integrated housing "realistically and constructively and with clear conviction and courage."

Mr. Black, acting chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, discusses such questions as the effect of mixed neighborhoods on children, social status and prestige—as well as panic selling, property values, maintenance of property, and financial stability. The pamphlet is a real eye-opener and could be used to follow up a showing of the Steelworker's film, "Burden of Truth."

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT "RACE". By Ashley Montagu. Anti-Defamation League. 40 pp. 25¢.

With humorous illustrations, this pamphlet explains what race is and isn't. Noted anthropologist Ashley Montagu examines the physical differences between ethnic groups and points out how heredity, environment and intelligence interact. Ethnic groups, the author reveals, resemble each other more than they differ. Man's outstanding trait, he claims, is his ability to learn—and to profit by his experiences. (Sometimes union educational directors have their moments of doubt about this.) In addition, says the author, intelligence needs the stimulation of the environment to develop and grow.

Professor Montagu compares two civilizations—Mediterranean and Australian aborigine. The aborigines remained primitive because they were isolated while the Mediterranean peoples developed a complex culture because their location made it possible for them to have contacts with other civilizations.

HARRY FLEISCHMAN
Director, National Labor Service

New Pamphlets

What about the health and welfare needs of your members in case you have to face a strike? **Beyond the Picket Line—How to Organize a Strike Assistance Program** is an important handbook for all locals. It describes how to set up a strike assistance committee or to get the existing local union community services committee prepared to handle fund-raising and job-finding and to set up a commissary. It also tells how to survey the resources and assistance available to members in the community, how to meet with the social agencies and work out a system of referrals for needy members. Training strike counsellors is also dealt with in the pamphlet. (32 pp. AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, 9 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

* * *

Due Process on the Railroads will be useful to railroad unionists finding themselves concerned with cases involving disciplinary measures. Now in an up-to-date and revised edition, the author, Joseph Lazar, codifies and analyzes thousands of awards of the National Railroad Adjustment Board dealing with due process in disciplinary matters. (80 pp. Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles 24, Calif. $1.25 each. Quantity rates.)

* * *

Did labor campaign contributions dominate the 1956 elections? Led by Sen. Goldwater, much hue and cry was raised about labor's participation in that presidential election year. **Report on Political Campaign Contributions in 1956** is a detailed debunking of the Goldwater line. Reprinted from the "Congressional Record," it contains the report of the Senate Subcommittee on Elections and Privileges.

One revealing fact that the committee came up with was that just twelve families contributed more to the Republican Party than the AFL-CIO COPE spent in the campaign on candidates endorsed by labor. The report contains interesting listings of names and party contributions.

A speech by Sen. Richard Neuberger precedes the report and contains an article by President George Meany on limiting

campaign contributions. (28 pp. Write AFL-CIO COPE, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Single copies, free.)

* * *

The "Recession"—Cause and Cure calls for vigorous government programs to combat the recession and promote long-term economic expansion. It presents the position that this will probably not be as inflationary as measures to combat the recession which result in slowing down our long-term economic growth. Contains many illustrated charts, tables and graphs. (56 pp. Conference on Economic Progress, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 50¢ each. Quantity prices.)

* * *

In line with the problems created by NLRB decisions, the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union has recently published for its locals a pamphlet which will be found useful by many building trades locals. **Explanation of Hiring Practices Necessary under the Taft-Hartley Act** discusses the effect of the recent NLRB decision in the Mountain Pacific Case on hiring practices of locals and hiring clauses in union agreements. It contains five suggested hiring plans which can serve to help draft legal local hiring clauses. (44 pp. United Association, 901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C. Single copies, free.)

* * *

With the November elections bringing a revival of hope for major Taft-Hartley amendment, many arguments pro and con on how T-H actually operated will be heard. **The Taft-Hartley Act After Ten Years—A Symposium** is a collection of articles by specialists in the labor relations field, evaluating different aspects of the experience of the past decade under the law. The articles are reprinted from the April, 1958 issue of "Industrial and Labor Relations Review" and also include a text of the act itself. (New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. $1.50 each. Quantity prices.)

* * *

Right and Wrong in Labor Relations, by Prof. Milton Derber, is one of the series of lectures delivered over the University of Illinois radio station, WILL. It gives a short historical background on collective bargaining in the U. S. and includes a section on "Management and Industrial Democracy" and "The Ethical Practices Codes of the AFL-CIO." Useful pamphlet for high school teachers and could be used in college classes and union classes. (18 pp., Lecture No. 14, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. No price given.)

NEW PAPER BOUND BOOKS

Hidden in between the mystery stories and "hot" covers of the paper bound books at your corner drug store may be some of the following new books that may be of interest to you:

"A Parent's Guide to Children's Reading," by Nancy Larrick, Pocket Books, 35¢.

"The Last Angry Man," by Gerald Green, Pocket Books, 75¢.

"Man: His First Million Years," by Ashley Montagu, Mentor Book, 50¢.

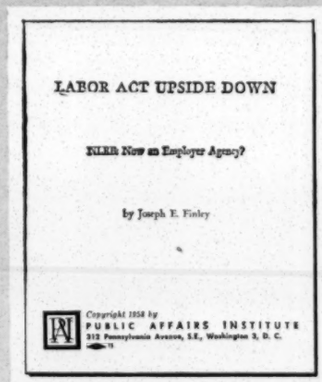
"The True Believer," by Eric Hoffer, Mentor Book, 50¢.

"The Story of Jazz," by Marshall Stearns, Mentor Book, 50¢.

Bantam Books has started an excellent new reprint series of minor classics. Included in the first group are Frank Norris' novel, **"The Octopus"**; Theodore Dreiser's **"Sister Carrie,"** and Charles Darwin's **"The Voyage of the Beagle,"** 50¢.

If you scout around you may be able to find a Bantam Book entitled **"A Treasury of Folk Songs,"** edited by Sylvia and John Kolb, 35¢.

PAMPHLET OF THE MONTH


LABOR ACT UPSIDE DOWN

NLRB Now an Employer Agency?

by Joseph E. Finley

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Some of the damage done to organizing and collective bargaining since the passage of Taft-Hartley has actually been accomplished through the decisions of an anti-labor National Labor Relations Board, rather than the law itself.

LABOR ACT UPSIDE DOWN—NLRB NOW AN EMPLOYER AGENCY? summarizes many crucial NLRB cases to back up its documented indictment of the present NLRB as a decidedly pro-management agency.

Pointing out that even under the Taft-Hartley law the Board was still charged with protecting workers rights to organize and bargain collectively, the author, Joseph E. Finley, Washington, D. C. labor attorney, also analyzes the voting record of Eisenhower appointee Philip Ray Rodgers and shows how he voted 98% of the time with management in 164 critical, split-decision cases. He also describes how linking together recent adverse Board decisions with the T-H provision that economic strikers may not vote in elections, creates a perfect union-busting weapon.

The pamphlet is especially good for education committees to use in showing how union rights have been whittled away by administrative decision. (32 pp. Public Affairs Institute, 312 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., Washington 3, D. C. 25¢ each. 30% off on 10 or more.)

NAMES IN THE NEWS

"Rudy" Faupl of the International Association of Machinists has been elected a worker representative of the ILO Governing Body, replacing **George Delaney** who has become director of organization, International Union of Operating Engineers.

Walter Davis, director of the Ohio United Labor Committee, is now education director of 880, Retail Clerks, Cleveland, Ohio.

Tony Sandys of the Retail Clerks has been appointed chairman of the Minnesota State AFL-CIO Education Committee.

Tom Cosgrove, formerly of the Textile Workers Union, is now at the University of Chicago working on an experimental program.

Paul Swaity has been appointed as education director, TWUA, AFL-CIO.

Joseph Krislov, formerly education director of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, is now with the Social Security Administration in Baltimore, Md.

Stanley Johnson, Ill. SFL & CIO, and **Robert Johnston,** regional director, UAW, have been appointed to the 15-man Institute Advisory Committee of the University of Illinois Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations.

Ralph Wright, Local 6, ITU, New York City, has been appointed director of the Washington Branch Office of the International Labor Organization.

Helmuth Kern, director of the Department of Education, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, attended an ILO Conference on Workers Education in December, 1958. He will report in a future issue of "Education News and Views."

Jeffrey Cohelan of the Milk Drivers Union, Berkeley, Calif., was elected to Congress. At the last Teamsters Convention, Cohelan opposed Hoffa. He studied workers education in England under a Fulbright Scholarship several years ago.

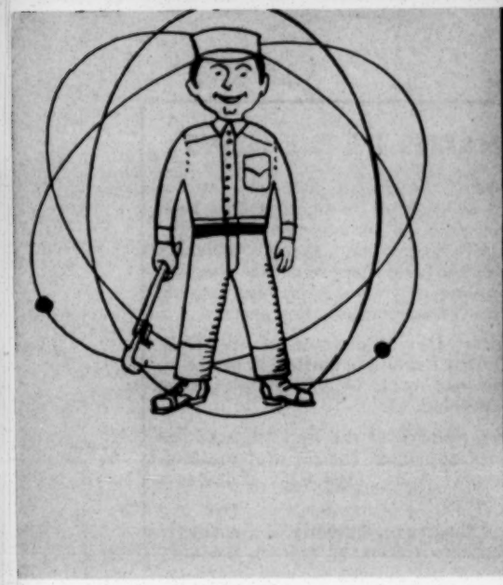
Lawrence Rogin, University of Michigan, has been elected chairman of the ALES Board of Directors.

Martin Wagner has been named director of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois.

Brendan Sexton, UAW education director, gave a provocative talk entitled "A Labor Educator Looks at Education and Scientific Change" at a recent IUD meeting in Washington.

Lane Kirkland, formerly of the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security, has been appointed research and education director of the International Union of Operating Engineers.

"Lee" Bamberger, formerly of the Community Health Association of Detroit, Mich. and the UAW, has been appointed to the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security.



UA General President Peter T. Schoemann congratulates two first prize winners. On the left, Leon C. Hoelscher, Local 597, Chicago, Ill., pipe-fitter. On the right, Warren Weltsek, Local 1, Brooklyn, N.Y., plumber. They won the Union's 1958 apprenticeship contest.

TRAINING THE PLUMBER AND PIPE FITTER FOR THE ATOMIC AGE

The United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters' education program is working hard and systematically at helping its members adjust to the atomic age.

An apprentice plumber or pipe-fitter soon to become a journeyman may find himself involved in or affected by the program in many different ways:

During his apprenticeship he may take at least one course set up by a local joint union-industry apprenticeship committee and taught by a more experienced member or possibly a technical school teacher or industry person.

He may be chosen by his local to compete in a statewide contest leading to an international contest for apprentices on the skills of their trade.

If he is to travel to the international contest (covering the U.S. and Canada) he may very well be sitting beside his local instructor who may have been chosen by the local union to take a week's intensive training in the latest and most effective teaching techniques. They would both be participating at the same time in the week-long Annual Apprentice Contest and Instructor Training Course at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana—a high point of the union's program.

After becoming a journeyman, he may continue to take other night courses in his local area, arranged by the joint committee, to keep up with the rapid changes coming about in this industry in the atomic age.

As the union's president, Peter T. Schoemann, has put it: "In atomic plants, they use pipe made of special metals costing as much as $1100 a foot and install valves that cost as much as $35,000 apiece. They have to be fitted to tolerances of less than one ten-thousandth of an inch. You can't afford to make mistakes in that kind of work."

The annual affair at Purdue is now entering its sixth year. After a week of intensive competition in written and performance tests on various aspects of their trade, the winners in the separate groups—plumbing and pipe fitting—are awarded prizes by the union's president at the Awards Dinner at the end of the week. In 1956, the union brought 86 contestants to Purdue. As a memento of the occasion, each contestant received replicas of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

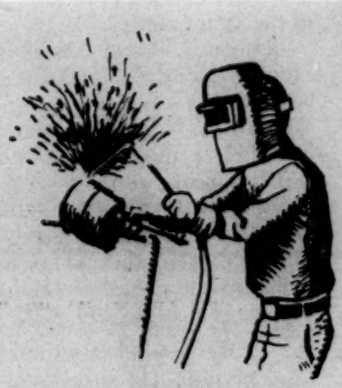
As for the instructor training part of the program, last year saw 280 attending. For them the week's concentrated training was under the tutelage of seventeen teachers from the university and a like number from industry. Divided into 16 different groups, they took such subjects as Understanding the Apprentice, Methods of Teaching, Principles of Learning, Organizing Instructional Material, How to Make an Illustrated Talk, How to Use the Discussion Method and the teaching techniques for a number of technical subjects in the industry and related topics.

A new feature in the program is the $1½ million International Training Fund. Built up through an agreement with employers to pay 2½¢ per hour into the fund, it is designed to help locals, on the basis of need, who submit approved applications for training projects and purchase of new training equipment. This will help do a better job of training apprentices and provide additional courses for journeymen on changing methods in the industry.

A central part of the union's program is the model school maintained at the United Association's headquarters in Washington, D. C. Here local union leaders and teachers can see demonstrations of the most modern technical equipment and teaching methods. Materials for simplifying and aiding the work of local instructors are tested and produced at the school and made available for purchase by the local teachers. Along with this, the union maintains a Training Department for Apprentices and Journeymen. With four regional coordinators in the field, the department hopes to raise to 200 the number of locals which have active training programs.

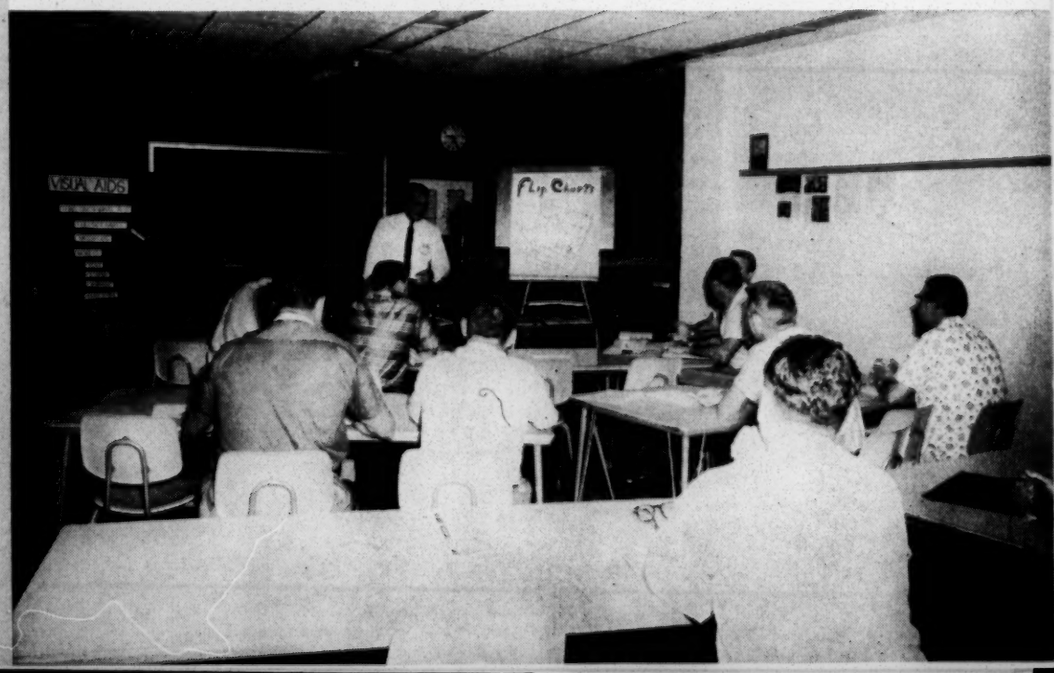
As the United Association's Journal said in commenting on the completion of the fifth year of the week-long conference at Purdue, the union's program ". . . has now completed its five-year apprenticeship and entered full-fledged journeyman status."

Plumbing contestants do a stint at joint calking while judges look on at the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union annual apprentice contest at Purdue University.



A group of pipe fitter instructors receive training at Purdue University in techniques of teaching particular welding operations.

"How to Use Visual Aids" was one of the sessions attended by the 280 local instructors who participated in the United Association's instructor training course at Purdue University.



ARE YOU USING THE FILM-OF-THE-MONTH PLAN?

Are your union members learning by looking?

By listening?

By discussing?

We are a nation of movie goers. With the coming of TV, union members spend a great deal of time watching TV programs in their homes. Many local unions, joint boards and central bodies have used labor films effectively. By hard work and proper planning, they have made use of one of the most powerful educational weapons of the 20th Century.

Between 150 and 200 affiliates have used the AFL-CIO "Film-A-Month" Plan. By carefully selecting films that will interest your audience—and by using them properly—you can build understanding of many of the issues included in the AFL-CIO's 12-point legislative program which appears on the back page of this issue.

Some of the films available to you under the "Film-A-Month" Plan are listed below. For a full selection of films available from the AFL-CIO Department of Education write for the complete catalogue, **Films for Labor.**

Here is how the AFL-CIO "Film-A-Month" Plan works.

1. You select a total of 9 films during a 12-month period. (In this way, you can omit three months during the year.)

2. Total payment for the series is $15.00 if you keep the film **for a single showing** each month. If you wish to keep each film **for two weeks** each month, the total cost of the nine films is $36.00. If you wish to keep the films **for one month,** the total cost of the series of nine films is $54.00.

Central bodies or regional offices or joint boards of international unions may wish to keep the film for two weeks or one month and make them available to local unions in the area, as well as church groups and school groups.

3. A listing of various films is included in this issue from which you may make your selection. The full listing of more than 200 films available for rental through the AFL-CIO Film Library is included in our catalogue. **Films for Labor.** In selecting your 9 films, choose films in the categories listed below.

4. Because of the importance of previewing, the films are shipped to arrive a few days in advance of your showing date. Discussion guides and materials are also included. The responsibility for carrying through your film discussion program may be assigned to your local union education committee. In this case, the committee should preview the film and study the discussion materials before the showing. It should order additional materials to distribute at the film showing.

Start your program now by filling out a booking sheet. Indicate the date of each one of your meetings and indicate the film of your first choice and your second choice for each meeting. Indicate the date of the showing. If you are planning to keep the films for two weeks or one month, indicate the period of time you plan to keep each film.

Some changes probably will be necessary in your bookings. These will be submitted for your approval.

LABOR HISTORY

Together—40 minutes. Story of AFL-CIO merger convention, New York, 1955.

United Action for Victory—33 minutes. Scenes of activities and problems in the UAW Tool and Dye Makers strike in 1938-39 against General Motors.

With These Hands—50 minutes. Reviews struggle of the Ladies' Garment Workers to build their union, as seen through the eyes of a member.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

Clinton, A Political Story—13 minutes. Shows a local union political committee at work.

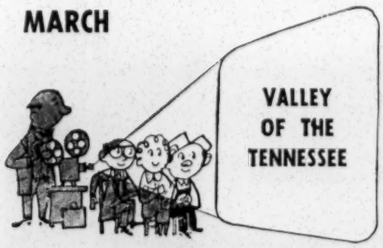
A Citizen Makes a Decision—22 minutes. Stresses need for studying issues and candidates before making a political decision.

You Can Win Elections—25 minutes. Emphasizes block workers and organized precinct work.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION

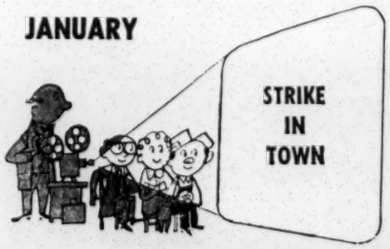
Brotherhood of Man—10 minutes. Popular cartoon film stressing man's likeness regardless of race, creed or color.

MARCH



JUNE

JANUARY



For Fair Play—30 minutes. Pennsylvania State Commission film about a white machinist's concern for a Negro machinist who couldn't get a job.

Joe Davis, American—13 minutes. Discusses need for national Fair Employment Practices law. Features Senator Wayne Morse.

Segregation in the School—25 minutes. TV report on southern community reactions to Supreme Court school desegregation decision.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

Breakthrough—18 minutes. Story of significance of Marshall Plan aid to union workers in Norway.

ILO—11 minutes. Describes structure, policies and program of United Nations International Labor Organization.

ICFTU Film Report No. 5—10 minutes. Reviews activities of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for 1954.

A Union Goes to School—18 minutes. Story of an ICFTU leadership training school held in Europe.

UNION TRAINING

How to Conduct a Discussion—22 minutes. Explains discussion leadership techniques.

Parliamentary Procedure—18 minutes. Offers basic knowledge for those chairing a meeting.

Structure of Unions—10 minutes. Describes relationship of local unions to one another and to their international or national unions.

BUILDING UNIONISM

Local 100—32 minutes. Shows how a union is formed and improves working conditions.

Union and Community—18 minutes. Describes activities of local union Community Service Committees.

Union at Work—24 minutes. Good story of what a union (TWUA) does and how it operates.

A Watch for Joe—45 minutes. Shows how a union grievance procedure helps protect workers.

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Farewell Oak Street—20 minutes. Calls for slum clearance and public housing.

Our Nation's Health—13 minutes. Presents case for National Health Insurance program.

Valley of the Tennessee—30 minutes. Best film story about TVA. Shows how the people and the nation gained from this program.

We the People—14 minutes. Relates "right-to-work" fight to the long struggle in U. S. to develop political and economic freedom.

Who Will Teach Your Child—20 minutes. Stresses need for good teachers in our schools.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Challenge—28 minutes. Raises question of loyalty oaths for public school employees. Good discussion film.

Due Process of Law Denied—30 minutes. Western story about a lynching.

Freedom to Read—14 minutes. Film about attempts to censor public libraries.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Afghanistan Moves Ahead—10 minutes. Fine UN story of how technical assistance programs help people in under-developed countries.

The Grand Design—9 minutes. Reviews UN progress against mans' ancient enemies—poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance and war.

Out—25 minutes. UN documentary story of Hungarian refugees. Raises questions of what will we do to help these and other refugees living in camps.

"Man on the Assembly Line" reminds us that people work on the line—people with feelings and problems not always covered by the contract. Here he gives vent to his feelings by tossing a handful of bolts in the air while visitors are touring the plant.

Shoemaker and the Hatter—20 minutes. Animated cartoon about the value of free trade between nations.

EIGHT NEW FILMS ADDED TO AFL-CIO FILM LIBRARY

OPERATION CAMERON. 28 mins. B&W or Color. Produced by the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $3.00.

This is the story of labor's role in helping Cameron, Louisiana, dig out and rebuild after the hurricane of 1957. It is a story of an area wide AFL-CIO volunteer effort. It is the first such labor story to be put on film.

"Operation Cameron" shows the many volunteers, especially from the building trades unions, who gave their time and skills to help a neighbor in distress. Homes were rebuilt, people in trouble were helped.

This is the story of one of the great contributions of the labor movement which will not be headlined by newspapers that prefer to headline the McClellan Committee hearings. It should be shown widely to non-labor groups so that they may better understand the American labor movement.

* * *

PRICES, PAYCHECKS AND PROSPERITY. 18 min. B & W. 1958. Produced by the Conference on Economic Progress. Available from the AFL-CIO. Rental $2.50.

Could your family use $2,000?

Leon Keyserling, director of the Conference on Economic Progress and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Truman points out in *Prices, Paychecks and Prosperity* that this is what the lag in full consumption and full prosperity has cost the average American family over the past five years. Furthermore, he points out in answer to yet another question that it is still possible for each family to enjoy that much more by 1964 if we get a change in economic direction.

Mr. Keyserling tries in answering a series of questions from wage earners, housewives and others about inflation, to bring about understanding of "full prosperity." His answers to questions are illustrated with charts.

In answer to the final question raised in the film, ". . . what should we do to help all American families enjoy full prosperity?" Keyserling calls for a more vigorous anti-monopoly program, higher outlays for defense, education, health, and resource development.

He says also it is time to change our farm program and revise our tax burdens as further stimulants to consumption.

The film can be useful in discussing why "the spenders" in Congress support this kind of program—and the $2,000 per family increase by 1964.

* * *

TO ALL CONCERNED. 10 mins. B&W. Produced by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. Available from the AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $2.00.

Addressed to the GBBA membership, this film explains the new contract provisions. It discusses economic problems like unemployment, reduced work weeks, soft markets, etc., which existed when the contract was negotiated. It reminds the members that their union has not only a responsibility to them but to the industry and the community. It points out that a long-term contract would help management plan its production costs over a longer period to meet market competition.

THIS IS YOUR UNION. 20 min. Color. 1958. Produced by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, 226 South 16th Philadelphia 2, Pa. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $2.50.

How this union operates is told by their International President, Lee Minton, to a new member named Bill. Bill is shown starting to work in one of the many plants under a Glass Bottle Blowers' contract.

Although the union structure and the grievance handling procedures described are peculiar to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, the high standard of photography and simplicity of the story should make this film useful to groups that want to know about how unions function.

The two following films are from a new series produced by the Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University Press entitled "Decision: The Constitution in Action." Each film ends with a Supreme Court decision of modern times, involving a question of Constitutional interpretation. The films show how the Constitution has remained a living, growing document.

THE CONSTITUTION AND EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS. 28 mins. 1958. B&W. Produced by the Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University Press. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $3.00.

This film closes with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1941 in the case of the U. S. v. Darby Lumber Company. The Court ruled that Congress did have the right to set minimum wages, limit child labor, and in other respects legislate employment standards. The film reconstructs the case and is valuable for showing how through our form of government laws are passed by Congress, signed by the President (or passed over his veto), and the Supreme Court decides whether they are in keeping with the Constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE RIGHT TO VOTE. 28 mins. 1958. B&W. Produced by the Center for Mass Communication of Columbia University Press. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $3.00.

This film, shot in Houston, Tex., is based on two cases in which the "white primary" was challenged: Grovey v. Townsend and Smith v. Allwright. The film traces the steps by which the aggrieved party took his case into the courts and was eventually upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. This film could be useful not only for a discussion on how Negroes are gaining the right to vote in the South because of the Supreme Court decision but to promote a discussion of the Civil Rights law passed in the 85th Congress.

The two following films are from the new Canadian series, "The Nature of Work." They examine some of the problems of working in a modern industrial society and provide some keen insights into the problems that ought to make for a pretty rewarding discussion in a union class.

THE SKILLED WORKER. 30 mins. B&W. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $3.00.

This is an excellent film dealing with a Ukranian immigrant machinist who takes great pride in his work. Production methods are changed in the plant and he is offered a new job on the assembly line. There are some excellent discussions between both his son and his son-in-law who do not understand the older man's pride in his work and emphasize that his pension and pay are more important than this "skill."

An excellent film for discussing some of the problems Harvey Swados has raised in his book *On the Line.* Must be used with discussion.

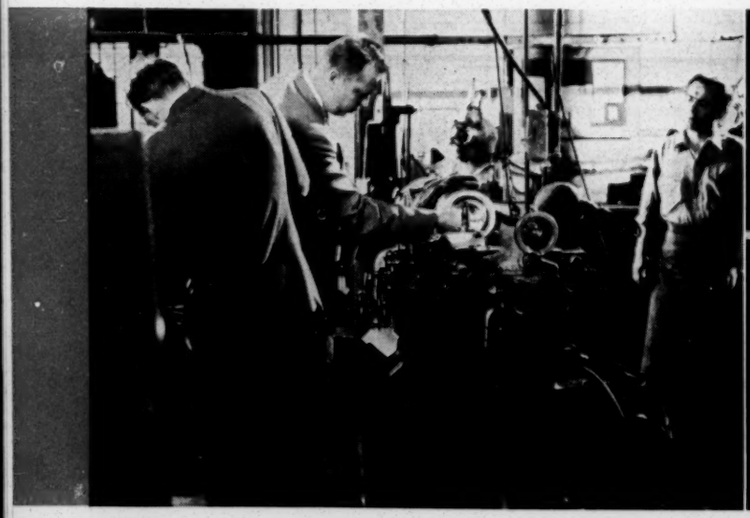
MAN ON THE ASSEMBLY LINE. 30 mins. B&W. Produced by the National Film Board of Canada. Available from AFL-CIO Film Division. Rental, $3.00.

This film deals with the tensions that are created in our modern industrial plants where motors are produced and men are disintegrated. The worker on the assembly line who has been promised a chance to leave the line and make a phone call about the delivery of a swing for his child finally "blows his top" because the foreman unwittingly doesn't carry through his promise.

A vivid scene closes the film where a group being taken through the factory stops to watch "The Man on the Assembly Line." While the guide describes "how happy our workers are," the worker reaches into his bin, grabs the bolts that he has been using for mounting the door of the truck, and throws them high into the air.

Again, an excellent film for discussing what happens to the man who tightens bolt No. 462. Must be used with discussion.

"The Skilled Worker" has more than a job. His skills run deep and they can't be turned off with a switch. Just watching (left) an unskilled hand touch his tool, hurts, and though the union (below) helps ease the change, the worker is sure things will not be the same.



Educating on HOW CONGRESS WORKS

This is the first of two articles aimed at helping local union education and legislative committees educate on the legislative process. The next issue of "Education News and Views" will examine ways to educate on national legislative issues.

* * *

Congress is now in session. It's the 86th Congress this time. Many people in the local unions may well sit back and be proud of the job they did in helping elect liberal Senators and Congressmen on November 4.

But is now the time to take it easy? Winning elections, when one thinks about it, is not an end in itself. It's only a means to the real end—that of passing decent legislation benefiting the people of the country.

Getting good legislation passed, and damaging legislation defeated, is a constant process involving hard work and understanding by the people at the local level. A legislator sooner believes his mail bag and what he hears people getting excited about back home than what a professional lobbyist tells him is on the minds of the voters in his district.

It is because of this that local union education and legislative committees particularly have a very important job to do while Congress and state legislatures are in session.

There are two main things that education and legislative committees must do to get the continued grass roots support necessary to get legislation passed:

1) Educate on how legislation gets passed.
2) Follow bills as they go through Congress and educate on what the legislation is all about.

Learning More About Congress

Later on in this article there are suggestions on some of the things that your committee and local members can do to help get good legislation passed in Congress. But in order for people to understand why they should do these things, they must first understand how Congress works. Here are some ways to educate on how laws are passed:

1. *Use films*—There are a number of useful films, available from the AFL-CIO Education Department, which show how Congress works.

MAN ON THE HILL—(23 min. Rental $2.50) Shows the work of a Congressman, especially on committees, and the influence of legislation on our daily lives.

PRESSURE GROUPS—(20 min. Rental $2.50) Shows good and bad pressure groups in action and makes the point that lobbying can be a legitimate, constructive part of the legislative process.

THE CONGRESS—(10 min. Rental $2.00) gives an outline of the process a bill must go through to become a law.

How Congress Makes Laws

1. A BILL IS INTRODUCED TO CONGRESS EITHER BY A CONGRESSMAN OR A SENATOR. This may be his own bill or he may have gotten the idea from some group or person back home or from a national group such as a labor or business organization. Or, it may be the bill of the administration or the opposition.

2. BILLS ARE REFERRED TO SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES which study them and make recommendations to the House or Senate. The committees are extremely important, as many bills are long and involved and generally the recommendations of the committee to the Senate or the House are accepted.

3. ON MOST IMPORTANT BILLS, THE COMMITTEE WHICH IS STUDYING THE BILL WILL HOLD HEARINGS where representatives of various groups or individuals who are interested, can present their views on the piece of legislation involved.

4. WHEN THE HEARINGS ARE OVER, the committee and its staff studies all the recommendations and the bill itself and presents an agreed-upon bill to the House or Senate for consideration.

5. THE BILL GOES ON THE CALENDAR IN THE SENATE before it gets on the floor for debate. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IT IS SENT TO THE RULES COMMITTEE which acts as a traffic cop and decides when (or whether) the bill can be presented for debate.

6. WHEN THE BILL PASSES ONE OF THE HOUSES OF CONGRESS, IT IS THEN SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE FOR APPROVAL. If the bill passes the second House without any changes, it is sent to the President for his signature.

7. IF THE PRESIDENT SIGNS THE BILL, IT BECOMES A LAW. If he vetoes it, it is sent back to the House and Senate. It takes a two-thirds vote of both Houses to pass a bill over the President's veto.

8. IF THE SENATE AND HOUSE PASS DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF A BILL, the two separate bills are sent to a joint conference committee made up of Senators and Representatives. They compromise the issues involved and then the compromise bill is sent back to the House and Senate, where it is generally passed by both Houses.

POWERS OF CONGRESS—(13 min. Rental $2.50) A fantasy about the powers of Congress which should be accompanied by an explanation that Congress doesn't automatically work in the interest of the people.

LABOR'S WITNESS—(33 min. Rental $3.00) Good illustration of a hearing before a Congressional committee, in this case a UAW official testifying about political education activities.

Order one of the films for showing at your meeting. Also reproduce the box on page 13 and hand it out to members following the film showing. Then take a particular bill and show how it must go through the various steps before it can become law. A good example would be the Forand Bill, which will be introduced in the House and which the AFL-CIO strongly supports. It would give hospital and surgical care to those who receive social security benefits.

2. *Use an Experienced Person*—Get one of your union representatives or a member who has been to a union legislative institute or someone you have worked with in the community who has had legislative experience. Show one of the films and then ask him to comment on it from his experience. Ask him to comment on the 8 points on "How Congress Makes Laws" and what can be done by the local and its members at each step in the legislative process.

3. *Use a Simple Quiz*—Reproduce the questionnaire on the front page. Ask the people to fill out the questionnaire and then discuss the answers. Refer to the box on page 13 in the discussion. Also reproduce it and distribute it.

The Important Issues

This 86th Congress will be meeting for two years. Bills will be introduced, changed in committee, debated, etc. Some may be stalled in committee. Filibuster on the floor may threaten others. Some may not see a final vote till close to the end of next year's session.

In order to do their job, local unions have to know the background of the important issues in Congress and keep up with what is happening to specific legislation.

The next issue of *Education News and Views* will examine ways to educate on legislative issues in your local union. In the meantime, you can become familiar with the 12-point legislative program adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. This program covers the major items which the AFL-CIO hopes will become law during the 86th Congress. There may be other bills submitted which we will oppose strongly.

The legislative program is summarized below and on page 15. On the back page is a poster high-lighting the program. Extra copies of the poster can be purchased from the AFL-CIO Education Department. Start your education program in this field by ordering enough to post on bulletin boards in your plant and locker rooms.

AFL-CIO's 12-Point Legislative Program

1. **Anti-corruption Legislation and Repeal of 14(b).** The Senate's McClellan Committee on Improper Activities uncovered several cases of corruption and racketeering. Much commendable work has been done by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee on these abuses. The Kennedy-Ives Bill, in the last session of Congress, would have supplemented these efforts through its reporting and disclosure provisions for both unions and employers. The bill also contained some needed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. Though some provisions were unwise, the AFL-CIO favored the Bill. It was passed in the Senate but killed in the House by those who sought not anti-corruption legislation but anti-labor legislation.

Voters in five of six states last November overwhelmingly repudiated the misnamed anti-union security "right-to-work" laws. AFL-CIO is asking Congress to follow this clear mandate by repealing the loophole in Taft-Hartley which allows states to pass such laws—Section 14(b).

2. **Civil Rights.** The Civil Rights Act of 1957 has proven ineffective in dealing with the wave of bombings of schools and churches, violence, closings of public schools in two states and denial of civil rights to minorities. The Act was watered down because of the threat of filibuster in the Senate. AFL-CIO urged that the new Senate change its Rule 22 which protects the filibuster "so that the majority rule may prevail" in the Senate and calls for broader, more effective civil rights legislation.

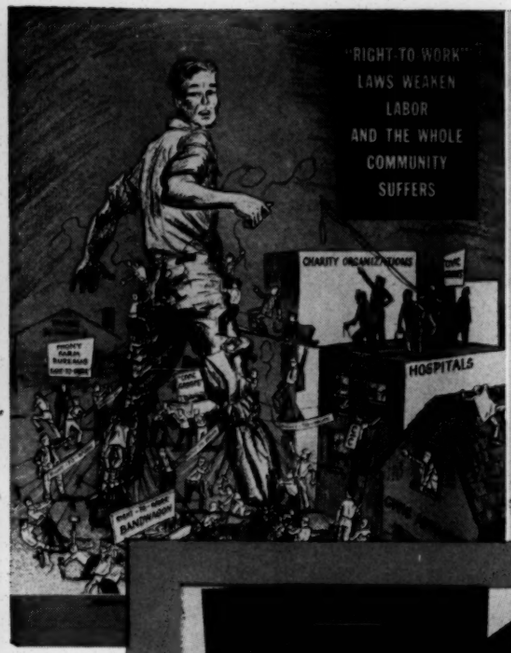
3. DEPRESSED AREAS AND FULL EMPLOYMENT. The Full Employment Act squarely places on the Federal government the responsibility to maintain full employment. Despite Administration noises about "the recession is over," the undisputed fact remains that by December 15 the country had regained about 85% of the annual level of production lost in the recession but only 25% of laid off non-farm workers have been rehired. In addition, area redevelopment or "depressed area" legislation has been strongly supported by the AFL-CIO to meet the problem of high, chronic unemployment in some parts of the country. A bill to provide authority to buy bonds, make low interest loans, and grants for local public works in such areas, passed the Senate last year. With some changes it was approved by the House only to be vetoed by President Eisenhower.

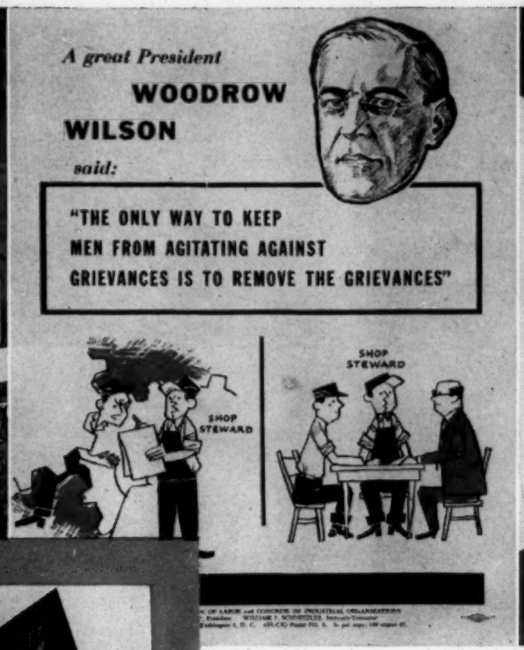
4. **Federal Aid to Education.** There is a shortage of 142,500 classrooms in the nation's schools and some 2,300,000 attend half-days only or study in firetraps unfit for human occupancy. Many local communities can't meet their school construction needs or are losing their teachers because they cannot pay them decent salaries. President Eisenhower failed to support his own program of $1.3 billion in grants to states in the last session of Congress at the crucial time in the House when it lost by five votes.

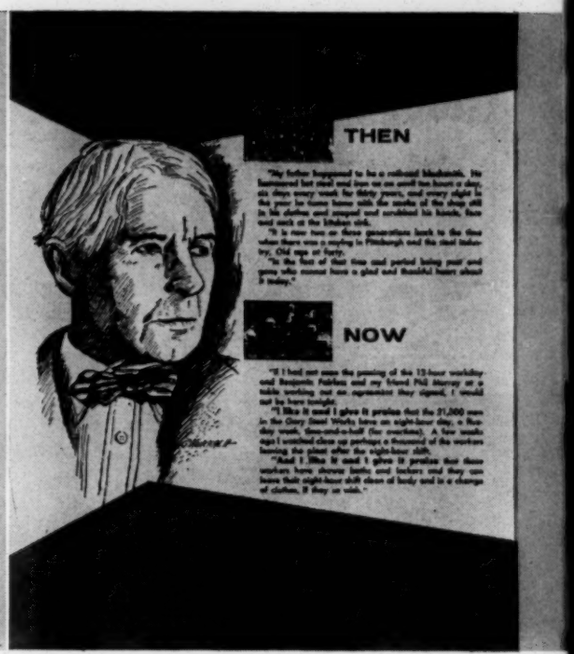
5. **Forand Bill.** If passed, this would provide hospital and other health benefits to those receiving Social Security (OASI) benefits. Only about one out of four social security retirees has some form of hospital and surgical insurance—at a time of life when they need it the most. It is either impossible or too costly for them to get non-profit or commercial health insurance. The bill will be vigorously opposed by the American Medical Association lobby and will need active support from the locals.

6. **TVA Self-Financing and Resource Development.** The Tennessee Valley will face a power shortage in 1960. The Eisenhower Administration has continually blocked TVA expansion to meet this shortage. AFL-CIO supports a bill to allow TVA to issue its own bonds to finance construction of these facilities. We support similar multi-purpose projects in the nation's great river basins and a program for peaceful use of the atom.

7. INCREASE AND EXTEND MINIMUM WAGE. Can a family live today on $40 a week? AFL-CIO is







Use AFL-CIO Two-Color Bulletin Board Posters

Local union education committees interested in using 8½ x 11" two-color posters will be glad to know that five posters for use on plant bulletin boards, union halls and community centers are now available from the AFL-CIO Education Department. The four posters reproduced on this page deal with "right-to-work," grievance procedure, Sandburg's praise of unions, Meany's emphasis on labor's legislative work. The fifth poster on the back page of this issue of "Education News and Views" dramatizes the 12-point AFL-CIO legislative program. These are available at a price of 5c per copy; $3.00 per 100.

A special $3.00 packet with 20 copies of each of the five posters and 20 copies of a new poster put out by the Social Security Administration is available from the AFL-CIO Education Department. Send in your order for the $3.00 special poster packet or your individual orders for posters at the above prices.

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asking that the minimum wage be raised from $1.00 to $1.25. In addition, some 20 million workers are still not covered by the act in such industries as retail, service and telephone. AFL-CIO asks for many of these millions, who need it the most, to be brought under the act's protection.

8. **Higher Federal Standards for Unemployment Compensation.** The recession has highlighted the inadequacy of U. C. benefits. Some 2.2 million workers exhausted their benefits during the first 10 months of '58. The average benefit received in 1957 was only 35% of weekly wages whereas the law intended this to be 50%. Higher federal standards on these and other aspects of the law will make it mandatory for all states to modernize their U. C. laws.

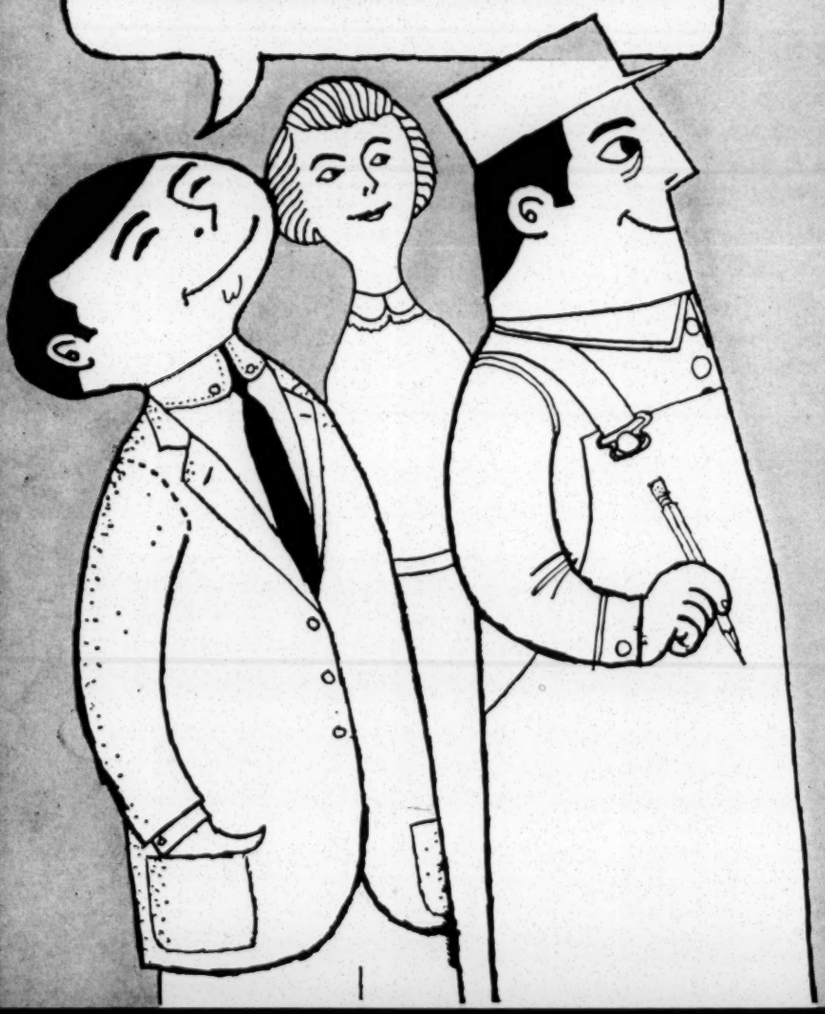
9. **Increased Pensions, U. C. for Railway Workers.** Railroad workers receive retirement and unemployment benefits from a separate act—the Railway Retirement Act. To bring them up to the rises in the cost of living separate legislation is needed. It was blocked in the last session of Congress.

10. COMPREHENSIVE HOUSING PROGRAM. We are building only half the housing units this country needs. Some 13 million dwellings are substandard—about as many as there were in 1950. Aid for long-term low interest loans for middle income housing, a reduced FHA interest rate, greatly expanded low-rent public housing, slum clearance and urban renewal are necessary to meet this problem.

11. **Fair, Equitable Farm Legislation.** Though some of the nation's family farmers made some gains last year after suffering a long recession on the farm, many such farmers are not getting a just share of the nation's potential prosperity.

12. **Adequate Defense Program.** The nation needs a defense program determined not solely by the economy-minded "bookkeepers." It can never be a question of how much defense can we afford but can we afford to have anything less than adequate defense.

THIS IS A GOOD CHECK LIST TO WORK ON...



Anti-corruption Kennedy-Ervin type Bill with repeal of 14-B

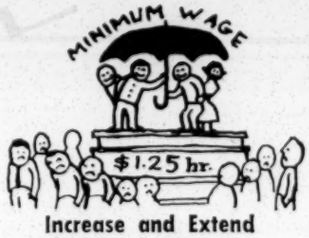
Effective Civil Rights

Depressed Areas and full employment measures

Federal Aid to Education

Health Insurance for Retirees—Forand Bill

TVA Self-financing and Resource Development

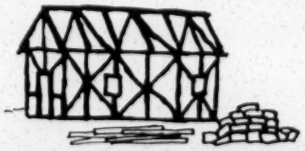


Increase and Extend Minimum Wage

Higher Federal Standards for Unemployment Compensation

Fair, Equitable Farm Legislation

Increased Pensions, U. C. for Railway Workers



Comprehensive Housing Program

Adequate Defense Program

WHAT ARE YOU AND YOUR LOCAL PLANNING TO DO ON THESE ISSUES?

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
GEORGE MEANY, President WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, Secretary-Treasurer
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. AFL-CIO Poster No. 5 5c per-copy, 100 copies $3.

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

February 25, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.,N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

S.Andhil Fineberg and I will be arriving in Atlanta on Capital Flight #71, Monday, March 2nd at 12:18 p.m. and will be checking in to the Piedmont Hotel.

If it is O.K. with you I suggest that we meet with you and Fred Routh at your office on 1:30 p.m. Seymour Samet and Charles Wittenstein will also be there.

Looking forward to seeing you then.

With all best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw

cc: S. A. Fineberg
S. Samet
C. Wittenstein

March 26, 1959

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your letter of March 20.

The materials your list on economic aspects of school closing cover most of the things we have. We decided to forgo publication of the Arkansas Gazette article, a copy of which I am enclosing. You will have noticed that Jim Montgomery's pamphlet summarizes the findings of the Little Rock survey. I am also enclosing two of the public statements issued in Atlanta which referred to the economic damages inherent in school closing.

Les Dunbar of our staff is presently working on a sort of summary of the evidence in this field. As soon as he has a draft ready, I will let you see it. Perhaps this might be a basis for the kind of publication you all discussed at the Mass Media Committee meeting.

I have noticed the date of the next meeting and will hope to make it.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Diector

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE — NEW YORK 16, N. Y. — MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

March 20, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Sorry that you were unable to attend the Mass Media Committee meeting. I hope your son is feeling better.

One of the things the Mass Media Committee took up at this session was the question of what we could do to publicize the economic effect of school closings. I had several items about it including the article by Dr. Lorin A. Thompson on "Virginia Education Crisis and its Economic Aspects" in the February issue of New South; the pamphlet by Tom Montgomery on "The Economic Effect of School Closing" which Fred Routh sent to me; Robert C. Smith's article on "Breakthrough in Norfolk" in the March 1959 issue of Commentary; a clipping from the Atlanta Constitution, February 27, 1959, headed "Will School Strife Stop New Plants?," quoting Martin R. Gainsbrugh, chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board; a New York Times clipping about the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce voting 819 to 245 in favor of re-opening the city's public high schools on an integrated basis; and a clipping from the February 23 Miami Herald concerning the adoption of a resolution by the Florida Jr. Chamber of Commerce in opposition to any move to abolish Florida's free public school system.

Is there any additional material on this subject that you could send to me? Didn't you tell me that you were going to reprint the Arkansas Gazette report on the effect of the desegregation controversy on economic conditions in Arkansas? What has happened on that?

I plan to meet with Ed Townsend of Business Week next week and I would like to have this material in hand when suggesting a roundup article to him.

Ali Bernheim will also explore the possibilities of getting a foundation to make a study of this problem.

Still another idea was to have a pamphlet on this subject written on the basis of the materials you and I can pool together fairly quickly; possibly having such a pamphlet put out under the imprint of some business organization; perhaps the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce.

The next meeting of the Mass Media Committee will be held on Wednesday, April 22nd, from 9:30 a.m. to noon, at the Jewish Labor Committee, 25 East 78th Street, New York City. I hope you will be able to make that meeting. I will send you the minutes of the last meeting when I get a chance to compile them. All of those at the meeting felt that we have to continue getting minutes out even though there was a leak on that one occasion.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

HF/hw

Harry Fleischman

PS — What's happened on the fact-finding pamphlet? When will it be released?

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

March 30, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I haven't received any reply from you to my letter concerning material on the economic effects of school closings. If you have any such stuff would you please send it to me as soon as possible?

Many thanks.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw

RECEIVED APR 8 1959

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

March 30, 1959

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is a copy of THE CIVIL RIGHTS STORY...1958, written by Theodore Leskes, director of the American Jewish Committee's Legal Division. The three major events reviewed in the pamphlet were the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Little Rock school case; the closing of public schools in Arkansas and Virginia to avoid compliance with Federal court desegregation orders; and the enactment by New York City of the first law in the United States prohibiting discrimination in public housing.

This authoritative yet compact report on civil rights developments in education, housing, employment, public accommodations and related fields should be of great value to civil rights and education committees as well as to local union officers. Copies of THE CIVIL RIGHTS STORY...1958 are available from the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York at 15¢ per copy, $12.50 per hundred.

Also enclosed is a copy of the AFL-CIO EDUCATION NEWS AND VIEWS which contains material to aid you in educating for civil rights. Mr. George Guernsey, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Education Department, has kindly consented to place on the mailing list to receive future copies regularly those of you who are interested.

The Turnpike Press has just published a 24-page pamphlet, THE TRUTH ABOUT DESEGREGATION IN WASHINGTON'S SCHOOLS, which first appeared as a series of articles by Erwin Knoll in the Washington Post. This excellent survey of progress in the Washington schools should be helpful in countering the vicious propaganda being spread by segregationist leaders. Single copies are 15¢ postpaid; 10 copies or more 10¢ each postpaid; 100 copies or more 7½¢ each postpaid; 500 copies or more 5¢ each plus shipping charges. Please order from the Turnpike Press, Annandale, Virginia.

Fraternally yours,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw
LPK, LPKE, PA, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

- -

RETURN TO : George T. Guernsey, Assistant Director, AFL-CIO Education Dept.
815-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Please put my name on the mailing list of EDUCATION NEWS AND VIEWS.

Name. . . . . .Address. . . . . .

City. . . . . .State . . . . . .

Local Union No. . . . . .Int'l Union . . . . . .

Office held . . . . . .

TO PROMOTE GOOD WILL AMONG AMERICAN WORKERS OF ALL RACES AND RELIGIONS

LET'S BE HUMAN

By Harry Fleischman

Sponsored by the Trade Union Program for Civil Liberties and Rights and the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. MUrray Hill 5-0181

March 1959

WHAT COLOR WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE?

Years ago I read a fantasy dealing with the invention of a skin-whitener and the complications it created in a hitherto Jim-Crow society. But life may soon catch up with fiction. According to Dr. Morris Fishbein, former editor of the American Medical Association magazine, science is likely to learn how to control skin color. As the medics learn more about the functioning of the endocrine glands, Dr. Fishbein told doctors at a St. Louis conference, they may be able to modify skin pigmentation quite extensively. The thought is enough to turn members of the White Citizens Councils purple or blue.

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH

"There's one thing about America," observes radio star Pat Buttram. "It's a land where even the lowliest street cleaner can become a college professor -- if he's willing to make the financial sacrifice."

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN?

"It is easier to love humanity as a whole," remarks longshoreman-philosopher Eric Hoffer in The New York Times Magazine, "than to love one's neighbor."

As proof he cites a Russian landowner, Petrashevsky who, some one hundred years ago, came to this remarkable conclusion: "Finding nothing worthy of my attachment either among women or among men, I have vowed myself to the service of mankind."

Communist and other totalitarian states find it entirely natural to maintain they are dedicated to the "service of mankind," while viewing the love of ones neighbor as counter-revolutionary. Chinese Red leader Mao Tse-Tung, for example, warns that one of the worst sins any Red subject may commit is a failure to report the misdeeds of "acquaintances, relatives, schoolmates, friends, loved ones."

Personally, we'll take another definition of service to mankind -- the one that suggests we treat the other fellow the way we'd like him to treat us.

WE WANT OUT

When I reported last month that we had received a request from California State Prison for our pamphlet about racial equality, WE OPEN THE GATES, it reminded Rabbi Morris Kertzer of the time he visited Iowa State Penitentiary during World War II to deliver a sermon. The prisoners' newspaper, he reports, had this patriotic slogan: "ALL OUT for Defense!"

And when the Rabbi preached at Sing Sing a couple of years ago, he reports, the inmates displayed unusual fervor when they sang the hymn , "Let My People Go."

HOORAY FOR TEACHERS

Southern public school teachers often stand out as unsung heroes of the school desegregation crisis. In Norfolk, Va., for example, the virtually unanimous teacher support for opening the public schools was an important factor in the smooth transition that occurred when the courts ordered the schools opened.

In Dade County, Florida, teachers also voted almost unanimously in response to a questionnaire from the Florida Education Association, that "free public schools must be kept open."

The University of Virginia chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, the teachers' fraternity, called on all teachers to join a Committee for Public Education, to keep free public education a reality. And the national fraternity has just published "Action Patterns in School Desegregation: A Guidebook," to aid school officials faced with the difficulties of drafting and implementing a desegregation program.

The educators who wrote this guidebook -- Herbert Wey and John Corey -- visited scores of communities throughout the nation. They are painfully blunt in describing desegregation efforts they have studied. Their report makes it very clear that a variety of techniques are involved in successful desegregation; that the prejudices of many people run deep; that action must be patient and understanding.

Copies of this book are available from Phi Delta Kappa, 8th and Union, Bloomington, Indiana at $1.50. Civic leaders as well as school officials will find it most educational.

YOU'RE ANOTHER

Some months ago I mentioned Marion Wright's complaint that Americans insist on giving diseases foreign names -- "Spanish Flu," "German Measles," "French Pox," etc. An interesting book, "Naming-Day in Eden" by Noah Jacobs (MacMillan 1958 $3.95) makes it clear that other nations share this habit of attributing distasteful things to foreign nations.

For instance, the Japanese phrase for foreigners means "stinking of foreign hair." What is called "the French Pox" in England is called "the English Pox" in France. In Czechoslovakia drinking too much is "to drink like a Dutchman," but in Holland it is "to drink like a Pole." In Hungary and Austria, the cockroach is known as a "Swabian," in Poland as a "Prussian," and in Germany as a "Frenchman."

"Each nation," reports Noah Jacobs, "associates a host of miscellaneous vulgarities, vices, diseases and disagreeable traits with foreign countries." Looks like all nations have to get rid of name-calling before we can make universal brotherhood the order of the day.

THEY CAN'T DO THIS TO US

Automation is fine (except for a few million unemployed) but now they're really going too far. A typewriter has been patented which automatically writes up a stenographer's notes.

The notes are made on tape with a stenographic machine and then fed into a translating machine. The translator turns the symbols into standard English and stores the letters. The machine then operates the typewriter keys.

But who wants a machine sitting in your lap?

ON FREEDOM ROAD

* For the first time in the 62-year history of the Chicago Federation of Labor, a Negro has been named to its executive board. James Kemp, president of Building Service Employes Local 189, is the ice-breaking Negro union leader.

* Governor Edmund G. Brown of California has appointed Chinese-American Delbert Wong to Los Angeles' municipal bench. Wong is the first American Judge of Chinese ancestry.

LPK, LPKE, JLG, MMCCD, CCD

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

April 6, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I regret to inform you that Walt Kelly has withdrawn his permission to reprint the cartoons of POGO AND THE SPEAKEASY SCHOOLS because he has decided that he doesn't want them used for "propaganda."

I am sorry to disappoint you.

With all best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

Harry

HF/hw

Harry Fleischman

PS - Can you send me 2 copies of the Jan 25, 1959 Arkansas Gazette piece on "How Business People Gauge Impact of School Crisis" and Feb 27, 1959 Atlanta Constitution piece on "Will School Strife Stop New Plants?" I talked to August Heckscher of the 20th Century Fund today & he is very interested in the chances of a quick study, ready by August or September, on the economic effects of school closings. He asked for possibilities to direct such a study and I suggested Phil Hammer. Any other suggestions? Yours,

Harry

4/15/59

LET'S BE HUMAN

By Harry Fleischman April 1959

Sponsored by the Trade Union Program for Civil Liberties and Rights and the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. MU-5-0181

WHEN HATE TAKES OVER

What happens to a community when hate takes over? In Montgomery, Alabama, the Citizens Council published a half-page ad in the local newspapers. It declared that "no white person should participate in any consultations directed towards 'working out' the 'school situation' with any person of either race who is promoting integration in any way...In no discussions between any groups or persons shall any proposal to alter or modify our segregation pattern in the schools be a subject of consideration or discussion. Any person who violates these standards will, in our sober opinion, be adjudged and marked by the people of these communities to be an enemy of the white people and a traitor to the heritage and cause of white people.."

The ad made clear that if any whites failed to actively support total segregation, "an aroused and informed public will make it unprofitable and uncomfortable for any (such) person to remain in our community...From now on the Council must call a spade a spade, and name the names of friend and enemy."

How such ostracism works was detailed in a letter from Alabama to The New Republic. Montgomery had a "Fellowship of the Concerned," an interreligious, interracial group set up by leading church women. At the end of one meeting, the women were followed by a group of men who took flash pictures and noted the license numbers of their cars.

Soon afterwards, anonymous telephone calls started -- every five minutes, all night long. Vile and obscene insults were hurled. This went on for weeks. Then a weekly segregationist sheet published the names, license numbers, telephone numbers and the husbands' businesses. The calls redoubled in intensity and boycotts of business spread. There had been some carelessness in taking down license numbers; soon ads appeared in the local press saying: "We are segregationists, we were not at the meeting, we have nothing to do with such things...etc." People are so frightened, reports the Alabama correspondent, that husbands hesitate to defend their wives, churches hesitate to defend their members, and close friends have dissociated themselves from friends.

When Hitler and Stalin rode roughshod over their subjects they, too, insisted that it was not enough for their victims to accept their totalitarian policies without opposition. Active support had to be "voluntarily" offered for such policies, or else the subjects were deemed "enemies of the state."

Is this the shape of things to come in Montgomery? Can it happen here?

LOW-FAT DIET A PLOT?

I am one of the many people who have been talking about going on a low-fat diet. For one thing, doctors warn that there may be a close relationship between high-fat diets and the high death rate in the U.S. from heart disease. And, besides, I'm getting tired of people saying to me, "My, you're putting on weight." All sounds fairly clear and simple, doesn't it?

But a Soviet doctor, Professor I. Gurevitch, writes in Klinicheskaya Meditsina,

that the campaign to reduce fats in the diet is a capitalist plot -- "advantageous to the ruling classes, who are at present engaged in lowering the living standards of the masses, in lowering their wages and in raising the price of food and particularly of fat. The masses in capitalist countries," says Dr. Gurevitch, "suffer from a shortage and not from an excess of fat."

Comes the revolution -- we'll have to eat fat -- even if it kills us!

ONLY IN AMERICA

The N.Y. Times theater news tells us that Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee are planning a biographical play about Harry L. Golden, author of "Only in America." I guess it's "only in America" that a Robert E. Lee would write a play about an East Side Jewish boy turned North Carolinian.

DID YOU KNOW?

Speaking of Robert E. Lee, that great American and Southerner gave himself wholeheartedly to the task of helping to patch the wounds of the Civil War. And his daughter, Mary Curtis Lee, followed her distinguished father's example in expressing her own disapproval of discrimination. She rode in the back seats of streetcars running between Washington, D. C. and Virginia. On crossing the state line into Virginia she would refuse to move forward. On at least one occasion, reports Harriet Harmon Dexter in "What's Right With Race Relations," (Harper, $4.00), Miss Lee was arrested for violating the segregation law. White Citizens Councils -- please note.

BIG BROTHER BLUES

Satire is a weapon that has been used to point up the foibles of the powerful for hundreds of years. Recently, George Ballis, editor of the Valley Labor Citizen of Fresno, California, turned this weapon on the U.S. Post Office, when he received word that it was holding "foreign political propaganda" from East Germany addressed to his paper, and would destroy it unless Ballis asked for it within 15 days.

Tongue in cheek, Ballis replied: "This writer feels so clean and pure. So warm and secure. Just to think that Big Brother in the postal service is watching over all of us. Guarding our minds from the infection of Communist propaganda. Who knows. If all this stuff was allowed in the mails...Why it must be so tantalizing that this writer would fall for it head over heels and begin printing the Central Valley edition of the Daily Worker."

But, adds Ballis, whetting his knife some more, how about protection from domestic propaganda too? Why not have the Post Office set up a propaganda classification division, with rubber stamps for left-wing, liberal, conservative, labor and business propaganda? Then, instead of a stack mail every day, suggests Ballis, "we would get only short notes from the Post Office itemizing and classifying all our mail. We could just shuffle through the notes, order the delivery of only labor propaganda and rest assured that we were publishing the straight labor line ...Big Brother, we can hardly wait."

ON FREEDOM ROAD

* White and Negro teachers sat in the same hall in Houston, Texas to organize a new (and fast-growing) local of the American Federation of Teachers.

* A Brohx interracial congregation held its first service in a new church in February. The Sound View Presbyterian Church, with Negro, Puerto Rican and White members also has ministers of each group in the $200,000 structure.

* Israel is the first country to ratify the convention of the International Labor Organization, which bars discrimination in employment based on race, color, religion and sex.

* After Elgin Baylor, Negro rookie star of the Minneapolis Lakers, was refused a hotel room in Charleston, W. Va., the National Basketball Association announced it would insist on contract clauses in the future to protect its players from segregated facilities.

* Sante Fe, New Mexico, adopted an ordinance barring discrimination in places of public accommodation, resort or amusement.

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

May 8, 1959

Dear ~~Friend:~~ Harold —

Enclosed is a copy of a letter and memo I received from Dean Joseph O'Meara of the Notre Dame Law School, concerning a symposium on school desegregation which will be published as part of a special issue of the Notre Dame Lawyer.

As you will note, we have been asked whether it would be possible to raise some of the $6,000 needed to finance printing and distribution of this special issue. I have written to Dean O'Meara, informing him that the American Jewish Committee will be prepared to raise $250 towards the cost, and that I will bring the matter to the attention of other organizations participating in the Consultative Conference on Desegregation for discussion at our next Mass Media Committee meeting. That meeting, of course, will take place on Wednesday, May 20, 1959 from 9:30 a.m. to 12 noon at the American Jewish Congress, 15 East 84th Street, New York, N.Y.

I added that it might be much easier to raise the money if copies of the Symposium Issue were to go to each contributing organization for distribution to its key people.

Hoping to see you at the meeting, I am

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Chairman
CCD Mass Media Committee

HF/hw
Encl.

MMCCD

C
O
P
Y

NOTRE DAME LAW SCHOOL

Notre Dame, Indiana

April 27, 1959

Mr. Harry Fleischman
c/o National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fleischman:

The decisions of the Supreme Court in the school-integration cases have created enormous problems, which are growing progressively more serious, as you well know. We are going to try to make a contribution to the solution of these problems by a means of a symposium to be held here at Notre Dame on May 8 and 9. I am writing you about it at the suggestion of Adam Yarmolinsky.

We have no intention of debating the merits or demerits of the Supreme Court's decisions, which we support. Nor are we interested in platitudes or generalities. Our purpose, rather, is to concentrate on the practical problems arising from the Court's decisions and on the responsibilities, in relation to these problems, of the churches, of educators and school administrators, of the legal profession, of the Negro community and of public officials on the local, state and national levels. Thus the whole point of the Symposium is to approach the matter constructively with the idea of illuminating the problems involved and making practical suggestions for their solution, so that we can go forward again as one united people.

The following will participate in the Symposium, each addressing himself to the problems and responsibilities of the group he represents: representing the churches, Bishop Vincent S. Waters of Raleigh, North Carolina, Rev. J. J. Murray, visiting professor at the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary and former moderator of the Virginia Synod of the Presbyterian Church, and Reverend Albert T. Mollegen of the faculty of the Protestant Episcopa l Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia; representing public officials, Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, former Governor Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, and Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta; representing educators and school administrators, Professor Harvey Wheeler of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia, and Dr. Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Schools of Louisville, Kentucky; representing the Negro community, Dr. Rufus Clement, President of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia and former Dean George M. Johnson of Howard University School of Law, Washington, D. C.; representing the legal profession, Mr. Howard C. Westwood of the firm of Covington & Burling, Washington, D. C.

The papers will be published in a special Symposium Issue of our law review, the Notre Dame Lawyer. The idea of a Symposium Issue of the Lawyer was suggested by its Editor. A copy of his memorandum is attached.

Adam Yarmolinsky raised the question whether the proposed review of the legal problems (which would be included in the Symposium Issue along with the papers presented at the Symposium) would add anything to the material already available in the Race Relations Reporter. I put that question to the student who has been appointed Symposium Editor and got from him what seems to me an excellent reply, a copy of which I attach.

Attaching these memoranda may be a cumbersome way of putting the matter before you; but, since the Symposium Issue had its origin in student initiative, it seems appropriate to let you hear from them directly, so to speak, rather than through the rephrasing by me of what they have said. It will, I think, help you to evaluate the proposal.

Long before now you have guessed that the Symposium Issue requires financial support. The idea is to print 5,000 copies and distribute them without charge to public officials, religious leaders, newspaper editors, educators and others who are influential in forming public opinion. To do this I estimate we will need about $6000, though it may turn out that the job can be done for somewhat less.

I shall deeply appreciate your consideration of this undertaking and any financial support you may feel justified in making available to us.

I hope, too, that you will attend the Symposium and be our guest, at the Morris Inn on the campus, while you are here. The Symposium will begin on Friday evening, May 8, and will continue through the following day. At 6 P.M. on May 8, before the Symposium gets under way, you are cordially invited to be our guest at a dinner for the participants and a small group of publishers and representatives of the press. I do hope you can come and look forward to receiving a favorable response at your early convenience.

With all best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

s/ JOSEPH O'MEARA
Dean

JO'M:cw
Encls.

Dean O'Meara

P.F. McCartan

February 23, 1959

Notre Dame Lawyer Symposium Issue

This memorandum is in response to your request for a more detailed statement of my suggestion for a symposium issue for the Lawyer featuring the approaching desegregation symposium here at the law school. We have outlined and approved the project and now offer it for your consideration.

The symposium participants will be considering the practical elements of the integration process. This lends itself perfectly to coordination with a thorough student analysis of the legal aspects of the problem and a current review of the more significant literature in the area. If we can frame this entire project in one issue of the Lawyer, we should be able to offer in a single package the most definitive statement of this problem and its solutions to appear in the past five years.

The plan calls for publication of the symposium issue in October 1959. This is about the earliest we can publish due to the August issue of the review obtaining priority at the close of this academic year. Mechanically the issue would be composed of three sections: 1) the papers delivered at the symposium, 2) a student development representing the efforts of five authors and a coordinator, and 3) a book section. The book should run about 144-160 pages.

The student development, the outline of which is attached, will be placed in the hands of our present senior staff under the direction of Robert P. Mone as coordinator. This senior group will be responsible for the complete writing and integration of the material and will edit the issue in cooperation with the retiring editorial board. Considering the scope and nature of the development, we should have no difficulty in accepting this work in satisfaction of their senior writing requirements. The book section will also be the charge of this group. To blend the book section in with the issue, we plan to solicit all publications in this area from the major publishers dating from 1954. Approximately four books will be selected for review on the basis of their importance and currency. The remainder will be listed with a full expository comment by the senior staff in the books-received section.

I strongly recommend that the Notre Dame Law School endorse this project and execute it through the vehicle of the Lawyer. If our symposia continue consideration of the paramount issues of our time, such an integrated issue will not only be the most utilized, but most anticipated legal publication of the year. It is a welcome challenge to the staff of the review and the law school.

Because of the time factor, I have given Mr. Mone and his staff permission to begin their research.

I would appreciate the opportunity to discuss this matter with you at your earliest convenience.

Patrick F. McCartan
EDITOR

Enc.

Vol. XXXIV SYMPOSIUM ISSUE No. 5

THE PRACTICAL PROBLEM OF DESEGREGATION: A LEGAL ANALYSIS

I. INTRODUCTION: (Objectives and scope of the Note)

II. THE RECOGNITION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT:

A. Historical Perspective - Legal and social precedents.

B. Brown v. Board of Educ.

C. Segregation in areas other than education.

D. An empirical view of the progress of desegregation.

III. IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH THE JUDICIAL PROCESS:

A. "With all deliberate speed" - The time factor.

1. Definition of the basic right.

2. Determination of the appropriate judicial relief.

(a) Historical Background:
(i) The equitable doctrine.
(ii) Pre-1954 school segregation cases.

(b) Facts Justifying Delay:
(i) Community opinion and pressure.
(ii) Adverse state action
(iii) Administrative considerations.

(c) Alternatives Open to the Lower Courts:
(i) Immediate integration.
(ii) Gradual integration - step-by-step plans.
(iii) Decree ordering integration after time for "necessary arrangements."
(iv) Decree that integration be commenced with more concrete order deferred until local problems solved.

B. Parties Who May Secure Judicial Relief:

1. Standing
(a) Private persons.
(b) Governmental instrumentalities.

2. Class actions (including restrictive state legislation).

C. Contempt Proceedings--The Effective Sanction:

1. Vindication of the judiciary's authority:

(a) Civil contempt.
(b) Criminal Contempt.
(c) Supplementary proceedings in equity.
(d) Employment of the federal military power.

2. Conduct subjecting the actor to contempt proceedings (scope of prohibition).

3. Persons subject to contempt proceedings:

(a) Individuals named in the injunction decree.
(b) Privies and associations of the individuals named in the injunction decree.
(c) Members of the general public.
(d) Those with actual knowledge of the decree.
(e) Lower court judge disregarding mandate of appellate court.
(f) State official (governor).

D. Civil Rights Acts:

1. Criminal penalties.

2. Civil relief:

(a) Interpretation.
(b) "Color of State Law" requirement.
(c) Immunity of state agents from suit (11th amendment).

E. The Right to Trial by Jury.

F. Freedom of Expression and the Judicial Sanctions.

G. Exhaustion of State Legal Processes.

1. Administrative Proceedings.

2. Judicial Proceedings.

3. Primary Jurisdiction of State Courts when Construction of State Statute in Issue.

IV. STATE ACTION: A REQUIREMENT FOR JUDICIAL INTERVENTION:

A. Historical Perspective.

B. Segregation Through State Action:

1. Education.

2. Transportation.

3. Housing.

4. Public Accommodations.

C. Comparison of the Segregation Cases with Non-Segregation Cases.

D. State In-Action, Substitutionary Private Action and Segregation.

E. A Realistic Evaluation.

V. COUNTERMEASURES: THE RECALCITRANT STATES:

A. School-Closing plans.

B. Pupil-Placement plans.

C. Tuition Grants to Parents Sending Children to Private Schools.

D. Gerrymandering School Districts.

E. Closing or Leasing State-Owned Public Accommodations (parks, golf courses, swimming pools, etc.)

F. Statutes Directed Against the NAACP.

G. Miscellaneous State Measures Enforcing Segregation (sports events, transp., etc.)

VII. CONCLUSION: The Future.

Robert P. Mone
Symposium Editor

Robert Curley Richard L. Cousineau Jerome Lynes William Bailey Arthur Perry

Associate Editors

RECEIVED MAY 21 1959

LET'S BE HUMAN

By Harry Fleischman May 1959

Sponsored by the Trade Union Program for Civil Liberties and Rights and the National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York, MU-5-0181.

EQUAL JUSTICE?

One of the factors behind the lynch murder of Mack Parker in Poplarville, Mississippi, it is reported, was the widespread feeling Parker's conviction in the Mississippi courts would be reversed on appeal, because no Negroes may serve on a jury in that state. To the warped minds of the mob, the only answer was to take the law into their own hands. And Governor Coleman of Mississippi adds "We trust that our citizens won't be punished by civil rights legislation as a result of what a small handful of men have done in violation of the law."

History has a strange way of sharpening issues. Just a few days later, four white men in Tallahassee, Florida were caught after a 90-mile-an-hour chase, with a Negro college coed they had raped still bound and gagged in their car.

What was the reaction of the Negro community? The Administrative Council of Florida A & M University, a Negro seat of learning in Tallahassee, declared: "We are opposed to any act of violence and pledge full reliance upon law and the courts to resolve this matter."

Is this what leaders of the White Citizens Councils mean when they extol the "higher morality" of "civilized whites" against "near-jungle savages?"

SKY HOOK

One of the oldest gags among lumberjacks is to ask a tenderfoot for a "sky hook." Alas, this gag has gone the way of so many others -- it's become a fact. Sikorsky Aircraft is now building crane-equipped helicopters capable of lifting six-ton loads and transporting them 100 miles in less than an hour.

The Industrial Worker speculates that some day a more powerful version of the Flying Crane may one day revolutionize lumbering, with trees picked rather than felled. A more prosaic use, at the moment, is to lower telephone poles into pre-dug holes and to tow distressed yachts and small ships into port. Want to hitch your wagon to a star? It may not be such an outlandish notion after all!

ROBIN HOOD

Lenin, the first Soviet dictator, once said: "Give us the child for eight years and it will be a Bolshevist forever." But Hungarian Communists complain that "it ain't necessarily so."

A Communist publication, Koezneveles, in Budapest, disclosed that in a recent survey less than one out of ten Hungarian grammar school children chose Marx, Lenin or other "heroes of the workers' movement" as their ideal. An overwhelming majority of the children selected the legendary English outlaw, Robin Hood, as their hero -- explaining that they admired his honesty, bravery and loyalty. Guess the Russians will be saying they invented Robin Hood, any day now. If you can't lick 'em, join 'em.

THE BLINDFOLD TEST

Two blind 12-year-olds recently proved they can "see" better than many folks with 20-20 vision. One youngster, Leah Russell of Miami, Fla., sent President Eisenhower this solution to the school desegregation problem, reported in the San Antonio, Texas AFL-CIO Dispatch:

"If I were the President, I would have all of the children blindfolded and send them to school. I would also blindfold the colored children and send them to school, too. I think they would have a lot of fun together, and there wouldn't be any fights!"

Dr. Howard A. Rusk, medical editor of The New York Times, tells of the second child, Bob, blind since birth, who cannot understand all the fuss about desegregation. Mused Bob:

"They say it's their color. And what is color? I guess I am lucky that I cannot see differences in color because it seems to me that the kind of hate these people put in their minds must chase out all chance to grow in understanding... If wishes could come true, I'd wish I could see. But if I only had one wish, I wouldn't waste it on wishing I could see. I'd wish instead that everybody could understand one another and how a person feels inside."

NEW "RIGHTS" FOR AFRICANS

Southern Rhodesia has adopted a new law permitting African Negroes to participate in the state lottery. Previously it was illegal to sell or give a ticket to an African. Who says there ain't progress in that part of the world?

ALONG FREEDOM ROAD

* California and Ohio have passed state fair employment practices laws, bringing the total of states enforcing job equality by law to 16.

* Colorado became the first state in the nation to ban discrimination in private housing. Right on its heels were Massachusetts, Oregon and Connecticut.

* Actors Equity put on an "Integration Showcase" before an enthusiastic audience of 1,500 producers, authors and directors in the theater, movie and television fields. Top white Broadway stars -- good union members all -- played second fiddle to a group of featured Negro actors. The purpose: to show that more Negroes could be hired for plays and musicals, in non-stereotype roles, without disturbing the integrity of a production or the author's intent.

* An integrated Catholic Boy Scout troop in Havelock N.C., has withdrawn from regional Scout activities because they are segregated.

* Pat Williams, an 18-year-old Negro girl, was chosen Miss Sacramento over nine puchritudinous white girls in a beauty queen contest.

* Two hundred Bloomfield, N.J., homeowners celebrated Brotherhood Week by placing an ad in the local weekly as a "welcome to all good neighbors" regardless of race, religion or national origin.

(The column may be used with or without a credit line)

RECEIVED JUN 19 1959

LET'S BE HUMAN

June 1959

By Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., MU-5-0181

RABBITS, PIGS AND THE WHOLE-HOG!

Nobody's gonna put anything over on Alabama segregationists. Take that deep-dyed integrationist children's book by Garth Williams, The Rabbits' Wedding, which tells about a white rabbit marrying a black rabbit. Before the State Senate committee got word of it, this book was on the open shelves of the state's public libraries. But not any more! The Senate committee got hopping mad; The Rabbits' Wedding has been withdrawn from the reading rooms and the innocent children of Alabama have been saved again.

A Florida segregationist has uncovered an even more diabolical plot. David Hawthorn of Miami has alerted the Florida state legislature that The Three Little Pigs is "much worse than the rabbit story." The white pig and the black 'n white pig are eaten by the big bad wolf, while the all-black pig -- who made his house of brick -- outwits the wolf. "This is brainwashing," says Hawthorn, and he wants the legislature to go whole-hog against the book.

Maybe there's some truth to the rumor that the White Citizens Councils want to ban every book that has black ink on white paper!

WHO SHOULD BE FIRED?

Hum See, a 60-year-old gear inspector at the Arma Corporation plant on Long Island, is a naturalized citizen who has been in the United States for more than 20 years and has worked for Arma since 1943.

See has no access to classified information. But in June 1958, he was dismissed from his job because it was discovered that he has close relatives on the Chinese mainland.

Local 460 of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE), brought the case to arbitration and arbitrator Robert Stutz, pointing out that no question had ever been raised about See's "loyalty, honesty or character," ruled that See must be reinstated and paid $6,000 back salary.

Now Arma refuses to rehire See until he is cleared by the Defense Department, even though the security program does not extend to jobs not involving classified information. It looks as though a trip to court will be necessary before See is found "not guilty," despite being related to his uncles, his cousins and his aunts.

In another case, the Supreme Court overturned the dismissal of Interior Dept. employe, William Vitarelli, on the grounds that he had been denied "a meaningful, fair, decent and dignified hearing." Vitarelli, a teacher on a Pacific island, was fired in 1954 on charges of Communist associations.

One of the most shocking features of this case were the questions put to Vitarelli to determine whether or not he was a "security risk." Did Mr. Vitarelli think "maybe Negroes and Jews are denied some of their constitutional rights?" Had he "voted for Norman Thomas and Henry Wallace?" Was he "quite hepped up over the One World idea?" Was he "an extremist on equality of races?"

- more -

When the Supreme Court ruled in 1956 that only sensitive jobs can be covered by the security program, Vitarelli sued for reinstatement. In as sneaky a bit of bureaucratic law evasion as we have seen in some time, the Interior Dept. withdrew its security charges and fired Vitarelli retroactively.

Now the Supreme Court has ordered Mr. Vitarelli's reinstatement and back pay. But it seems to us that something still needs to be done about those who administer the security program with such outrageous disregard for American principles. Are they not the real risks to the security of American democracy?

LITTLE ROCK FIGHTS BACK

Labor had a part in recalling the three segregationist members of the Little Rock school board who purged 44 teachers. Leaders of the Machinists, Teamsters, Auto Workers and Electrical Workers all backed the successful effort to defend the teachers, and the Arkansas Union Labor Bulletin vigorously campaigned for the recall. "One of the first major projects endorsed by labor unions was the creation of our free public school system. It must not be damaged or destroyed by a reign of terror," declared the Bulletin.

The Chamber of Commerce, the Ministerial Alliance, the PTAs and other groups also fought hard to restore decency to Little Rock. And although four Little Rock craft locals backed the segregationists, analysis of the vote showed a sharp increased support for the "moderate" board members in most working-class areas of the city.

HOORAY FOR MINNESOTA

For the second successive year, the anti-subversive committee of the Minnesota American Legion has sounded a warning against vigilantism in the treatment of those who disagree with the views of the majority. The Legion committee, which includes Ed Ryan, sheriff of Hennepin County, and William Proetz, St. Paul police chief, refuses to become a "militant police force eager to pass judgment," terming that policy a "negative concept of Americanism."

"Whenever we are carried away by the passions of the moment and circumvent the law by exercising mob rule ... we then become little different than the totalitarian state we despise. We must be steadfast in upholding the law so that freedom and democracy may be enjoyed by all people regardless of the color of their skin, their religious beliefs, or individualistic behavior. If we keep our own house in order and behave as a model democratic society, we should have tremendous influence on the political future of the rest of the world in the direction of freedom."

SO, WHAT'S NEW?

When we hear the term "witch doctor," we usually think of devil masks, rattling gourds, jungle superstition. But that's not all there is to it, according to botanist Donald M. Brown. Now in Kenya searching out the trade secrets of African witch doctors, Dr. Brown is collecting plants the natives use to treat maladies ranging from snakebite to diarrhea.

Long before modern medicine discovered cortisone, says Dr. Brown, Africans were using the stropanthus plant from which it is synthesized. The tranquilizer, reserpine, comes from Indian snakeroot; and curare, a poison long used by South American natives, has now been found useful as a muscle relaxant. That old black magic had some spell, after all

(The column may be used with or without a credit line)

AIR MAIL

July 21, 1959

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Director
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Harry:

I'm glad you're ready to proceed with the "Let's Be Human" letter. Have I seen it? Maybe I have, but memory fails me; so please give me a chance to read it before it goes out.

My full signature is displayed in all its indecipherability below.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sl

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

RECEIVED JUL 20 1959

July 17, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Would you please write out your full signature for me for use with that letter about "Let's Be Human." Roy Reuther, Frank Shane and Mark Starr also agreed to sign the letter.

With all best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Harry

HF/hw

Harry Fleischman

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

RECEIVED AUG 5 1959

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
386 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • MUrray Hill 5-0181

August 3, 1959

Answered by note 8/5/59 HCF

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Forgive my lapse of memory concerning the Let's Be Human letter. Enclosed is a copy of it together with a list of those who have agreed to sign it.

If you have any suggestions for changes in it, I'd be happy to incorporate them.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

P.S. What do you mean -- calling your signature indecipherable? It's a perfect statesman's signature.

(One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line)

To Union and Human Relations Leaders:

We invite you to join with us in assuring publication of a book of unique value to union members and human relations groups.

This book, LET'S BE HUMAN, is a collection of the warm and witty -- yet hard-hitting -- anecdotes from Harry Fleischman's column of the same name, which has been published regularly in more than a hundred labor papers.

We feel that such a book would be a valuable treasury of human interest stories on bettering race relations, civil liberties, immigration, inter-religious cooperation, communism, industrial and army security and related topics. Labor educators, clergymen, commentators and teachers all share our view that LET'S BE HUMAN would serve as a handy grab-bag of conversational nuggets to enliven and illuminate speeches and programs.

And to enhance the book's attractiveness, many of the stories will be illustrated by Bernard Seaman, one of labor's foremost cartoonists.

To assure maximum possible distribution to labor and civic groups, OCEANA PUBLISHERS has agreed to publish a soft-cover edition of the 160-page book to sell for $1.50 per copy. But your price will be only 90¢ each for 100 or more copies, and only 75¢ each for 1,000 or more -- if ordered before publication.

If you order 250 or more copies, your organization can have its own imprint on the cover -- (Distributed by.....) If each union and civic group orders enough copies to send one to each of its local groups, it would help tremendously.

The hard cover edition will sell for $2.95 per copy. We think you'll agree that the book will make an entertaining gift as well as a fine addition to union, school and public libraries.

We look forward to your early reply so that we can get this book off the press in short order.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council

Roy L. Reuther, Director
Citizenship Dep't., United Auto Workers

Francis C. Shane, Exec. Secretary
Committee on Civil Rights
United Steelworkers of America

Mark Starr, Education Director
International Ladies Garment Workers Union

What they say about LET'S BE HUMAN

"I want to congratulate you most heartily for the excellent and consistently delightful Let's Be Human. Every column has been worth reading, not only for the humor it contains but for its wisdom as well."

Dr. Herman H. Long, Director, Race Relations Department,
Congregational Christian Churches, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

"I use the items regularly for my Eye Opener radio show. Wish you could make the column a daily one."

Guy Nunn, Director, United Auto Workers Radio-TV Dept. Detroit, Mich.

"Let's Be Human always contains quite a bit of quotable material. My personal gratitude for the service which you are rendering in the field of desegregation."

Robert Hughes, Director, Alabama Council on Human Relations, Birmingham, Alabama

"Delightful -- priceless -- of great value."

Mrs. W.T. Mason, past President, National Council of Negro Women, Norfolk, Va.

"The style -- breezy, informal, satiric -- is refreshing."

Ed Herchick, Educational Representative, New York State Commission
Against Discrimination, New York, N.Y.

"Very useful, both in talking with American trade unionists about things that affect our friends abroad, and in talking with people from abroad about parts of the American scene."

Daniel Benedict, Educational Director, Inter-American Regional Organization,
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Mexico City, Mexico.

"I use your excellent material in radio programs for WCAU and American Friends Service Committee."

Edwin T. Randall, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.

"A fine job!"

Ralph Wright, Washington director, International Labor Office.

"Couldn't get along without it."

Benjamin D. Segal, Educational director, Int'l Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, Washington,D. C.

"I always fine Let's Be Human stimulating and idea-provoking."

J. C. Rich Editor, The Hat Worker, New York, N.Y.

"Keep up the good work."

Joseph Amann, president, Engineers and Scientists of America, Washington, D. C.

"Always stimulating and informative."

Mary Alice Baldinger, executive director, National Civil Liberties Clearing House, Washington, D. C.

"Let's Be Human is top-notch!"

Charles Taibi, editor, Furniture Worker, New York, N.Y.

"Highlight selection of issues and presentation excellent."

Charles M. Day, executive secretary, Rhode Island Commission Against Discrimination, Providence, R. I.

"Good solid human interest material and very useful."

Louis Mason Jr., deputy director, Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Fine column and good material."

Samuel Scheiner, executive director, Minnesota Jewish Council, St. Paul, Minnesota.

"We use Let's Be Human items for talks and in course outlines."

Hank Brown, educational director, Texas AFL-CIO, Austin, Texas.

"It's lively, informative stuff. We need it."

Harris Monroe, administrative officer, Washington Newspaper Guild,D. C.

"This is an excellent service!"

J. Carlton Yeldell, National Labor Secretary, National Urban League, New York, N.Y.

"We have been able to get columnists in our daily papers to reprint some of your anecdotes."

Knute Buttedahl, executive secretary, British Columbia Labor Committee for Human Rights, Vancouver, B.C., Canada

via air mail

August 25, 1959

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Harry:

Thanks for your letter of more or less recent date, which I've deferred answering until I could see more clearly what my schedule will be in September et seq. I take it you'll be away when this arrives, but I'm writing anyway in case you have left a deputy to handle returns on the mass media committee date.

Unfortunately, I don't see much chance of my getting to New York before about the 19th and 20th of October. With all that is happening, plus all that may be about to happen, in our field, I doubt that you will want to wait that long to convene the committee. Anyhow, let me know when the date is set and if at all possible I'll be there.

Morris Abram and I have been talking about the idea of an economic study by the 20th Century Fund. Cagey fellow that he is, he has asked me too to prepare a memorandum for him! I understand their next meeting is in November and have

promised to give him something well in advance. Assuming I deliver on this commitment, I'll send you a copy.

Good luck with the promotion of the book.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

P. S. The revised version of the promotion letter is excellent.

HCF

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

August 12, 1959

Mr. Harold G. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED AUG 14 1959

Dear Harold:

Many thanks for your note of August 5th. I agree entirely with your suggestions about the letter and have revised it accordingly. Enclosed is a copy.

I have no idea what the response will be when the letter is sent out (right after Labor Day) but it will be interesting to find out.

I noted the excellent NYTimes story on the study by the Emory professors for SRC. Will that be sent to CCD agencies? I'd like to see it myself.

Remember our conversation about Morris Abram and the possibility of a thorough study by the 20th Century Fund of the economic impact of race on the Southern economy? I was supposed to prepare an outline on it for Morris but will be away for the next three weeks and unlikely to get to it. I wonder if I could impose on you some more to ask for your suggestions as to some of the aspects such a study might well cover? Ah, what the hell, I'll ask you anyway. It's a free country. You can always say no.

Don't swelter too much as the summer gets hotter and try to take some time off. Meanwhile, as Little Rock redesegregates today, I'll join you in keeping fingers crossed.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

P.S. How does Sept. 29 or 30 strike you for a mass media com. meeting? If possible, let us know before Aug. 26.

DRAFT

To Union and Human Relations Leaders:

Dear Friend:

We invite you to join with us in assuring publication of a book of unique value to unions and human relations groups. This book, LET'S BE HUMAN, is a collection of the warm and witty -- yet hard-hitting -- anecdotes from Harry Fleischman's column of the same name, which has appeared regularly in more than a hundred labor papers.

We feel that such a book would be a valuable treasury of human interest stories dealing with race relations, civil liberties, immigration, inter-religious cooperation, unionism, industrial and army security, communism and related topics.

Labor educators, clergymen, radio commentators and teachers all share our view that LET'S BE HUMAN would serve as a handy grab-bag of conversational nuggets to enliven and illuminate speeches and programs. And we think you'll agree that the book will make an entertaining gift as well as a fine addition to union, school and public libraries.

We are delighted, too, that one of labor's foremost artists, Bernard Seaman (whose cartoons appear regularly in Justice and the Seafarers Log), will enhance the book's attractiveness by illustrating many of the stories.

May we urge you to send in advance orders to enable early printing and wide circulation of LET'S BE HUMAN. The enclosed leaflet gives all details.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Roy L. Reuther, Director
Citizenship Department
United Auto Workers of America

Francis C. Shane, Executive Secretary
Committee on Civil Rights
United Steelworkers of America

Mark Starr, Educational Director
International Ladies Garment
Workers Union

LET'S BE HUMAN

RECEIVED AUG 17 1959

By Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. PLaza 1-4000

August 1959

"AND A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM"

When 13-year-old Bobby Hill, son of a U. S. Army sergeant stationed in Italy, read a book about Albert Schweitzer, Nobel Peace Prize winner and medical missionary, he decided to do his bit to help the great man's cause.

Bobby sent a bottle of aspirin to Lieut. Gen. Richard C. Lindsay, commander of Allied air forces in Southern Europe, asking if "any of your airplanes" could parachute it to Dr. Schweitzer's jungle hospital in Africa.

Hearing about the letter, an Italian radio station issued an appeal which brought in $400,000 worth of medical supplies and the French and Italian governments each supplied a plane to fly the medicines and the young Negro boy to Dr. Schweitzer.

"I never thought a child could do so much for my hospital," remarked the grateful Dr. Schweitzer.

OOPS!

I've been caught with a slip showing. In a recent letter to some of my friends I said: "Thousands of years ago, Moses led the first great walkout in history when the Jews were ordered to accomplish the impossible task of making bricks without straw. That job is still impossible, but the Workers Defense League comes close to performing that miracle." (Incidentally the letter brought in a lot of new members to the WDL.)

But Hy Fish, an industrial engineer in Chicago who once worked in Israel heading a productivity team for the International Labor Organization, corrects me. According to the Bible, he points out, the Egyptians made the Israelites get their own straw and still produce the same quota of bricks they did when the straw was supplied them. In other words, says Hy, using language shop stewards will recognize, "there was a drastic change of method without a corresponding change in the production standard." Or to put it even more simply — "speed-up."

NEW FRINGE BENEFIT?

Attention American unionists! The British are stealing a march on us. London businessman Ted Drewery has put the wives of all his male employees on the company payroll at $8.40 a week for nothing but being contented. "A happy wife," he explains, "is a husband's inspiration."

How about trying this out at your next contract negotiation?

MF - Please have address changed for AJC + NLS on all lists

A MORE COLORFUL CAPITAL

For the first time in history we will have two Americans of Far Eastern ancestry in Congress. Republican Senator Hiram L. Fong, of Chinese descent, joins Democratic Representative Daniel K. Inouye, a Japanese-American with an outstanding U. S. war record, in representing our new and fiftieth state, Hawaii. The number of non-whites elected in Hawaii's first state election ran less than their proportion in the population, indicating that racial bloc voting did not figure prominently in the election.

TEAMWORK SPURS ARAB HOMES IN ISRAEL

A unique example of interreligious cooperation is reported in the July issue of WORK, published in Chicago by the Catholic Council on Working Life. Eighty two-family homes are being built in Nazareth, Israel by an Arab cooperative initiated by Father Paul Guthier, a French Franciscan priest. Histadrut, Israel's General Federation of Labor, made low-cost loans to its Moslem and Christian Arab members and the Israeli government donated part of the land for the homes and made additional loans to cover part of the home costs. Houses going up are helping bring hostilities down in the Holy Land.

SONS OF REVOLUTION BACK UN

The New York chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, the largest patriotic genealogical group in the country, has adopted a resolution deploring the stand of its national body--which demanded that the United States withdraw from the United Nations.

Such a withdrawal, said the New York Sons, would "bring about a forsaken feeling among smaller and weaker nations that might well provoke their tumbling into the Communist orbit."

HEAVEN HELP YOU

A white church official in Capetown, South Africa, (reports P.D. East in The Petal Paper, Petal, Miss.) accosted a Negro Zulu entering a church and sternly asked: "Don't you know this church is for whites only?"

"I'm only going in to sweep the church, sir," replied the Zulu.

"That's all right then," said the official, "but Heaven help you if I catch you praying."

A MOVING NOTE

The National Labor Service, along with all other arms of the American Jewish Committee, will be moving on August 31, 1959 to its new home, the Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, New York. Please note the change of address on your mailing lists and office records.

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

September 8, 1959

To Union and Human Relations Leaders:

RECEIVEDSEP 15 1959

Dear Friend:

We invite you to join with us in assuring publication of a book of unique value to unions and human relations groups.

This book, LET'S BE HUMAN, is a collection of the warm and witty - yet hard-hitting - anecdotes from Harry Fleischman's column of the same name, which has appeared regularly in more than a hundred labor papers.

We feel that such a book would be a valuable treasury of human interest stories dealing with race relations, civil liberties, immigration, inter-religious cooperation, unionism, industrial and army security, communism and related topics.

Labor educators, clergymen, radio commentators and teachers all share our view that LET'S BE HUMAN would serve as a handy grab-bag of conversational nuggets to enliven and illuminate speeches and programs. And we think you'll agree that the book will make an entertaining gift as well as a fine addition to union, school and public libraries.

We are delighted, too, that one of labor's foremost artists, Bernard Seaman (whose cartoons appear regularly in Justice and the Seafarer's Log), will enhance the book's attractiveness by illustrating many of the stories.

May we urge you to send in advance orders to enable early printing and wide circulation of LET'S BE HUMAN. The enclosed circular gives all details.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Roy L. Reuther, Director
Citizenship Department
United Auto Workers of America

Francis C. Shane, Executive Secretary
Committee on Civil Rights
United Steelworkers of America

Mark Starr, Educational Director
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union

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LET'S BE human

A 160-page collection of human interest items gleaned from the column of the same name, which appears regularly in more than a hundred labor papers. The book will feature attractive illustrations of many of the stories by outstanding labor cartoonist Bernard Seaman.

The Soft-Cover Edition of LET'S BE HUMAN will sell for $1.50 per copy, while the Hard-Cover Edition will sell for $2.95. But, to assure maximum possible distribution to labor and civic groups, OCEANA PUBLICATIONS offers the following PRE-PUBLICATION DISCOUNT SCHEDULE on Soft-Cover copies. For example, if you order 100 copies the price will be only 90¢ per copy. If you order 1000 or more copies the price will be only 75¢ per copy.

25-49 copies	20%
50-99 copies	25%
100-249 copies	40%
250-999 copies	45%
1000 copies or more.	50%

If your union or civic organization orders enough copies to send one to each of its local groups, it will provide them with a valuable source of program material. And if you order 500 or more copies, you may include your own imprint on the cover (Distributed by . . . . . .)

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Please include the imprint of our organization on the cover of the copies we have ordered. (500 copies minimum.)

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ORGANIZATION.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....

(See other side for what people say about LET'S BE HUMAN)

What they say about LET'S BE HUMAN

"I want to congratulate you most heartily for the excellent and consistently delightful Let's Be Human. Every column has been worth reading, not only for the humor it contains but for its wisdom as well."
--Dr. Herman H. Long, Director Race Relations Department, Congregational Christian Churches, Fisk University.

"I use the items regularly for my Eye Opener radio show. Wish you could make the column a daily one."
--Guy Nunn, Director, United Auto Workers Radio-TV Dept., Detroit

"Very useful, both in talking with American trade unionists about things that affect our friends abroad, and in talking with people from abroad about parts of the American scene."
--Daniel Benedict, Educational Director, Inter-American Regional Organization, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Mexico City.

"Delightful - priceless - of great value."
--Mrs. W.T. Mason, Past President, National Council of Negro Women, Norfolk, Va.

"I use your excellent material in radio programs for WCAU and American Friends Service Committee."
--Edwin T. Randall, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.

"It's lively, informative stuff. We need it."
--Harris Monroe, Administrative Officer, Washington Newspaper Guild, Washington, D.C.

"Good solid human interest material and very useful."
--Louis Mason Jr., Deputy Director, Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"I always find Let's Be Human stimulating and idea-provoking."
--J.C. Rich, Editor, The Hat Worker, New York, N. Y.

"This is an excellent service!"
--J. Carlton Yeldell, National Labor Secretary, National Urban League, New York, N. Y.

"The style - breezy, informal, satiric - is refreshing."
--Ed Herchick, Educational Representative, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, New York, N. Y.

"Always stimulating and informative."
--Mary Alice Baldinger, Executive Director, National Civil Liberties Clearing House, Washington, D. C.

"Highlight selection of issues and presentation excellent."
--Charles M. Day, Executive Secretary, Rhode Island Commission Against Discrimination, Providence, R. I.

See attached file.

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

September 16, 1959

Mr. Harold C.Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am leaving this afternoon for the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco and will not be back until September 24, 1959.

In discussing the question with Alan Reitman and Henry Moon we decided that we can afford to hold the next meeting of the Mass Media Committee until the week of October 19, 1959.

Would Thursday or Friday, October 22 or 23 be a good date for you? We would like to have the meeting as a luncheon meeting in our new AJC building.

In addition, if you could be available Thursday evening, October 22nd, I would be delighted to have you speak at the course I will be giving at the New School For Social Research. I am enclosing a copy of the course outline.

The promotion letter on the book just went out and I am keeping my fingers crossed. Many thanks for your excellent suggestions.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

HF/hw
Encl.

Excerpt from New School Catalog -

313 LABOR AND THE CRISIS IN CIVIL RIGHTS. Fall. Thursdays, 6:00-7:40 P.M. $27 HARRY FLEISCHMAN.

Oct. 1	Why are problems of racial, religious and ethnic prejudice and discrimination important to union members?
Oct. 8	When America was young: minorities and labor from Colonial days to 1900.
Oct. 15	Ferment in the melting pot: minorities and labor from 1900 to present.
Oct. 22	All blood is red: the scientific facts about prejudice and discrimination.
Oct. 29	Discrimination is costly: analysis of the direct and hidden costs of discrimination.
Nov. 5	Behind the *Magnolia Curtain:* racism's impact on Southern unionizing drives.
Nov. 12	Changing human nature: the relationship between prejudice and discrimination.
Nov. 19, Dec. 3	Opening the gates: case situations involving union efforts to end job discrimination.
Dec. 10	The skilled trades and bias: can minority workers hurdle the skilled trades barrier?
Dec. 17	Labor's program in the community: opening up public accommodations, housing, and education.
Jan. 7	Equality under the law: local, state and federal action to protect equal rights.
Jan. 14	Labor in the world arena: the international fight against bias.
Jan. 21	Bricks for Brotherhood: how to build local union education and action programs for fair practices.
Jan. 28	How color-blind is labor? An assessment.

Guest speakers include: *Roy Wilkins,* Executive Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; *Julius A. Thomas,* Industrial Director, National Urban League; *Joseph Monserrat,* Director, N.Y. division, Puerto Rican Department of Labor; *Charles Livermore,* Executive Director, N.Y.S. Commission Against Discrimination; *William Kemsley,* UN representative, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; *Francis C. Shane,* Executive Secretary, Civil Rights Committee, United Steelworkers of America; *Benjamin D. Segal,* Education Director, International Union of Electrical Workers.

HARRY FLEISCHMAN. Director, National Labor Service of American Jewish Committee. Board chairman, Workers Defense League; board member, Workers Education Local 189, American Federation of Teachers. Formerly: Lecturer on civil rights, civil liberties, labor history and international affairs at union summer institutes; organizer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Labor editor, Voice of America; writer: column, Let's Be Human, for labor papers.

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LET'S BE human

by HARRY [illegible]

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NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
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165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

September 1959

YOUR BEST BUY

With school reopening, we parents find that we have to put out a lot of money for schools and teachers. Is it worth it? Well, Benjamin Franklin answered that one a long time ago. "He who pours his purse into his head," he declared, "need never fear thieves!"

EQUAL JUSTICE?

The free world's labor movement, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has called for a boycott of the Union of South Africa to protest the brutal treatment of native Africans in that country. The ICFTU's magazine, Free Labour World, reports that a year's imprisonment with flogging is the punishment regularly meted out for the "heinous crime of sitting on a park bench reserved for whites." Thousands of dark-skinned Africans are "constantly being rounded up on the streets for failing to carry their passes, carted off like cattle in cages -- without trial and without a chance to contact their families -- and set to work, under the threat of the lash, for white farmers at ten cents a day."

Whites, of course, receive different treatment. A white miner, Cornelius Hillebrandt, came to trial in the Transvaal and admitted that he had killed a Negro by forcing compressed air into him until his insides ruptured. Hillebrandt did it, he explained, as a joke -- and in appreciation of a good sense of humor, the judge imposed only a $210 fine, payable on a six-month instalment plan.

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE?

We don't know whether to file a union grievance on this or not. Seems that a plant in Kitchener, Ontario was plagued five years ago by a rash of rear-end collisions among male workers driving their cars out of the parking lot after work. Finally management called in Police Sgt. Wilfred Henrich, who needed only one afternoon to discover the cause.

Henrich persuaded plant officials to dismiss female employees fifteen minutes earlier in the day. With no girls to ogle, the men stuck strictly to their driving -- and there hasn't been a single rear-end collision on the parking lot in the past five years.

A SINGLE WORD

"Tell us in a single word what is the most important thing in American civilization."

This was the task posed for educator Max Lerner by a Polish journalist in Warsaw last year. A dozen responses ran through Dr. Lerner's head. Liberty... Equality...Democracy...Tolerance... But none of them seemed exactly right. Finally,

-more-

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

thinking furiously, Lerner heard himself say, "Access."

"We have heard of American success," said the Polish writer, "but never of American access. What is that?"

"Our Declaration of Independence," replied Lerner, "says that men are born free and equal. Actually we know they are born very unequal, for they have unequal potentials. But we believe all youngsters should have equal access to opportunities to develop what potentials they have. In this sense, access is the key to our society."

HOW CLOSE TO THE BRINK?

Labor leaders throughout the world have joined the many top scientists who warn against adding harmful radioactivity to the air, soil and sea by resumption of nuclear tests. But some government officials insist that we are far from any serious danger to human life.

It all reminds me of a story told by Harold Chance of the American Friends Service Committee. Many years ago in the Yosemite Valley, a stagecoach driver was killed when his coach crashed over the edge of a cliff and dropped a hundred feet or more to the valley floor. A few days later, half a dozen teamsters gathered at the company office to apply for the dead man's job. Each in turn was asked one question: "On a narrow winding mountain road, how close to the edge could you drive with an assurance of safety?" Every man gave his own estimate: "a yard," "a foot," "six inches." But the man who got the job was the one who said: "I do not know how close to the brink I could drive with safety, for I have always concentrated on keeping as far as possible from the dangerous edge."

SCHOOL DAZE

One of the problems at union summer schools is the tendency of some of the students to have too good a time at night and then sleep late and cut classes the next day. But Orville Jones, Ohio AFL-CIO education director, has that one licked.

Jones held his summer institute at Ohio University's Jefferson Hall in Athens, Ohio. The classes and cafeteria were air-conditioned. But the dormitory was not. With the temperature ranging between 95 and 100 every day, absenteeism at classes just about evaporated. Cool, man, cool.

ALONG FREEDOM ROAD

* When a Southern newspaper supports job equality, that's news. The Charlotte (N.C.) Observer, noting that the city of Charlotte and the state of North Carolina hire Negroes only for menial jobs, editorializes:

"...The bulk of the Negro engineers and the Negro accountants must leave the South if they are to work. The engineer may have been educated largely at public expense. He may represent the very kind of person that the Southern economy most needs. Still he must go; there is little alternative in the scheme of things. The obligation here rests peculiarly upon the public agencies. They are the agencies of all the people. They are supposed to represent the public interest in the broadest sense. If these policies are to be altered, as sooner or later they will, then the public area is the logical point of beginning."

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FR[illegible]

RECEIVED OCT 21 1959

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

October 1959

LET MY PEOPLE GO!

Joe Glazer, union balladeer, who with Edith Fowke, has just written a wonderful book, SONGS OF WORK AND FREEDOM, (Roosevelt University Press, $5.00 hard cover, $2.50 soft cover) tells of hearing an unusual rendition of that wonderful Negro spiritual, "Go Down, Moses" in Israel, in the Summer of 1957.

"It was in the city of Haifa on the top of Mt. Carmel. I had been asked to sing that night with a chorus of Israeli army officers. I was a little late and they had already started singing. It was powerful and strange -- the Negro spiritual, 'Go Down, Moses,' sung in Hebrew! This story of Pharoah and the children of Israel had indeed made a strange cycle. White Christians brought the story of the Bible to the New World. Negro slaves, carried thousands of miles across the ocean, learned the ancient story of the bondage of the children of Israel and shaped it into a song reflecting their own hopes for freedom. Several hundred years later the song travels back across the ocean to the land of the Bible itself, is translated into the Hebrew of the Old Testament, and sung by the Jews who had returned from the four corners of the earth to the land of their fathers."

HAPPY HOLIDAY

Back in 1946, a seven-year-old girl living in the ruins of a war-devastated Central European village, tried to express her gratitude for UNICEF aid to the children of her town. Using a piece of glass because there was no paper, she sketched a picture of children dancing around a maypole.

"It means joy, going round and round," Jitka wrote, "and the wreath at the top of the maypole shows that the line of children being helped is endless." That sketch became the first UNICEF greeting card, the start of a program that has brought millions of dollars for the work of the United Nations Childrens Fund. Last year, over 10½ million cards were sold in more than 70 countries and territories. The profits from a single box of ten holiday cards or note paper priced at $1.25, can provide 45 children with a glass of milk every day for a week in areas of the world where children get the equivalent of one school lunch every two days.

Want handsome greeting cards and a chance to give a real lift to children who need your help? Write to the U. S. Committee for UNICEF, Greeting Cards, United Nations, New York.

BLIND LEAD THE BLINDED

Last summer you may recall reading, on one of the hottest days in August,

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a power failure in New York City shut off air conditioners, fans and other electrical equipment in hundreds of apartments and offices. Particularly hard-hit were workers on the upper floors of many buildings, who found themselves in the pitch dark without elevators running.

But in one of these buildings the problem was easily solved. When darkness hit the Guild for the Jewish Blind, the two hundred blind workers, who knew every inch of the building by touch, led the seventy helpless sighted workers down the steps and onto Broadway.

BASIC EDUCATION?

With all the current fuss about "frills" versus basic education in this country, it's interesting to learn what Eskimo youngsters in Thule, Greenland are studying these days. They're learning the three R's, of course, reports the National Parent-Teacher. But in addition, they study kayak building, dog-team driving, harpooning, the use of firearms, and the sewing of skins.

And we thought "life-adjustment" classes were only for "higher" civilizations.

ALONG FREEDOM ROAD

* California and Nevada workers have joined forces to make sure that Squaw Valley, site of the 1960 Winter Olympics, upholds America's torch of equality during the famous matches. Pointing out that hotels, motels and resorts in Squaw Valley have often refused to rent accommodations to people because of race, creed or national origin, the California and Nevada AFL-CIO Councils called upon the governments of both states to prevent discrimination "which would blight the spirit of sportsmanship and fair play at the 1960 Winter Olympics."

* In Nashville, Tenn. recently, John Graham of Laundry Workers Local 218 became the first Negro flat work load builder at the Nashville Linen Service. Traditionally, this top-paying job is reserved for white personnel, but the union convinced the company to give Graham the break he deserved. Formerly a porter, Graham moved in five years from the lowest to the highest paid job at the plant.

* "If you drove up to a motel and noticed a Negro family signing up for a room, what would you do?" This was the question asked of several hundred Iowa farmers by Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead magazine. Eighty per cent said they would go in anyway; 13 per cent were not sure; six per cent would drive to another motel; and one per cent said they would go in, but tell the manager that they feel he's likely to lose business.

* "Racial prejudice is sin." This was the conclusion stressed by delegates to the 35th triennial meeting of the Mennonite Church General Conference, which urged all congregations in the denomination to open their membership to all regardless of race or national origin. Congregations were also asked to "oppose such prejudice wherever it appears in their local congregations, institutions and communities."

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

via air mail

November 9, 1959

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Regrettably, I find that there is no earthly way I can make the Mass Media Committee meeting on November 17. I have to be in Miami on Wednesday, the 18th, and in New York on the 19th and 20th. At least I'll be able to check in with you and find out what transpired. As to agenda, I haven't any bright ideas at the moment, but will pass along anything that occurs to me in the interim.

Congratulations on the UAW order for "Let's Be Human." A few more like that and you'll really be in business.

We're in much the same position you are with respect to "McCarthyism under the Magnolias." Even though it mentions SRC often and favorably, we couldn't use a large number of copies; on the other hand, we would like to have a thousand or so. Maybe you could raise this at the MM Committee meeting, and if several agencies were interested we could swing a reprinting.

The best, as always.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

November 4, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.,N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Is the Southern Regional Council considering reprinting (or have you already done so) McCarthyism Under the Magnolias by Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely which was carried in the July 1959 issue of The Progressive? If you do, I think we might want a relatively small quantity of it ourselves.

I know you will be pleased to hear that the United Auto Workers, through Guy Nunn, their radio-TV director, ordered 5,000 copies of "The Let's Be Human" book. The manuscript is now being sent to the printer and we are planning ona February or March publication date.

Will you be able to attend the next Mass Media Committee meeting on November 17, 1959 at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 W. 40th St.,New York City, from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.? What items do you think we should put on the agenda.

With all best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw

Via Air Mail

December 18, 1959

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Despite my delinquency in replying, your letter of December 3 has been a live item on my desk these two weeks.

Of course, all of us on the SRC staff are conscious of and doing what we can to counter segregationist trends among Southern lay church members -- including the stimulation of the religious press in the South. For the specific effort proposed in item four of the minutes, however, I suggest Will Campbell as the logical coordinator. In any case, we will raise the question at the next meeting of the Southern interagency group, January 19-20.

It has taken us a while to get the full text of Jonathan Daniels' speech and to read it. (We had only seen the newspaper account, which I take it was what prompted the MM Committee's recommendation.) Though rather long and discursive, the speech has some excellent things in it. If we get Daniels' permission, we will probably reprint it in one form or another. I will let you know.

Unhappily, I see no possibility of making the January 6 meeting of the Committee. However, I

expect to be in New York sometime later in January and will check in with you then. Meanwhile, best wishes of the holiday season.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

P. S. -- We were glad to see Sol Fineberg the other day; he said you had sent me a message by him, but he couldn't recall what it was. Something important?

HCF

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 Harry Fleischman, Director

December 3, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Your apology is accepted this time.

Refer to WDC

You will note in item #4 of the November 20th Mass Media Committee minutes, a copy of which is enclosed, that we raised the problem of the "widening gulf" between southern clergy and their segregationist lay members. Would you be able to work with Mrs. Tilly on this problem?

Ask LWD

What do you think of our suggestion that the Southern Regional Council reprint the Jonathan Daniels speech to send to southern editors? On the reprinting of "McCarthyism Under The Magnolias," so far the YWCA wants 500 copies and the ACLU 1,000 (if they can be billed for them next February). I am still working on getting additional orders and will be in touch with you on this later.

Will you be able to make the next meeting of the Mass Media Committee on Wednesday, January 6, 1959 at the AJC offices from 11:30 a.m. to 2 P.M.? In view of the way things are beginning to pop again on the desegregation front I think it would be very helpful if you can make it.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw
Encl.

SUMMARY OF CCD MASS MEDIA COMMITTEE MEETING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1959

The next meeting of the Mass Media Committee will be a luncheon meeting on Wednesday, January 6, 1960 from 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, New York (Room 800 B).

Since this will be a luncheon meeting please call (PLaza 1-4000) or write to let us know whether or not you plan to attend.

1. The Brethren Service Commission of the Church of the Brethren suggested a number of proposals to the committee. One was a TV program on Puerto Rico, Our Associated Commonwealth, which might be similar to NBC's excellent program on Hawaii, Our Newest State. Inquiries will be made concerning such possibilities.

2. It was also suggested that a TV show, demonstrating how the Communists use news of segregation and racial discrimination for their anti-American propaganda among uncommitted peoples of other nations, might help counteract McCarthyism in the South. It was reported that Walter Cronkite had participated in a CBS film on this subject but that it might now be time to do another.

3. It was also suggested that a magazine like Commentary or The Reporter might be interested in an article on how this issue is covered in the Asian, African, European and Latin American press.

4. Dr. Douglas E. Jackson, Professor, Social Ethics at Perkins School of Theology, Dallas, Texas, reported a "widening gulf" between Southern clergy and their segregationist lay members following the Supreme Court's school integration decisions has resulted in a power struggle over racial policy. Segregationist lay groups are using names of churches in their titles even though those unofficial organizations are in open opposition to stated denominational policies.

It was suggested that material be prepared by various denominations for use in Southern church papers and magazines, protesting such segregationist actions. It was felt that it would be particularly helpful if Southern bishops and other top church leaders would help in arranging for such material to be used in their areas.

It was reported that the Catholic Diocesan press with four million circulation, and Catholic magazines, with twenty million circulation, are covering the desegregation issue very effectively with the help of the Catholic Press Service and the Catholic Interracial Council.

5. The Holston Conference of the Methodist Church, meeting in Knoxville, June 5, 1959, approved without opposition a recommendation that the Church refuse to let its buildings be used as private schools if public schools are closed by states to circumvent court orders to begin desegregation. (Note text of attached story on this action as reprinted from the Knoxville Area Human Relations Council Newsletter.)

6. Jonathan Daniels, editor of the News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., made a speech to the Southern Historical Association in Atlanta, November 14, 1959, terming the past quarter century an "era of massive change" thoughout the region and adding

that "the hope of all that is left of this century in the South is that we may recognize change as the basis for thinking, not sulking." It was suggested that the Southern Regional Council might be interested in reprinting this speech and sending it to Southern editors.

7. A publication, Love Of This Land, has been put out by the Christian Education Press to set forth the progress of the Negro in American life. Sample copies will be sent to CCD organizations. The Board of Christian Education and Publication, Evangelical and Reformed Church (United Church of Christ), 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania has 15,000 copies of the book available for organizations interested in it. Thousands of copies were sold through regular trade channels for resale at $1 per copy. The Christian Education Press is carrying this remaining stock at 18¢ per copy. Those interested in securing quantities should write to Mr. F. I. Sheeder, Executive Secretary, at the above address.

8. An interesting article, McCarthyism Under The Magnolias, by Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely, appeared in the July issue of The Progressive. The Southern Regional Council is interested in reprinting the article and would like to know if other organizations would care to join them. Cost of reprinting would be about $35 per thousand.

9. Jim Montgomery, in his column, "Georgia Business" in the Atlanta Constitution, November 5, 1959, wrote on "Challenge from Little Rock: Courage Can Save Schools," an interview with Boyd Ridgway, Executive Vice President of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce. It is reported that Help Our Public Education (HOPE) in Atlanta is considering reprinting the article.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman
Chairman
Mass Media Committee, CCD

HF/hw
MMCCD

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

December 1959

VALENTINES FOR CONGRESS

Senators Lyndon Johnson and Everett Dirksen, top Democratic and Republican leaders, have promised that "some motion" on civil rights will be given the Senate floor on or about February 15th, 1960. Labor and liberals will try to restore a revised Part III (stricken from the 1957 civil rights bill) which authorizes the Attorney General to apply for an injunction against persons and groups denying others their civil rights. Many union and civic groups are planning local activities to win Congressional support for Part III.

St. Valentine's Day -- February 14th -- is a time for happy thoughts. And Boris Shishkin, AFL-CIO civil rights director, has come up with one of the happiest. He suggests that each of us send our Senators and Congressman valentines with this message: "Part III is the Heart of the matter." With enough suppert for that sentiment, St. Valentine's Day may come to stand for not only swoet talk, but also sweet action for equality.

SHARPSHOOTERS FOR EQUALITY

In those West Virginia hills there are still sharpshooters -- but of a very special variety. George William Dunn III, a bellhop at the famed Greenbrier Hotel at White Sulphur Springs, was sent as a delegate from his local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes to the AFL-CIO state convention in Charleston, West Virginia. But when he tried to register at the Daniel Boone Hotel, largest in the city, a clerk told him no rooms were available.

Myles Stanley, AFL-CIO state president who doubles in brass as chairman of the state advisory committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission, was standing next to Dunn at the time. He told the clerk, "Oh that's all right. He can have my room." At the same time, Dunn produced a letter confirming his reservation.

The flustered clerk referred Dunn to an assistant manager. After half an hour of hemming and hawing, Dunn was registered -- the first Negro to break the color line at any Charleston hote.

Incidentally, the Greenbrier -- where Dunn works -- has no color line either for guests or employees.

UPSIDE DOWN

I'm prejudiced. I just can't understand how anybody can do without The New York Times. Take these tidbits from a recent issue of its Sunday Magazine section:

* When a pack of bloodhounds at a Georgia county prison dug under the fences and escaped, prisoners were sent to round them up.

* An Indian village in Tennessee hired a Memphis college student to teach the Indians how to make arrowheads.

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

* In Greenwich Village, novelist Nelson Algren saw an advertisement for classes on how to be a non-conformist.

BRAINWASHING?

A short while ago, Professor E. Merrill Root of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. published a provocative volume called "Brainwashing in the High Schools." Root, a member of an "evaluation committee" established by America's Future, Inc. -- one of whose guiding spirits is J.B. Matthews, a former chief investigator for the late Senator Joe McCarthy, claimed that history textbooks used in Evanston, Ill. public schools were threaded with propaganda harmful to free enterprise and democratic government. His charges fell flat, however, when Joseph L. Rose, chairman of the Americanism Committee of an Evanston American Legion post, blasted Root for selecting material out of context to support his views.

Pointing out that the eleven textbooks attacked by Root were used in eight to ten thousand schools in the United States -- many for as long as a quarter of a century, the Legionnaire's report declared: "It seems far-fetched to believe that all the publishers and their staffs, all these schools and the elected boards of citizens in charge of them, all those superintendents, and the army of teachers could be misled for all these years...

"We tolerate in this country a rather wide divergence of views on politics and history. This is one of our freedoms. Irresponsible attacks on our own American institutions are in themselves subversive of our efforts to keep America a free country where the truth can be taught and where opinions can be freely expressed. Communism is opposed to these freedoms. To subvert the freedoms of America is to parallel the efforts of Communism."

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR SEES EQUALITY WORK

When Chuck Conerly, quarterback of the New York Football Giants, was honored with fine gifts and tributes the other day at Yankee Stadium, present at the ceremonies and the game was Governor Coleman of Chuck's home state, Mississippi.

The Governor of a state where unsegregated football is verboten saw the unsegregated Giants lick the tar out of the still lily-white Washington Redskins, 45-15. Negro fullback Mel Triplett not only racked up yardage but successfully blocked for Conerly on passes, while Negro linemen Roosevelt Brown and Roosevelt Grier did their jobs up front.

Jackie Robinson, who broke baseball's color line, comments that it is no accident that the Giants have been so successful. They realize, he stresses, that complete teamwork is necessary for a championship-bound ball club, and that real teamwork cannot afford the outmoded practice of racial discrimination.

Wonder if Governor Coleman will bring that message back to his home state?

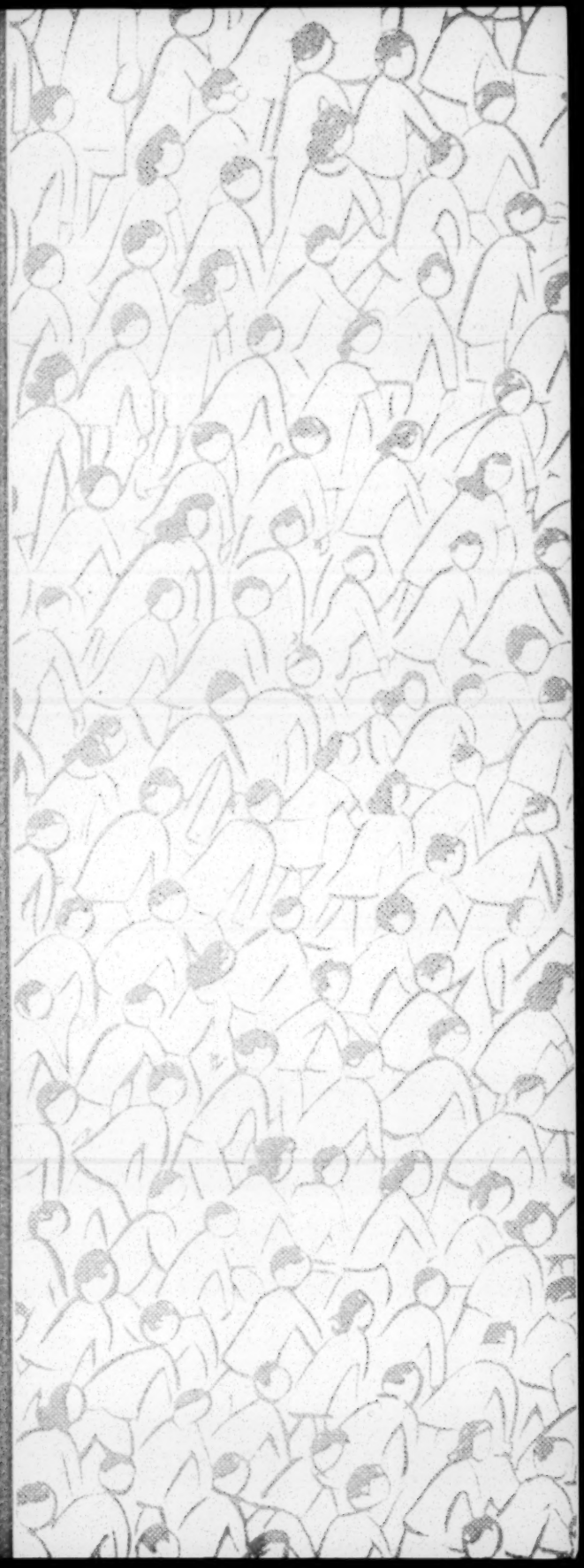
SHOCKING -- BUT GOOD

A British chemical firm has developed a "mechanical cow" that can produce edible protein. While real cows have to eat grass to turn it into edible proteins, the machine eats grass, peanuts or other vegetables, and breaks down vegetable cells by shock waves transmitted in slightly alkaline water. Out comes pure protein in powder form. Pennies a week, it is said, could provide enough protein to end malnutrition for millions throughout the world.

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

The People Take The Lead

A RECORD OF PROGRESS IN CIVIL RIGHTS 1948 TO 1959



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

January 14, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Fleischman:

Mr. Fleming, who is away from the office, has requested that I inform you we can use 5,000 copies of the flyers of your book. They should carry the imprint and address of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

Discuss

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

December 24, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.,N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Enclosed is a sample of the flyers that are being prepared for the LET'S BE HUMAN book. Oceana has asked me how many copies of the flyers you would want. The flyers, of course, are provided without charge and can carry the imprint and address of the Southern Regional Council.

I will write you after the first of the year on the other questions raised in your letter.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry Fleischman

HF/hw
Encl.

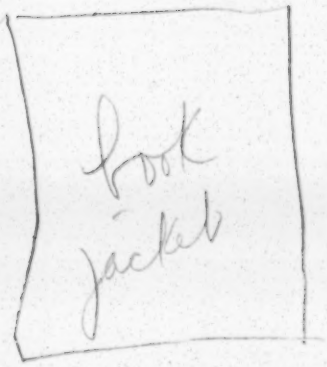
Harry Fleischman

5,000 cps

You'll find a harvest of delight in

LET'S BE HUMAN

By HARRY FLEISCHMAN



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From LET'S BE HUMAN

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Senator Eastland of Mississippi once told newsmen that any Negro in his state can vote if he can meet the qualifications. When Robert Baker of Hattiesburg, Mississippi tried to exercise his franchise, the Forrest County registrar insisted that Baker tell him accurately: "How many bubbles in a bar of soap?" Now, Baker can come up with the answer. My nine-year-old son showed me his *Golden Picture Book of Questions and Answers,* which informs us that a pound of soap will make 25,500,000 bubbles. If the Forrest County registrar challenges that figure, Mr. Baker, tell him to count them himself.

Move to the Rear

"Passengers, please move to the rear!" This cry from the throat of a harassed New York City bus driver brought no results. At each stop, the front section of the bus became wedged tighter with suffering bus riders.

But union men are ingenious. The driver, a member of the Transport Workers Union, finally drew up to the curb in front of the United Nations, stopped his bus, and stood up.

Pointing dramatically to the shimmering glass skyscraper that houses the U.N., he said: "If we can't get together on this bus, how can we expect those fellows in there to get together and keep us out of war?"

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director of the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Committee, was formerly labor editor of the Voice of America. Mr. Fleischman is well-known in the trade union movement as a former organizer and as a teacher of courses on civil rights, labor history, and international affairs at the summer institutes of many unions. He organized the first Labor Television Workshop, and has appeared on many radio and television forums.

160 pages Paperbound $1.50

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y.

Please send me.....copy/ies of Harry Fleischman's LET'S BE HUMAN, at $1.50 per copy.

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(Please add sales tax where necessary.)

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CITY ..... ZONE ..... STATE .....

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

January 1960

PARADE AGAINST HATE

The worldwide epidemic of anti-Semitic vandalism has led to a rash of speculation by statesmen, religious leaders and social scientists. It's a little difficult, they agree, to spot just where a possible neo-Nazi conspiracy ends and the suggestibility of psychopaths and hooligans begins. Christian leaders view these acts as "attacks on all religious groups" and a "threat to the liberty of all peoples."

Some psychiatrists term this hate wave similar to crazes and fads of a less destructive nature, like the GI's "Kilroy was here," scribbled all over the world in World War II. Dr. Joost A.M. Meerloo, who has written extensively on dance crazes, called the vandalism "a way to act out hostility and aggression. It's the idea of besmirching something belonging to older people."

Whatever their origins, it's reassuring to note that the swastika-daubings have been carried out by a relative handful of people, while the reactions against these hate demonstrators have been widespread throughout the world. Perhaps one of the most significant was a parade of 40,000 youngsters in Free Berlin, organized by young Socialists, Christian youth groups, the Girl Scouts and the Boy Scouts. These youngsters marched in silent respect past a newly dedicated Jewish community house and synagogue and then assembled before a memorial to the victims of Nazism to pledge themselves to prevent "any repetition of the terrible crimes" committed by Hitler and his murder gangs.

Unfortunately, many children in Germany have yet to learn the truth about Hitler's obscene regime. Intensive education about the real meaning of the Hitler era must be higher on the curriculum of essential learning all over the world. But, as the The New York Times points out in a note of editorial encouragement, the Berlin youth parade gives us hope "that the world is not to be overrun, under any banner, by a new wave of barbarism."

IT CAN'T BE DONE

Whenever I hear skeptics and reactionaries warning gloomily that something is visionary, impossible and can't be done, I'm reminded of a tale in Judge Jacob Braude's "New Treasury of Stories," (Prentice Hall, Inc. $4.95).

In November 1837, reports Judge Braude, a distinguished British physicist, Dionysius Lardner, demonstrated mathematically and irrefutably, with equations nobody dared question, that it was impossible to build a steamship capable of a non-stop oceanic crossing to New York. Printed copies of his lecture proving this "fact" arrived in Manhattan on April 24, 1838, aboard the steamer Sirius, first to cross the Atlantic entirely under steam.

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

AMERICA'S MANY FACES

If one picture is worth a thousand words, here's a chance for America to really start "talking up" for friendship and equality.

Edward Steichen, America's top photographer, is heading a nationwide search, sponsored by the National Urban League, for photos that willdramatize the multi-racial character of America. The theme is AMERICA'S MANY FACES. A foundation grant of $20,000 will pay for awards of $50 for each individual photo and $250 for each series of photos selected by the judges.

"We want pictures showing cooperation and friendship across the lines of race, religion and national origin", explained Mr. Steichen, who assembled the world-renowned "Family of Man" exhibit. "We also want pictures showing the difficulties, prejudices and open conflict which sometimes result from differences in background or origin." These pictures may be made in the park, in the university, in an alley, in the kindergarten, in the hospital, at the assembly line, in the union hall, on the street, in the home, in the executive suite, or wherever people in the nation can be found."

Dates for the photo search are February 1 - May 31, 1960. Write for rules to AMERICA'S MANY FACES, National Urban League, 14 E. 48th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

MAN BITES DOG

Most of us have nothing but groans when income-tax time comes around. But not a group of Illinois Quakers who have "taxed" themselves one per cent of their gross incomes for the United Nations. UN officials said the $1,317 these Quakers raised by voluntary taxation was the first such gift ever received.

Mrs. Thornton Price, the wife of a University of Illinois professor, who initiated the project, stressed that the Quakers do not consider this an act of charity. "We felt that peace has become the fourth necessity of life, along with food, shelter and clothing," said Mrs. Price. "No one who pays taxes to the Federal Government considers it an act of charity. We look upon this self-imposed tax as a recognition of one of the obligations of world citizenship."

NEW DAY

There was a big hullaballoo last year, when a Textile Workers Union local at Front Royal, Va., helped finance a private school to fight against desegregation of the Warren County public schools. Leader of that segregationist effort was Charles E. Leadman, who had been business agent of the American Viscose Corporation local. A few weeks ago an aftermath was written to that story. The members of the local -- 90 percent of them white -- voted down Leadman in his bid for reelection to the union post he had held for 14 years.

WIRED FOR SOUND?

Remember the song in "Pajama Game" entitled, "I'm a Time-Study Man?" Well, two professors at Washington University, St. Louis, have invented some new apparatus that is enough to give any self-respecting shop steward the heebie-jeebies. Seems they've got a device for recording the speed of human movements with sound waves. It's called UNOPAR -- short for universal operator performance analyzer and recorder -- and it's expected to help organize assembly lines "to eliminate waste action."

The worker will wear on his wrist a small round emitter that looks like a wrist watch connected by thin wires to an oscillator overhead, that generates sound waves above the audible range, so the noise will not distract the worker. The ultrasonic waves will be received by three microphones and transmitted to instruments which will record the motions of the hand -- displacement of position, velocity and acceleration.

All that's missing is the old long-handled broom!

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

You'll find a harvest of delight in

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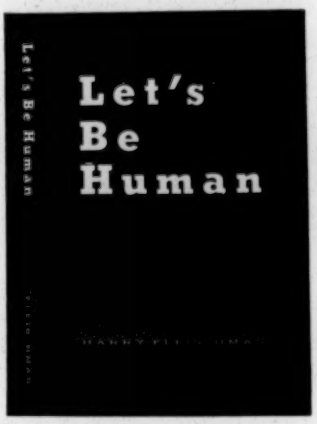
By HARRY FLEISCHMAN

Here is a rich sampling of the essays, stories and gems of human experience that have delighted readers of Harry Fleischman's popular column, "Let's Be Human." Such topics as race relations, civil liberties, immigration, unions and inter-religious cooperation are treated with hard-hitting directness, humor, and a pervasive humanity that gives to their stories an enduring value. Prize-winning cartoonist Bernard Seaman has contributed bold and witty illustrations to a book which you will read and re-read, and give happily to others.



From LET'S BE HUMAN

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NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y.

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☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Please bill me

(Please add sales tax where necessary.)

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... ZONE ..... STATE .....

February 24, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Fleischman:

We have received our copies of the July, 1959 Progressive reprints, "McCarthyism Under the Magnolias." Before we plan distribution, we would like to know whether or not you plan to make distribution to the Mass Media Committee and to the Southern agency people.

The New South issue containing the flyer on your book should go out next week. Thereafter, we will, at the end of each week, send you an accounting of the returns.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

February 1960

SOUTH AFRICAN TRAGEDY

One of the world's worst coal-mine disasters occured in January at Coalbrook, South Africa, when a cave-in trapped 434 African and six white miners. Although racial segregation is virtually a way of life in South Africa, the rescue teams, as the United Mine Workers Journal points out, were "made up of the best and bravest men in the South African mining industry without regard to color."

But although Jim Crow disappeared as black and white bodies died together, segregation was still the rule for their souls. Separate white and Negro prayer services were held at the mine pithead.

GOOD-NEWS-AIN'T-NEWS DEP'T.

Remember the front-page headlines over the discrimination dispute at the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last year? The convention's refusal to expel the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for retaining its color bar resulted in angry editorials in the daily press about labor's shortcomings. There was little mention about the AFL-CIO's vote to intensify pressure on recalcitrant lily-white unions. And there were few headlines to report how effective that pressure has been. In January 1960, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's convention voted to end its color-ban and welcome Negro members. The item was carried in a tiny squib on back pages of most of the metropolitan press.

MAD BEAR AT SEA

Mad Bear is all at sea, but only to make a living, reports the Seafarers' Log. A leader of the Iroquois Indians, Mad Bear is a member of the Seafarers International Union. Under the name of Wallace Anderson he has shipped out for the winter. But he'll be back in the spring as leader of the Six Nations which make up the Iroquois Confederation.

Not unlike that other Indian, Mohandas K. Gandhi, Mad Bear organized a civil disobedience movement to prevent Robert Moses and the New York State Power Authority from building a reservoir on the Tuscarora Indian reservation. While legal maneuvers were slowly grinding their way through the courts, the Tuscaroras watched the bulldozers prepare for action, and soon realized that unless they did something desperate, their reservation would be flooded. A call went out to Indians throughout the U. S. and Canada and brave Braves came running. Borrowing a leaf from union history books, Indian men, women and children threw themselves into the path of giant bulldozers -- and when they were arrested and hauled off to jail, other Indians took their places.

Thus far the Tuscaroras have blocked all efforts to take over their land. The Supreme Court has been asked to rule on the sanctity of treaties concluded with the Iroquois back in George Washington's day. The Indians argue that these treaties recognized them as separate nations with land rights which take priority over any state's power to condemn and seize private property for public purposes. New Yorkers know that Robert Moses is a tough guy to tangle with. But he may have met his match in Mad Bear, whose slogan seems to be, "Moses, let go of my people -- or else."

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

A Czechoslovak railway signalman and his wife have been decorated by Czechoslovakia's Communist President for "exemplary cooperation with the frontier guards" by foiling 300 attempted escapes through the Iron Curtain since 1945. Signalman Antonin Piza and his family lived at a remote signal post near Znojmo, close to the Austrian border. When refugees appeared in the neighborhood, the entire family, including the children, would "set a trap" to keep them there until the frontier guards could be contacted and the fugitives seized.

Before our Civil War, when slave-catchers captured luckless runaways, human bloodhounds were despised, even by the Southerners who made use of them. In Communist countries, however, such "heroism" rates medals.

STORY OF A BARBER SHOP

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is a nationwide organization dedicated to winning equal treatment for Negroes in places of public accommodation. CORE has had considerable success with its peaceful pressure on restaurants, swimming pools, theatres and similar establishments which balked at serving Negro patrons.

The barbers in State College, Pa., however, remained unmoved by CORE's usual methods of having a group, with Negroes first in turn, sit down in the shops awaiting service. A petition with 2,000 signatures also found the barbers adamant. It looked as though CORE was stumped. But then someone thought of a new approach. CORE sold haircut tickets, good at any barbershop that would adopt a policy of non-discrimination The sale produced over $1,800, which CORE offered as cash in advance to any shop willing to practice racial democracy. There were no takers. The next step was an ad in nearby metropolitan papers, for a "colorblind" barber. This brought results. Mark Butler came from Philadelphia, set up shop and serviced holders of the non-discriminatory haircut tickets without fanfare. Both Negroes and whites patronized the new shop without incident. Soon Butler and his assistant barbers found themselves overworked and the shop had to expand.

If you want to read more about CORE and its unheralded victories for equality, write for CRACKING THE COLOR LINE, a new booklet available from CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York at $1.00 per copy.

AHEAD OF HIS TIME

When Benjamin Franklin flew a kite and proved that lightning is composed of electricity, he was way ahead of his time. But it was not the only time in his career that this was so. Franklin's last public act was to sign a memorial to Congress, Feb. 12, 1790, asking for the abolition of slavery.

NO CHAMP

When Joe Louis was heavyweight champion of the world, millions were thrilled by his fighting courage and prowess. But WesternNegro leaders see no champion of liberty in the Brown Bomber's current attempts to set up an independent segregated union of Negro bartenders and culinary workers in California.

The regional policy committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing eight Western states, attacked Louis' plan to organize "Negro workers into separate race unions" as an approach which can "only perpetuate the isolation of the Negro worker from the mainstream of job opportunities in our communities." Instead the NAACP called upon AFL-CIO leaders to intensify efforts to organize all industries and crafts, including the many areas where unorganized pockets of Negro workers exist.

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

March 25, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Harold, who is away from the office, asked that we look for the requested George Mitchell article. After several days of digging, we have turned up nothing other than the enclosed Mitchell article in the March 1957 New South. I feel certain that this is not what you want, but for lack of anything better, we send send it.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1.

..PA - Pls handle.
HCF

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 Harry Fleischman, Director

March 9, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I seem to recall vaguely that George Mitchell wrote an article on "The Crazy Quilt of Segregation." I have looked through the files of New South in our library here, but can't find it. Could you possibly dig it up and send it to me post haste. I want to use it for an article I am doing.

Many thanks!

Sincerely yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/ma

March 29, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

The first week's returns are disappointingly small. However, the orders and our check to cover the amount are enclosed.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosures -3

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

Rec'd 3/25/60

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

March 1960

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Bolstering Southern Negro students in their "sitdown" campaign to win equality at lunch counters are the many heartwarming instances of white support for their cause. The Raleigh, N.C. Ministerial Alliance, white students from Duke University, Wake Forest College and the University of North Carolina all came through with moral and financial aid, the Planters Nut Co. union local in Suffolk, Va. opened its hall as headquarters to the demonstrating students. White citizens in Charlotte, N.C. stepped up to the pickets to say "Keep up the good work" and to give donations. Church, union and college groups throughout the nation have demonstrated in support of the lunch-counter protests.

And the conduct of the Negro students has been so irreproachable as to evoke the following editorial comment from the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader:

"Many a Virginian must have felt a tinge of wry regret at the state of things as they are, in reading of Saturday's 'sitdowns' by Negro students in Richmond stores. Here were the colored students, in coats, white shirts, ties, and one of them was reading Goethe and one was taking notes from a biology text. And here, on the sidewalk outside grinning fit to kill, and some of them, God save the mark, were waving the proud and honored flag of the Southern States in the last war fought by gentlemen. Eheu! It gives one pause."

It sure does.

LABOR GOON ?

Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Electrical and Radio Workers (IUE) was handing out leaflets backing the Negro student "sitdown" drive in front of a Washington five-and-ten, when a policeman ordered him to pick up the leaflets dropped by some passers-by. Hartnett refused -- and the police called for a paddy-wagon. Knowing what tough characters union leaders are supposed to be, the gendarmes put Hartnett up against the wall and frisked him. Sure enough, the cop felt something hard in Hartnett's upper left inside jacket pocket. Jumping back, he reached for his holster. "What have you got in that pocket?" he demanded. Al reached slowly into his jacket -- and pulled out his Catholic prayer book.

OBVIOUS

When a person reaches a conclusion without a reason, it is difficult to reason him out of such a conclusion.

THE GRAY FLANNEL COVER

"The things I don't say never get me into trouble." This statement by Calvin Coolidge apparently also holds true for textbooks. After reviewing hundreds of high school

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

textbooks, Dr. Albert Alexander, textbook analyst for the New York City Board of Education, charges that a "gray flannel cover" enfolds American history textbooks. To make books suitable for all markets, the authors omit any historical opinion or their own interpretations. Issues are artificially balanced to please all sides of any controversy and the authors are "critical of neither the past nor the present." A check of four books used in New York City showed that every one of them calls it the "War Between the States" rather than the "Civil War." One textbook neatly stated that Senator Joe McCarthy" was criticized by many and approved by others."

How does this uncritical objectivity affect the students? A seven-year survey of 10,000 high school students by Purdue University reveals a dangerously large minority opposed to equality and civil liberties. The right to circulate petitions would be abolished by 34 per cent of the youths; 37 per cent favor third-degree police methods; 43 per cent either approve of curbs on free speech or are undecided on that issue; and 34 per cent oppose school integratinn. Pro-integration students, reveals Dr. Martin Hamburger, coordinator of the Purdue study, reject curbs on free speech by a 4-to-1 margin, while more than half of those against integration appear to support bans to free speech.

NATURALLY

A Pennsylvania labor leader, reports the Catholic Digest, answered an ad in a hobby magazine offering, without charge, a "miniature Civil War pup tent." All one had to do, said the ad, was to write to an address in Augusta, Ga., giving name, address and occupation. Supplying the required data, the labor leader stated his occupation as "union officer."

Back came the prompt reply: "We regret to inform you that we have only five of the miniature tents left. We have, moreover, noted that you are a union officer. After considering your request, we have decided to reserve the remaining tents for Confederate officers. We feel sure that, considering all the circumstances, you will understand the motives that compel this course of action."

BRAVE NEW WORLD

A drug store in New Orleans last year featured a forty-nine-cent special lunch consisting of a hamburger, a soft drink and a vitamin pill. What, no tranquilizer?

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

When N. Bryllion Fagin retired as English teacher and director of the academic theater at John Hopkins University, he went to LeMoyne College, a small Negro school in Memphis, Tenn., to conduct a seminar in Shakespeare.

How to convey to his eager young students the relationship between script and performance? He asked his students to go to the Memphis public library to borrow a recording of T.S. Eliot's "The Cocktail Party." They could gather at the homes of those that had phonographs, and at least hear the tempo, tone-color, enunciation and pronunciation of great actors.

The students returned. Yes, the library had the record, but it was not available on the "Colored" side of the library. "There are lots of books and records in the library that we can't get," they told the surprised teacher. This, says Fagin in an article in Commonweal, was his first experience of the "meaninglessness of the high-sounding phrase 'separate but equal.' "

When "King Lear" was produced at Memphis State University, a state-supported school, Fagin had the chaplain of LeMoyne ask the MSU chaplain to "intercede with the powers that be" to admit the class to a performance. The answer was "No." Negroes had never been admitted to the campus theater and would not be admitted now.

Since that time, MSU, at court insistence, has admitted eight Negro freshman. It is reassuring to know, as Dr. Fagin points out, "that the mills of justice -- even in the deep South -- do grind, albeit very slowly."

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

April 11, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

The word you want is neither "omnipotent" nor "omnipresent", but "omniverbose." I am grateful for the kind words about the NYT Magazine piece and for your query about reprints.

Naturally, being the modest fellow I am, I maintained a self-conscious silence until our president came up with instructions for us to reprint the article. Thus relieved of the charge of self-advertisement, I can now tell you that we will reprint. Paul Anthony is writing the Times for permission and could, I suppose, find out in short order what the most likely quantities would cost. We'd be delighted, of course, to have AJC and any other interested agencies join in, and I'll ask Paul to send you the dope on prices as soon as he gets it.

Unhappily, I won't be able to make the April 29 meeting of the Mass Media Committee; I have a whole covey of visiting firemen descending on me the latter part of that week. But I'll be with you in spirit.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

P. S. -- We are adding your library to our all-purpose mailing list.

April 12, 1960

JC MF

'/

Please put the following on your "All Purpose" mailing list:

The Library
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

April 5, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Maybe you're not omnipotent, but you sure are omnipresent. Your speech at the White House Conference gets a big play on radio and TV, to say nothing of the press, and then you have an article in the Sunday magazine section of The New York Times. I've always heard about these lazy southerners. When do you find time to sleep?

We like your article, "A Southern View of the South," very much and hope that the Southern Regional Council will reprint it. If it does we shall certainly be interested in getting a quantity for our own use and would also be willing to quiz other CCD agencies in New York as to whether or not they would want quantities also. What say?

The next Mass Media Committee meeting is now scheduled for Friday, April 29, from 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. at the National Council of Jewish Women, 1 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y. Will you be able to make it?

Any developments on the "sit-ins" that I ought to know about? You were going to let me know about this Nichols book to be published by the University of North Carolina. Can you give me the dope on this as soon as possible? (Just got it from Leslie Dunbar.)

All the best!

Cordially yours,

Harry

HF/ma

Harry Fleischman

P.S. Could you please put the library, American Jewish Committee, 165 E. 56th St., New York 22, N.Y. on your mailing list to receive all SRC materials? Many thanks.

April 29, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56 Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Unfortunately, we have no copies of "We Open the Gates..." Until very recently we had quite a supply but, in a campaign to get into circulation worthwhile material which we had stored, we offered to libraries throughout the country a number of pamphlets and other materials. Through this method our supplies have been exhausted. About the only consolation I can offer, is that the materials are in good hands.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/sm

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

April 27, 1960

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We have just about run out of our copies of "We Open The Gates - Labor's Fight For Equality." I seem to recall that you still have some copies. Would it be possible for us to buy back from you whatever copies you still have available? Thanks for anything you can do on this.

All the best!

Cordially yours,

Harry

HF/ma

Harry Fleischman

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

April 13, 1960

HOME ON THE ATOMIC RANGE

The trouble with writing satire these days is that, before you can turn around, it becomes fact. Remember Tom Lehrer's weird Western ballad about the happy atomic range? The verses included such gems as:

"Along the trail you'll find me loping
Where the spaces are wide open in the land of the AEC,
Where the scenery's attractive and the air is radioactive,
The Wild West is where I want to be.
I'll have on my sombrero and of course I'll wear a pair o'
Levis over my lead BVDs." (Copyright 1953 by Tom Lehrer.)

So what happens? The Atomic Energy Commission can't take a joke. This week it reported that forty-seven head of cattle, tended by Kenneth Case, the world's only atomic cowboy, has been grazing for the past two years on the 600-square-mile desert range in Nevada which was the scene of ninety-three atomic explosions since 1951.

According to the AEC, the cattle have sustained no ill effects from atomic fall-out, nor have there been any apparent genetic changes among twenty calves produced by the herd. We appreciate the AEC's attempt to soothe our fears over the danger of atomic fall-out, but we still prefer universal, controlled disarmament.

"THEY'RE JUST PEOPLE"

A great deal of talk about school integration deals with how the white children react to Negroes coming into their classes. The other day, Hy Bookbinder of the AFL-CIO legislative staff showed me an essay by Olivia Palmer, a seventh-grade Junior High student new to the Bret Harte School in Bethesda, Md., which touched on the other side of the coin:

"When I was showed to my homeroom 103, I nearly flipped. Everybody was staring as usual at me. (I really didn't mind.)...What a square class room. Not only that but I just had to be the only Negro girl in 103 besides a little boy with glasses that seem to cover his whole face up...The first week it was kind of hard getting used to seeing a sea of pale faces and one black face. But I learned to act my natural self. After all, whites are no different from coloreds. They have nice ones, silly ones, bad and good ones. They're just people."

PICKETING FOR EQUALITY

Unionists throughout the nation have been picketing five-and-tens in support of the Negro student lunch-counter sit-ins. But picket lines have not always been for equality.

Some years ago, there was a wildcat strike at the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant in Niles, Ohio, because two Negro workers were promoted to the blast furnace. As the

- more -

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local union formed a picket line outside the plant, company spokesmen apologized to the pickets:

"We're sorry. We just took the two top men on the seniority list. We didn't realize they were Negroes. Just give us time to work it out."

When Jim Griffin, district director of the United Steelworkers of America, heard about the wildcat, he immediately called his staff together. Al Zack, then with the Ohio CIO and now AFL-CIO national publicity director, recalls what happened next.

Griffin and his colleagues took up picketing posts just inside the company gates. The local union president, who came over to thank Griffin for helping to protest the upgrading of Negroes, shriveled when Griffin blistered him:

"Go to hell. Our picket line is against YOU. Not one of you is going back into the plant until you agree to live up to the union contract completely - and that includes the anti-discrimination clause."

Needless to say, the bias picket line melted away. The men went back to work and other Negroes were soon promoted as well.

I CARE NOT

A noted poet once wrote: "I care not who writes a nation's laws as long as I may write its songs." He probably never heard the song now being plugged in Communist China. The title is: "Mama Wants Me to Go to the Countryside to Assist in Building Up the Nation's Agricultural Production." Wonder how the lyrics go?

TROUBLEMAKER

Although we don't usually permit advertising in these columns, we are happy to repeat, free of charge, the message that the Nationwide Insurance Company placed in several magazines and newspapers recently. Showing a smug character in a rocking chair, with a tag-line labeling him a "Troublemaker," the ad declared:

"He never speaks up on issues. He never sounds off in the letter column of his local newspaper. He never writes his Congressman. He is quiet as a clam. And in his wish to offend nobody, he offends Democracy. How could Democracy succeed...if all of us, like this one, withheld our opinions, our ideas, our criticisms? Voting on election day is only part of a citizen's duty. Active, day-by-day participation in government, in society, in business associations, is a responsibility for each and every one of us. The silent troublemaker fails to understand this. In his worship of 'law and order,' he never dares to question an oppressive law, never distinguishes 'order' from stagnation. He is the apostle of social decay, not Democracy."

DEEP IN THE HEART OF TEXAS

Two officers of the International Labor Organization, touring the USA to study freedom of association, found a wonderful example at the Ed Friedrich Air Conditioning and Refrigerating plant in San Antonio, Texas. Local 780, the southernmost local of IUE (Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers) is 100 per cent unsegregated and has 100 per cent union membership despite the fact that Texas is a "right-to-work" state where even the union shop is banned. Lunching at the plant's unsegregated cafeteria, the visitors joined workers of Latin-American, Chinese, Negro,Hawaiian, Polish and German descent, all treated alike. There are warm hearts in that cold refrigerating plant.

BIAS OF THE WEEK

In Roanoke, Va., 43 left-handed employees at the Kenrose Manufacturing Company were forced to wear distinctive armbands and were barred from use of the rest and recreation areas. No, management hadn't gone insane. According to Jet, the company merely wanted to point up the absurdity of discrimination.

WORTH REMEMBERING

"If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet depreciate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground." Frederick Douglass, writing in 1884.

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

via air mail

May 2, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

We now have permission from the New York Times, and prices from the printer, on reprinting Harold's article. Our cost will be .05 per copy for the four-page reprint and you can have a few to several thousand at that price if you want.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 Harry Fleischman, Director

May 12, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Send

Enclosed is a purchase order for 500 copies of "A Southerner's View of the South." We plan to distribute it to union educational directors, who frequently have foreign trade union visitors coming here on the exchange program.

Incidentally, I just read your short piece on "The Price of a Cup of Coffee" in The Reporter, and thought it an excellent job.

The next MMCCD meeting is going to be Wednesday, May 25 at Arnie Aaronson's NCRAC office, 55 West 42nd Street, at 11:30 A.M. Will you be able to make it? If you can, I think it would be a good idea for us to meet in the morning prior to this session, to talk about several other items.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd
encl.

P.S. Wasn't it wonderful about Nashville! Which cities next?

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

May 1960

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES...

My old friend, Dorothy Crook, has just been appointed the first woman executive director of the United States Committee for the United Nations. The announcement reminded me of what my then 5-year-old daughter Martha had pulled a number of years ago, when I first moved into my Long Island community. She went around proudly telling all our new neighbors: "My daddy was in jail and he works for a crook." When the story finally got back to me, I gulped a bit, but had to admit it was literally true. I had been arrested on a union picket line; and I was labor editor of the Voice of America, where the chief of our Talks and Features Unit was Dorothy Crook.

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE?

Somebody more astute than I may be able to read some social significance into the following story, but I think it's funny anyway. A lovely American Indian girl who worked as my secretary a few years ago was asked by one of her fellow workers: "Did you ever live on a reservoir?" No untutored squaw she. Back came her reply: "What do you think I am--a drip?"

IT'S LIKE THIS...

Some time ago Joseph Smith was hired as the first Negro teacher in the Jackson, Michigan school system. On his first day at school, he told Marvin Meltzer of Detroit's Community Health Association, that he paced up and down the corridors until the last bell rang. Then he "walked the plank" into his classroom, where his new students were talking and laughing noisily. As he entered, silence fell and Joe's heart sank. Then one boy in the back "whispered" in that loud, ringing tone only a teenager can command: "At last--a man teacher!"

LET GEORGE DO IT?

Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. of North Carolina recently inserted an editorial from the Trailways magazine, entitled "Let George Do It?" into the Congressional Record. The editorial noted that too few Americans bother to turn out and vote. "Nineteen hundred and sixty is an election year--an opportunity for all of us to express our individual opinions on the relative merits of candidates and issues. Let's not let George do it for us," it declared.

P.S. Senator Ervin led the Southern Democrats in the fight against the referee amendment and the bill to insure Negro voting rights.

ALONG FRIENDSHIP ROAD

With kids zipping around our schoolyards on motorized soapbox racers and gadgets galore making our kids blasé before they reach their teens, it's wholesome to remember that games and toys for most of the world's children are not prefabricated plastic models. Nigerian boys and girls string necklaces of shells and painted

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beans. Children learn to handle clay in Chile, not because ceramics are the latest vogue, but because clay is plentiful and cheap and can be made into useful, decorative and salable utensils as well as toys.

Facts, folk tales, music and crafts, recipes (many of them mouth-watering), games and dances of fifteen countries are included in three Hi Neighbor books which tell our children about similarities and differences between themselves and others. The three books, devoted to countries helped by UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, can be had for $3.50 from the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, N.Y.

WHO WILL NOT SEE

Outside a Woolworth store in Minneapolis, a blind man stood for two hours the other day, reports the Minnesota Daily, University of Minnesota student paper, supporting the Southern Negro protests against segregated eating facilities. He wore a sandwich board reading, in front, "Join the human race." And on the back: "None so blind as those who will not see."

MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL

The University of North Carolina Press has just published Southern Tradition and Regional Progress by William H. Nicholls, president of the Southern Economic Association. This interesting, carefully documented volume discusses the role that tradition has played as a barrier to economic progress, not only in our Southland but in underdeveloped countries throughout the world.

It was Jonathan Daniels who recently noted: "The whites have sometimes seemed to carry segregation to the point of insisting upon carrying the Negro as a load." Yet, Mr. Nicholls reminds us, "as a low income region the South is peculiarly ill-equipped to carry this self-imposed load, which has so heavily drained off the region's energies from the constructive channels leading to economic progress."

Calling for the psychological emancipation of the Southern white, Dr. Nicholls warns that the South must stop gazing "with enamored eyes upon its own face, praising its warts and pimples as beauty marks."

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Did you know that the greatest concentration of American Indians a square mile is in New York City? Neither did I--until I read it in Meyer Berger's "Around New York" column in The New York Times. Now Mike is dead, but some of the best of the columns about his love affair with New York City have been collected in Meyer Berger's New York (Random House, $4.95). Most of the 2,000 Indians in New York are Mohawks who live near Brooklyn's downtown waterfront; they build our skyscrapers and are good members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

PAGING SOUTH AFRICA

"Necessity is the plea of every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves."--William Pitt, speech on the India Bill, 1783.

PAGING IKE

A suit by Negroes to integrate the municipal golf course in Mobile, Ala., is now under consideration by U.S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas. The mayor put up a sign at the course to find out whether golfers would want the course closed if integration is ordered. On the first day it was posted, 43 white golfers signed the petition urging that the course remain open.

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD

June 16,1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Unfortunately, I won't be at the next Mass Media Committee meeting; I have to be at the Fisk Institute on that date.

One minor point of followup: Creger of Little Rock has signed with a publisher -- Lyle Stuart. Apparently the offer was a genuine one, with no phony strings attached. Apparently, we may next expect Stuart to ask our collective help in promoting and circulating the book. Worth doing, I think.

As to the Ed Morgan program, we have made some private inquiries of radio people we know. The problem seems completely un-ideological, simply a matter of prime time heavily in demand. There might be some willingness to tape the show for re-broadcast the following day, but this seems unsatisfactory. In any case, I don't see how we or others can help locally with this mainly commercial problem. If I knew how, I would, for I like Morgan's analysis very much

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

TR 2-5851
WSB
WQXI
WYSE

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

June 2, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Morris Novik, Radio-TV consultant for the AFL-CIO, called me today to ask about the possibilities of getting the Edward P. Morgan program, a 7 to 7:15 P.M. EDT news commentary which is sponsored by the AFL-CIO, carried on an Atlanta station. The program, which is presented 5 nights a week, is carried on a paid basis over more than 100 stations, including many in the South.

WGST, Atlanta, carries the 5 minute John Vandercook show (also sponsored by AFL-CIO) at 10 P.M. EDT, but refuses to carry the 15 minute Morgan show because it prefers carrying a mostly music program at that time.

Since Morgan is doing a terrific job on the desegregation problem, and has been plugging HOPE, it would be very valuable to try to arrange for WGST, which is a part of the American Broadcasting Company network, to accept this network show. If that cannot be done, would it be possible to find another good Atlanta station which would carry the Morgan show?

The Morgan program is carried over station WLBA in Gainsville. If either WGST or another Atlanta station can be secured to carry the Morgan program, please let me know so that the financial negotiations can then be undertaken by the AFL-CIO and the station.

Many thanks for anything that you may be able to do on this.

All the best,

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd

Via Air Mail

July 7, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Marion Wright, our former president, now vice-president, has been approched by one Wanda Whitman of the Crown Publishing Company about the possibility of doing a book for them -- or rather working up a book from some of his many speeches on civil rights.

Mr. Wright is going to be in New York next week and, while there, will discuss this possibility further with Miss Whitman.

He is completely green on this matter of book publishing -- as I am -- and is most eager to have some informed counsel. I have taken the liberty of giving him your name as some one who is knowledgeable and can either give him the advice he needs or help him to find it. I hope you don't mind. This may be an important opportunity to get some good stuff in print.

As far as I know, Crown is a reputable and well established publishing house. So far, they have proposed nothing inconsistent with that image. It is a hopeful sign, though one which might make one suspicious -- that they approached Marion Wright rather than vice versa.

In any case, whatever help you can give Mr. Wright I will be grateful for.

Sincerely,

H. C. Fleming

July 28, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Director
National Labor Service
165 East 56 Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

This is just a word of warm thanks for your kindness to Marion Wright when he was in New York earlier this month. While I haven't yet heard how he made out with the publishers, I am sure it was encouraging for him to know that he could turn to you for advice.

I hope you are getting a civilized and restful vacation this summer. Next fall looks as though it will be a dilly for us officious intergroupers.

All best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 Harry Fleischman, Director

July 14, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Marion Wright called me this morning before he met with the people at Crown Publishing. I told him that they are a very reputable publishing house and asked him to let me know what they proposed.

I also mentioned to Mr. Wright that I have some friends both at Harpers and Doubleday, and that if necessary I would be glad to talk to them later on. Mr. Wright called me in the afternoon, but unfortunately I was out and now I understand that he has checked out of the hotel and left for home. If there is any further help I can be to him, of course I shall be glad to cooperate.

All the best,

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd

August 25, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Director
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Against your return from vacation, this is a word of regretful notice that I won't be able to make the September mass media committee meeting. I have a policy meeting here on that date. I do expect to be in New York again, however, a week or so before that; if so, I will call you, as usual.

Our sit-in stuff goes to executives and directors of the variety chains. If Lazarus isn't on the list I'll see that he receives the Westfeldt report -- without credit to you, of course.

Marion Wright seems to be progressing nicely with the publisher. I'm glad to report that, so far at least, he needs no further help.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

National Labor Service

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Harry Fleischman, Director

August 10, 1960

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your note of July 28.

If it were not for Union Summer Schools and similar impedimenta, I would be getting that restful vacation you mention. However, after my week-long Institute in Massachusetts next week, I'll be taking a two week vacation and will try not even to think then, let alone work.

I have set the next meeting of the Mass Media Committee of CCD for Wednesday, September 28, here at the AJC building. Do let me know whether it will be possible for you to make it.

At our last Mass Media Committee meeting, we wondered what you are doing concerning the situation in New Orleans. Would it be possible to get Harry Ashmore to write some articles about the situation there for use primarily in Southern papers? The Catholic Interracial Council promised to try to get some supporting action in regard to the Parochial schools, but it is problematical what can be done.

I assume that you have distributed "Settling a Sit-in" by Wallace Westfeldt to key community leaders and city officials in the South. Have you sent it to the heads of the various variety chains and department store chains? I think it would be useful, for instance, if you were to send it to Fred Lazarus, president of Federated Department Stores at his Cincinnati office. (Don't mention my name).

Marvin Rich of CORE tells me that all the variety chains are planning to desegregate their lunch-counters across the board within two or three weeks. This would probably not include Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina. If such action is taken, CORE will call off the national boycotts of the variety chains, even though there may be a few States where desegregation has not been effected.

As you will note from the enclosed Mass Media Committee minutes, I have taken your name in vain, and mentioned that you would send copies of the SRC report (which was summarized in the August 7 issue of the New York Times) to all CCD agencies.

I have not heard from Marion Wright how he made out with the publishers, but if there is anything more I can do, please ask him to call on me.

With all best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

HF:rg

LE human

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

JULY - AUGUST 1960

HCA

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Arlington Street Unitarian Church in Boston is a historic old New England edifice and sort of a "mother church" for Unitarians. Its most famous minister was William Ellery Channing, ideological founder of modern Unitarianism and close associate of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Last year Jack Mendelsohn assumed the pulpit which had once been Channing's. Shortly after his name appeared on the church's outdoor bulletin board, a woman in the congregation urged him to change his name — and offered to pay any legal expenses this might incur.

Mendelsohn, troubled by the thought that anti-Semitism could appear even in his liberal church, asked his parishioner, "Well, what should I change my name to?"

"Oh," she replied, "anything but Jack! How would it have looked to have a sign saying that the minister of this church was Bill Ellery Channing?"

THE MAGNOLIA JUNGLE

One of the most unusual editors in the country, P.D. East, has just written a fascinating autobiography, THE MAGNOLIA JUNGLE (Simon and Schuster, $3.95.) Editor of The Petal Paper of Petal, Mississippi, East follows a very simple philosophy: "Love your enemies because it makes them so damned mad;" and "Serve God by laughing at the devil." Maybe that's why I'm so fond of him.

When the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision was handed down in 1954, East's conscience forced him to start attacking the South's "magnolia jungle." But he does it with Mark Twain's broad strokes of buffoonery and sharp thrusts of satire. For instance, the lunch counter sit-ins, East maintains, are a "plot to kill Negro college students with stomach trouble." He even has an answer for those who ask if he wants his seven-year-old daughter to marry a Negro. "Hell, no." he roars. "After all, I have nothing against a man just because he is a Negro."

East's book is a laugh-filled saga of how he has become a pariah in his home town, while gaining national stature. But it is much more than laughs. It tells of the growth and development of a warm and sensitive individual whose personal torments have helped him understand others.

P.D. is painfully shy. I've seen him sweat bullets over a speech he was about to make. But speak he does -- because "I can't look the other way when the most important issue of my life hits me smack in the face."

THOUGHT OF THE MONTH

God grant me the serenity to accept things I cannot change, courage to change things I can, and wisdom to know the difference.

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

"SUBVERSIVE" GEOGRAPHY

My home town, Levittown, N.Y., is always getting in the news. Latest fracas was about a best-selling geography text, GEOGRAPHY AND WORLD AFFAIRS, (Rand McNally & Co.), which some lame-duck school board trustees charged was too "one-world-ish." Written by Yale University Prof. Stephen B. Jones and Marion F. Murphy, the book did admit that we all live in one world. In one chapter, it declares:

"Here and there in the world, people of different nations or different origins have learned to live harmoniously together. On the Hawaiian Islands, in the middle of the Pacific, people from many parts of the world have come together. On one of these islands there is a university where sons and daughters of island people are taught. The motto of that university is: 'Above All Nations Is Humanity.' When the people of the world really adopt that motto and act upon it, we shall at last have world peace."

You can see how "subversive" all this is. Fortunately, we now have a new school board majority and 100 copies of the book have been purchased for advanced students.

THE REBEL YELL

The largest high school in Austin, Texas is Travis High, named after a hero of the Alamo. The school song is Dixie, the school cheer is the rebel yell and the football team is known as the Rebels. Travis High is now an integrated school and its star football player is a Negro. It is quite a sight, reports Elsie Carper of the Washington Post and Times Herald, to see this hero carried off the field after a victorious game, on the shoulders of his white fellow students, while the band plays Dixie.

EN GARDE

Did you know that Kentucky's constitution requires public officials to swear that they have not fought any duels with deadly weapons? "How much better it would be," suggests Sam Ezelle, Kentucky AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, "if all elective officers were required to swear that there will be no conflict between their private economic interests and the interests of the people of Kentucky."

FOR THE BIRDS

When an American rocket lands on the moon it will be union-made, for the missile plants are organized by the United Auto Workers and the International Association of Machinists. But -- astronauts to the contrary -- don't expect union men to pilot those rockets to the moon. That's a job for the birds. At least that's what Dr. B.F. Skinner, a Harvard psychologist, says.

During World War II, relates Dr. Skinner, he and a group of colleagues trained pigeons to pilot guided missiles. A lens-and-mirror system threw a target image onto screens in front of pigeons. The pigeons were trained to peck at the target image. When the image moved off center, the pigeon's movements, relayed by a harness system, sent a signal to correct the guidance of the missile.

Training the pigeons took only thirty days, much less time than it takes to train a human bombardier, notes Dr. Skinner, and they only had to be fed hemp seed as rewards for proficiency. They responded well in crucial tests, but military authorities refused to consider the entire concept. The birds never got off the ground in World War II, Dr. Skinner ruefully remarks, but he hopes future officers won't be too bird-brained to use the pigeons.

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD, LNP

via air mail

October 27, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

We've searched high and low, but can't find the fund appeal from the WCC. I could swear I've seen it, but....

Sorry, Hope you can operate without another original.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming

Executive Director

HCF/mf

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

OCT 17 1960
RECEIVED

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

OCTOBER 1960

"ILLEGITIMATE" CHILDREN

A year ago, North Carolina legislators introduced a bill to sterilize unwed mothers who have had two or more children out of wedlock. But Harry Golden's biting satire blasted the bill to oblivion. Pointing out that Alexander Hamilton, Leonardo da Vinci and Nancy Hanks (Lincoln's mother) were all "illegitimate," Golden scored the bill's authors for trying to outdo Pharoah of Egypt and Herod of Judea. After all, he noted, those two only demanded the death of the first born male child.

Louisiana apparently had no Harry Golden to keep it from going berserk. In addition to 30 new segregationist bills, the legislature adopted a measure barring Federal and state aid to dependent children born out of wedlock. To make sure the law would cut deep, it was made retroactive.

As a result, over 20,000 Negro children and more than 2,000 white youngsters face starvation. The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has threatened to withdraw some $22,000,000 in Federal aid to Louisiana's dependent children unless this barbarous law is repealed. The state's Welfare Commissioner, aghast at the storm of protest over the law, had pledged that 50 per cent of the children will be back on the relief rolls by November 15; but no mention was made of what these children are to do until then -- or of how the other 50 per cent will live.

Has your union joined in the Urban League's drive to keep these youngsters alive, pending a return to sanity on the part of Louisiana's lawmakers? Send food and money to OPERATION: FEED THE BABIES, 2108 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

BY ANY OTHER NAME

When Shakespeare opined that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," he wasn't thinking of Congressional bills. What would happen, suggests Ed Koterba in the N.Y. World Telegram and Sun, if Sen. George Aiken (R. Vt.) and Sen. Philip Hart (D. Mich.) co-sponsored legislation on coronary research? Alas, it might come out the Aiken-Hart Bill.

Can't you just see a civil rights bill introduced by Rep. Noah Mason (R. Ill.) and Rep. Henry Dixon (R. Utah)?

How about a bill regulating the nation's telegraph system? Who could sponsor it but an Oregon Senator named Wayne Morse and an Iowa Congressman named Merwin Coad?

And, of course, if the cold war gets hot, Koterba muses, we could have a bill to draft 15-year-olds into the Navy, sponsored by Rep. Arthur Younger (R. Cal.) and Rep. John Saylor (R. Pa.)

IF THE SHOE FITS...

Silence is not always golden; sometimes it is just plain yellow.

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

STAMPS

A vacationer, reports the Postal Service News, approached the stamp window at the Petersburg, Va. post office and said, "I want a stamp."

"What denomination?" asked the clerk.

"Methodist," responded the patron.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

A fast-growing family celebrates its 15th anniversary on October 24, United Nations Day. Since 1945, when 51 countries signed the UN charter, the family of nations has almost doubled in size.

The UN's peacemaking efforts have fended off four major wars in the world. Remember the issues in Indonesia? Greece? Israel? Kashmir? If the names seem remote and the conflicts hard to recall, thank the UN. Any one of these incidents might have gone down in history as the spark of World War III, had the UN not been on the job. And now the world organization is bending every effort to add the turbulent Congo to its list of former trouble-spots.

While meeting war crises, the UN also carries out remarkable humanitarian programs--for refugees, for the world's children, for better health, food and living conditions everywhere. No wonder labor is happy to work with the peoples of the world toward a goal everyone shares -- to wipe out poverty, prejudice, ignorance and injustice, the roots of war. On October 24, speak up for the most important family on earth, the United Nations. A strong UN means peace and freedom for us.

FAME

When Nobel Peace Prize winner, Philip Noel-Baker, received a copy of the new Washington Records album, FDR Speaks, he was reminded of the time he asked a young American schoolboy who was the most famous American president.

The boy's answer was prompt -- "Franklin Eleanor Roosevelt."

WISH I'D THOUGHT OF IT

A couple of my friends were discussing their tobacco addiction. Said one: "Smoking is an awful habit, but I can't break it." To which Greg Bardacke, director of the American Trade Union Council for Labor Israel, replied: "Well, I can, but I refuse to be a slave to my own will-power."

OPENING THE GATES

* The National Association of Letter Carriers at its Cincinnati convention ordered officers to start gradual merger of separate Negro and white locals in the South.

* In a hotly-contested election, Shopmen's Local 455 of the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers of New York, for the first time in its history elected a Negro, Sam Cromwell, as president.

* The Texas AFL-CIO joined the North Carolina state body in backing the Negro student sit-ins, and voted to expand its program for closer relations between labor and two million Texas Negro and Latin-American citizens.

* The Greater Washington, D.C. Central Labor Council called upon Glen Echo Amusement Park and the Hiser Theater of Bethesda, Md., to abandon their segregation practices.

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD, LNP

December 7, 1960

Mr. Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Fleischman:

As you may know, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is the group in the South that is presently working to coordinate activities and interpret the student movement to groups outside of the South. The Committee is composed of student representatives from the Southern states and a delegate from the National Student Association and the National Student Christian Federation. The Committee met during Thanksgiving weekend and discussed the present status of the movement and also the future plans and work of the Committee. In this discussion the group decided that there should be some activities on February 1 to commemorate the first anniversary of the student sit-in movement. It was recommended that several of us investigate the possibilities of arranging a half-hour television program on a national network in which the students could speak to the nation on their feelings and ideas after one year of activities.

Last week I discussed this suggestion with Harold Fleming. He indicated that the cost of buying thirty minutes of television time for this purpose would be almost impossible for the Committee. He then suggested that I write to you for your advice on this idea and also on the possibilities of obtaining free time or time from one of the well-known public service programs.

I would certainly appreciate hearing from you regarding your reactions to the idea in general and on specific steps to be taken at this point. Thank you very much for any help that you can give us.

Sincerely,

Constance Curry
Director, Southern Student
Human Relations Project, NSA

41 Exchange Pl. SE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

CC:cl

cc: Harold Fleming

December 9, 1960

Miss Constance Curry
Director, Southern Student
Human Relations Project, NSA
3457 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Miss Curry:

Thanks for your letter of December 7 concerning the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and its hope to have a TV show around February 1 to commemorate the first anniversary of the student sit-in movement.

I have asked our TV consultant at the American Jewish Committee, Mr. Milton Krents, to explore the possibilities of a program with the various networks and key discussion programs such as: Face the Nation, Open End, Meet the Press, or some similar show. Should we get any nibble on these, I will let you know immediately.

With all best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd

Fleming

January 23, 1961

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Thanks for all your good work in getting Law Enforcement and Racial Violence known and used. I am sending you separately the ten copies you plan to send to the AFSCME people. These, of course, are complimentary. For general orders, we are selling the booklet at .25 per single copy and..20 each in quantity.

I see no prospect of making the next Mass Media meeting; though I will be in New York January 31 and February 1. You might tell whoever was interested that the law enforcement booklet has had extensive press treatment in Chattanooga, including front page play as one of the two major racial stories of the year locally. It has also been studied and discussed in police, school and other official circles in Chattanooga.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 Harry Fleischman, Director

January 12, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am enclosing this copy of a letter from Lillian Cohen about your booklet, Law Enforcement and Racial Violence.

Would you please send me about 10 copies so that I can get them to several people in the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, which has 100 police locals. Could you let me know what the rates are? Thanks.

Incidentally, John Gunther, who was formerly Director of Americans for Democratic Action, is legal counsel of the United States Conference of Mayors.

One of the people at the mass media meeting raised the question of whether or not you have had any distribution of the report in Chattanooga. It was felt that the police force there could well use the report in connection with their desegregation problems.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd
encl.

Telephone MUrray Hill 8-7530

Educating for Brotherhood

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

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Sterling W. Brown
TREASURER
Herbert J. Osborne
SECRETARY
Oscar M. Lazrus

January 6, 1961

Mr. Harry Fleischman
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56 Street
New York, New York

Dear Harry,

As I told you at the meeting yesterday, we ordered copies of the Southern Regional Council booklet, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND RACIAL VIOLENCE, for our offices. These are going out from national headquarters with an invitation for our officers to order additional copies directly from SRC.

Lou Radelet of our staff has national responsibility for all our work in Police-Community relations. He has already referred the pamphlet to Michigan State University and they are ordering a supply directly from SRC.

Dr. Radelet will refer the pamphlet to IACP headquarters in Washington, publishers of "The Chief." He will also refer the publication to LAW AND ORDER.

Mention of the publication will be made in our March, 1961 National Newsletter in Police-Community Relations.

We are planning to distribute the pamphlet to all who attend the National Police-Community Relations Institute at Michigan State, May 21-26, 1961.

Dr. Radelet also tells me that the publication will be cited in other Police-Community Relations Institutes of which there are to be from 15 to 20 in various parts of the country this spring and summer.

We are delighted to help in getting the widest possible circulation for this important publication.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Cohen
Director of Publications

LC/af
cc: Louis A. Radelet

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

LWD - Several items of interest. H.

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000
JANUARY 1961

Return to me for filing

MISSISSIPPI UNIONISTS HIT STATE'S SUBSIDY TO BIAS

Four Jackson, Miss. citizens--C.E. Shaffer, local official of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Lonnie B. Daniel, Communications Workers of America director for Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana; attorney William Higgs; and Negro grocer Robert T. Smith--have filed suit in Federal Court this month for an injunction barring payments of public funds by the State Sovereignty Commission to the White Citizens Councils.

The State Sovereignty Commission is the official agency created by Mississippi' state government to promote segregation. The Commission is charged with making payments to the White Citizens Councils of $20,000, and other monthly payments of $5,000, during 1960, "for the purpose of advertising segregation."

These payments, the plaintiffs claim, violate the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution because "tax money exacted from them by the state of Mississippi" is being used "for the purpose of subverting and opposing the law of the land."

A SINGING ARMY

If a "singing army is a winning army," as Napoleon once said, the fast-rising stream of folk singers and guitar strummers among American youth augurs well for the future. Taking our places in the ranks, my daughter and I have been taking guitar lessons these past few months--but while union balladeer Joe Glazer may eventually face real competition from my daughter, he has nothing to fear from me. Somehow, while Martha's fingers pluck smoothly and gracefully at the guitar strings, I seem to have five thumbs on each hand.

I don't think it's solely because of my new hobby that I found Alan Lomax' wonderful new book, The Folk Songs of North America (Doubleday, $7.50) such delightful reading. This remarkable collection includes as a bonus many fascinating notes on the folk and work songs that have spiced America's melting pot with the rich musical heritage of our many racial, national and religious strains.

"LABOR OF LOVE"--FOR HATE

A segregationist drive, "Monitor South," is now under way, aimed at TV and radio sponsors. Ned Touchstone, executive director of Monitor South, and owner of Bossier City Printing Co. in a suburb of Shreveport, La., told Broadcasting magazine that his organization plans to tape radio and TV network programs, study them for "deliberate distortion" and publicize the results to 2,700 "patriotic and civic" groups in the South which have "requested" them. Most persons acting as monitors, said Touchstone, are people of "means," well able to pay the costs of making tapes, which they do as a "labor of love."

Some of the material on last season's Garry Moore show, Touchstone charged,

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

was "sociologically offensive" to Southern viewers. While disclaiming responsibility, he noted that "merchants in this part of the South took Kellogg's (cereals) off their shelves. Kellogg's said: 'We have no control over the program.' We said: 'You do. You paid for it. And we have control over our children.'" The result: Kellogg's and Pittsburgh Plate Glass, co-sponsors of the Moore show, failed to renew and, according to Touchstone, "The show is not offensive now. Everybody's happy."

Monitor South, declares Touchstone, is not interested in segregation or desegregation, but only "in preserving property values--keeping things in perspective." Property rights above human rights is evidently Touchstone's touchstone.

THE EYE OF A NEEDLE

Larimer Mellon, heir to the famous steel fortune, was 37 when he first heard of the medical missionary, Dr. Albert Schweitzer. Leaving his old life behind, Mellon returned to college.

He received his medical degree a t the age of 44 and with his wife, Gwen, set out for poverty-whipped and disease-ravaged Haiti. Pouring their wealth and energy into their new work, they created the Albert Schweitzer Hospital, which now treats over 1,000 patients a week and dispenses tons of medicine, clothing and blankets. The staff teaches Haitians to read and write as well as to observe basic health and sanitary rules.

St. Matthew said: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." But I don't think Larimer Mellon should have too much difficulty.

TOUCHÉ

The Ohio AFL-CIO News and Views reminds us of a squelch absolute delivered by Robert M. Hutchins, when he was president of the University of Chicago, in response to a sarcastic critic. "Is Communism still being taught at the University?" asked this character. "Yes," replied Hutchins, "and cancer at the Medical School, too!"

ALONG FREEDOM ROAD

* Actors Equity Association is launching a nationwide drive to wipe out theatre segregation on stage and in the audience. A joint committee of union actors and theater owners will meet to work out plans.

* Nine Negro bus drivers have been hired in Jacksonville, Fla. The drivers, according to Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Southeastern director, will not be restricted to Negro neighborhoods.

* Illinois lawmakers passed a bill making it illegal for crematoriums to discriminate. Revealed State Rep. Paul Simon: "The legislators would not pass any laws to say all people were created equal, but they did get one through that says 'all people must be cremated equal!'"

* St. Petersburg, Fla. quietly joined 130 other Southern cities whose department, x x variety and drug stores opened their lunch counters to Negro patrons. Store managers agreed to desegregate after discussions with a biracial committee appointed by Mayor Edward F. Brantley. The city-owned public beach and swimming pool on Tampa Bay have also been desegregated without fanfare.

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD, LNP

February 8, 1961

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Sorry to miss a chance at least to talk with you by telephone when I was so briefly in New York last week. I will be back soon, but don't yet know exactly when. This is a time in the affairs of men when I would especially like to meet with the MMCommittee. There is almost no chance that I can do so on the 15th, though if any last-minute chance develops, I'll call you. Otherwise, I'll just have to keep trying.

We are most interested in the "Monitor South" business. You are no doubt as skeptical as we are about the claimed effectiveness of this outfit -- they're probably as bad as most intergroup relations agencies. Can you shed any light on the outreach and effects they are getting? If it's considerable, SRC and the other agencies operating down here might be able to set up some sort of counter-activity.

As you probably know, several important publications are poking into the Prince Edward County situation -- the Saturday Evening Post being the latest I've dealt with (by phone).

We've received a $500 contribution from IUD, which makes us feel better about Labor.

As ever,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Memo

FROM THE DESK OF **JOHN CONSTABLE**

1/27/61

I think the first step is to find out more about the organization and just how effective it may be as Paul has mentioned.

It is extremely doubtful that they are as effective as they ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ say they are.

Of course, ~~xx~~ t.v. people have a tendency to back down at the slighest pressure in regard to advertiser. A good example is the fact that Rod Serling's play on lynching in theSouth ~~xxxx~~ came out, and then only after great difficulty, with a New England background.

If they are at all effective, counter pressure, as PA indicates, should be activated.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

1/27/61

TA's suggestions are good. This is a potentially important issue, & as a first thing we might - perhaps through the HHC - take steps to find out how effective Voice of South is now or may likely become. & All the psychologists & public opinion students tell us that viewing & reading the national mass media is a basic factor in changing ~~change~~ attitudes in the South, an effective censorship would have long run as well as tactical importance

(To be routed in order numbered)

Date 1/26/61

PLEASE CHECK, DATE AND FORWARD

5 HCF

1 PA ✓ — See attached

MA

2 LWD ✓

5 MM ✓ Anything we

EW should or can

SM do on this?

3 PR ✓

4 JC ✓

LEC

MET

BC

RHA

PP

WF

7 ~~6~~ MF

FILE

H.

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1961

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1961

January 25, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Your report on the Federal Executives and Civil Rights is terrific. We are going over it to see if there is anything we can add. Frankly I doubt it.

How is it you always manage to be in New York when I am out of town and vice versa? You are coming into the city January 31 and February 1, at which times I will be in Pittsburgh and Washington. Please let me know when you next plan a visit, so that I can try to tie in a forthcoming Mass Media meeting with it.

As I may have told you, NBC took a lot more film footage than they were able to use for their program on the Sit-In. Milton Krents spoke to Irving Gitlin about our suggestion that the footage on Fayette and Haywood counties be used for a separate program dealing with the economic boycott and violation of voting rights in that area. Gitlin told Krents that the footage is being turned over to Chet Huntley for possible use in one of his programs.

Did you see the August 1960 issue of Coronet? It had an interesting article by Lucy Daniels on Black-Out in Prince Edward County. We are currently attempting to find another magazine to do follow-up article which would bring the story up to date with the response of persons in the north to the appeals for help, as well as a report on the legal situation.

All the best,

Fraternally yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 Harry Fleischman, Director

January 16, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Enclosed is a thermofax of an article, "Monitor South," which appeared in the January 2 issue of Broadcasting. We plan to take up the problem of how we can deal with this kind of an outfit at our next Mass Media Committee meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, February 15. Do let me know if it will be possible for you to attend.

All the best,

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd
encl.

1. Ben Muse should:
   a. write Mr. Touchstone (on his business stationery) requesting his "findings" as they are made available

   b. ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~make discreet inquiries as he talks to businessmen to determine if they know of Monitor South.

2. SRC or the Mass Media Committee should attempt to find out more about the organizatio they may or may not be as effective as this article would imply

3. If they are effective SRC and the MMC should publicize their efforts in the right places and organize counter reactions to sponsors ~~xxxxxxxx~~ networks and programs

4. Wonder if by chance this influenced the Huntley comments on U. of Ga.?

PA

I have written La.
contacts for info, evaluation

OR

Monitor South—'a labor of love' to be reckoned with

"We're tired of seeing network programs that portray all white southerners as ignorant, degenerate and villainous and all Negroes as straight out of Oxford," the head of a carefully-formed, three-year-old organization, "Monitor South," explained last week in describing how his organization plans to encourage economic sanctions against the sponsors of network programs distasteful to southerners.

Ned Touchstone, executive director of Monitor South and owner of Bossier City Printing Co., Bossier City, La., a Shreveport suburb, said the organization plans to make tapes of radio and tv network programs, study them for evidence of "deliberate distortion" and make the results known to some 2,700 patriotic and civic groups which have requested them throughout the 13 southern states.

Mr. Touchstone quickly cited an instance. On last season's Garry Moore show, he said, some of the material was "sociologically offensive" to southern viewers. Although Monitor South had not become active and had no part in it, he said, "merchants in this part of the South took Kellogg's (cereal products) off their shelves. Kellogg's said: 'We have no control over the program.' We said: 'You do. You paid for it. And we have control over our children.'"

A Kellogg's representative hurried to Shreveport to patch things up, he said, and had difficulty finding a restaurant which would serve him his product. The result: Kellogg's and Pittsburgh Plate Glass, co-sponsors of the Moore show, failed to renew. Another result: "The show is not offensive now. Everybody's happy."

Head Beaters ▪ Mr. Touchstone also was quick to deny that Monitor South's function is to boycott advertisers. Its object, he said, is to improve relations between the networks and the southern states. Millions of dollars in advertising budgets are being used, "with or without the consent of the sponsors of major network shows," to promote slanted, leftist views instead of for legitimate advertising. "They take an advertising budget and beat us over the head with it," he said.

As an example, he cited the NBC-TV program, *White Paper*, which ran on the network Dec. 20. It pictured the people of the South as "backward," he said. WDSU-TV New Orleans, which previewed the program by closed circuit, refused to carry it on grounds it was "non-objective" and amounted to a "school for crime," Mr. Touchstone said.

NBC-TV sources confirmed the report that WDSU-TV New Orleans did not carry the Dec. 20th *White Paper*, but said they seriously doubted it was for the reasons ascribed by Mr. Touchstone. They said four other southern stations also did not carry the program, but did not indicate the reasons: WALA-TV Mobile, WAPI-TV Birmingham, KTBS-TV Shreveport and WMCT (TV) Memphis.

Most southern stations do likewise with such programs when they have a chance to view them first, Mr. Touchstone said. One of Monitor South's functions is to secure a tape of a controversial program in an area where it is carried on a station so a report on it may be made available in an area where the local station rejects it in advance. Thus, its sanctions can be applied on a southwide basis, even though the program and its commercials may not be carried in all southern cities.

Monitor South, he said, is not interested in integration or segregation of the races, but in "preserving property values—keeping things in perspective." Asked for an explanation of this, Mr. Touchstone said the businessmen who make up membership are "patriotic people who believe in the U. S. as it was founded; who don't want to see the communications media used for brainwashing or to perpetuate false images." Monitor South, which operates from contributions by businessmen, will not knowingly accept a contribution from a competitor of one of the sponsors the organization directs its sanctions against, he said.

Men of Means ▪ Monitor South, Mr. Touchstone said, was formed in 1957, but has waited until this time before becoming active because it wanted to move from a position of economic strength across the entire South. Many of the businessmen contributors perform tape monitoring, he said. Monitor South pays for the tapes when necessary, but most persons acting as monitors are people of "means," well able to pay the costs. And, he said, it's a "labor of love."

The organization, he said, isn't interested in simple differences in opinions or in liberal viewpoints that a person might have learned in college. "We may have a lot of things on tape we don't like," he said, but Monitor South waits until it has established a "deliberate pattern of distortion" before moving.

"Our interests are in dedicated leftists," those who "consistently smear the institutions of this country," he said. Besides its businessmen members, Monitor South also boasts a number of people in "high places," Mr. Touchstone said. He indicated these are members of Congress and other public officials who joined Monitor South "clandestinely" after being subjected to "insulting interviews" which "burned them up." But such interviews did not occur on network news panel shows, he said. These elected officials belong secretly because in their position they must keep "good press" and good radio and tv" relations, Mr. Touchstone said.

Broadcast station people have not been invited to join Monitor South because it might get them into trouble at the FCC, which is subjected to political pressure, he said. But he said "a number of television people have said privately that they appreciate what we're doing."

Here are some of Monitor South's future projects:

▪ It plans to disclose soon a list of several "highly placed" individuals, all of whom served in the "Lincoln Brigade" in the Spanish Civil War of the 1930's. Some of these are employed by southern broadcast stations and are being "watched closely," Mr. Touchstone said.

▪ Monitor South is asking the Texas Co. to "clean up" one of its television shows. (Texaco sponsors the Huntley-Brinkley news show on NBC-TV five nights a week at 6:45-7 p.m. Agency is Cunningham & Walsh.)

▪ Monitor South is considering ways it can move against "one, if not two" national general circulation magazines which the organization feels have distorted southern positions and people.

Mr. Touchstone declined to comment on whether Monitor South feels a specific network is more offensive to its viewpoint than others. He also refused to comment on the number of members in the group, but said membership is widespread enough to monitor network-affiliated tv stations in all southern cities.

He said he wants to stress that his organization is "very conservative" and will use all caution to keep "innocent parties" from being hurt.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

March 7, 1961

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Fleischman:

Harold is away from the office for some time. Therefore, I am enclosing a copy of our updated list of interagency groups in the South. We no longer maintain a mimeographed list since the demand for this information does not warrant the frequent corrections that would be required.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1.

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

February 28, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

The last list of "Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South" which I received from you was dated September 11, 1959. Have you gotten out any more up-to-date list? I would like to correct my files.

All the best,

Cordially,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1961

Answered in person

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

March 16, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I was supposed to get in touch with you after your meeting with Harris Worford in Washington concerning whether or not it would be wise to have one of the Washington reporters ask Kennedy at a press conference as to whether he will be bound by the "personally obnoxious" gimmick of the Southern senators.

You were also going to let me know what the situation was on the problem of a short term loan for the New Orleans schools and whether or not I should get in touch with any banks concerning this. As you will recall, we mentioned the ILGWU, the Amalgamated bank and the United Mine Workers Bank as possibilities.

I don't recall whether or not I sent you a copy of the enclosed letter to Alex Miller. He told me that he would get in touch with Tisch to try to get prompt action.

I hope you can come to our April 12 mass media meeting. This time it will be at our palatial quarters and you will be served a good lunch. Also Dave and Ed would like to see you again.

All the best,

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd

MEMO March 13, 1961

TO: WF

FROM: MF

Fill,

I goofed! This order should have been sent in January. Please send post haste, ten (10) copies of Law Enforcement and Racial Violence to Mr. Harry Fleischman, National Labor Service. (Label attahhed.)

thanx

mf

MF - Please send

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

March 6, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The enclosed letter was sent to you on January 12 by Harry Fleischman, asking for ten copies of your booklet, Law Enforcement and Racial Violence. We never did receive them, and wonder if you can forward them to us now.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Dalin

Ruth Dalin
Secretary

encl.

COPY

January 12, 1961

Mr. Harold Fleming
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am enclosing this copy of a letter from Lillian Cohen about your booklet, Law Enforcement and Racial Violence.

Would you please send us about 10 copies so that I can get them to several people in the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, which has 100 police locals. Could you let me know what the rates are? Thanks.

Incidentally, John Gunther, who was formerly Director of Americans for Democratic Action, is legal counsel of the United States Conference of Mayors.

One of the people at the mass media meeting raised the question of whether or not you have had any distribution of the report in Chattanooga. It was felt that the police force there could well use the report in connection with their desegregation problems.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd
encl.

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000
MARCH 1961

CHALLENGE TO SUBURBIA

When David and Lois Jones moved to Kildare Street in Skokie, Illinois, rocks were thrown, shattering their front picture window. An old story: The Jones family, though cultured professionals, were guilty of being Negro.

But the story didn't end there, reports Work, paper of the Catholic Council on Working Life. The village manager and trustees of Skokie offered full protection to the newcomers. Father Arthur Sauer of St. Peter's Catholic Church took the lead in telling his parishioners, "We will not be another Deerfield, or another Little Rock." And Rabbi Sidney J. Jacobs, of one of the largest Jewish congregations in Skokie, put it this way:

"Skokie applied this year for the All-American City Award. I want to see Skokie merit the award -- not the all-white city award, not the all-segregated community award, but the All-American Award."

The Jones family is remaining in Skokie.

SAN FRANCISCO

Two 7-year-old boys, Frankie Presto and Donald Wong, are good San Francisco buddies. Frankie taught Donald to speak Italian, while Donald has made a Chinese linguist out of Frankie. The other day, says Herb Caen in the San Francisco Chronicle, the two were jabbering away in Chinese when a curious tourist lady tapped Frankie and asked: "Tell me, son, are you Chinese or white?" Quick as a flash, Donald hopped in with: "Neither, lady. He's San Franciscan."

CHAIN OF ERROR

Back during World War II, a remarkable Scot Catholic, Malcolm Hay, appalled by reports of Hitler's wholesale massacre of Jews, turned his attention to Jewish history. He taught himself Hebrew and, after the Nazi debacle, visited Palestine. There he wrote The Foot of Pride, recently republished as Europe and the Jews (Beacon Paperback, $1.95.) Hay's painstaking research went to the original sources, to the roots of anti-Semitism which for 1900 years has poisoned relationships between Christians and Jews. Thomas Sugrue notes in his introduction that this book by a Christian "admits, exposes, examines, analyzes and condemns the 'chain of error' in Christian theology called anti-Semitism."

The German crime of genocide, the murder of a people, Hay tells us, "has its logical roots in the medieval theory that the Jews were outcasts, condemned by God to a life of perpetual servitude." But the Germans were not alone in their responsibility, the author insists. He points to the official of Britain's Foreign Office, who withheld news of Hitler's liquidation of Jews because it would be inconvenient "if the Germans offered to dump a million Jews on us," and to men in the U.S. State Department who

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

"procrastinated when concrete rescue schemes were placed before them, and even suppressed information about atrocities in order to prevent an outraged public opinion from forcing their hands."

Europe and the Jews is not only a gripping indictment of dishonesty in high places, but also a clarion call to compassion and man's greater understanding of man.

TRUE HAPPINESS

What constitutes true happiness in the land of the Soviets? There is a knock on your door at 3 o'clock in the morning and a voice says, "Ivan Ivanovich, this is the Secret Police. Come with us." True happiness, says Ohio's AFL-CIO News, is when you are able to answer, "Ivan Ivanovich lives on the next floor."

UP THE LADDER

When Henry C. Fleisher worked for the AFL-CIO, we used to get each other's mail, phone calls and problems. In addition to our names being similar, we both have grey hair and wear horn-rimmed glasses. But now Henry has had new complications.

At a reception for Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg, according to the Washington Post, Angier Biddle Duke, the new Protocol Chief whose job it is to put the right people in the right place, rushed up to a distinguished looking man and gushed, "Hello Mr. Secretary. I've long been an admirer of yours." Who was the startled recipient of this greeting? Henry C. Fleisher.

Writes Henry: "You can tell how much improvement we have made in the Kennedy Administration. In the old days, I used to be mistaken for Harry Fleischman. Now I have been promoted, more or less, to the point where I am mistaken for Cabinet officers."

SIGN OF THE TIMES

Noted sociologist Clarence Senior swears he saw this sign outside a dance hall in Nashville, Tenn.: GOOD CLEAN DECENT DANCING EVERY NIGHT IN THE WEEK EXCEPT SUNDAY.

REWARDS OF RESEARCH

How did saluting begin? The question was posed by young Michael Harris to his columnist father, Sydney Harris, who stammered a bit but had to admit his ignorance. Trying to track down the answer, Harris drew a blank in two encyclopedias, then tried the reference library. Still, no dice. Finally, after several days of masterful detective work, he came upon a work by Geoffrey Romaine Calender, quoting "British Naval Records'

"After the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, a naval tournament was arranged for the victorious British seamen. Queen Elizabeth consented to come down from London and award the prizes. The officer in charge proved himself one of the most tactful men in history. He issued orders that 'on account of the dazzling loveliness of Her Majesty, all seamen, upon receiving their prizes, should shield their eyes with their right hand.' Thus was born the naval and military salute."

The reward for this dazzling research? Michael was no longer interested. Now, having become a Space Cadet, he wanted to know how oxygen masks work.

ALONG FREEDOM ROAD

* The AFL-CIO executive council has set in motion a program to speed the investment of more than a billion dollars of union pension and welfare funds in Government-guaranteed mortgages. Only two conditions were laid down by AFL-CIO prexy George Meany: 1) Homes and apartments must be available on a non-segregated basis; and 2) They must be built with union labor.

* Mobile, Alabama's municipal golf course has been ordered desegregated by Federal Judge Daniel H. Thomas. As a result, there have been rumors that the City Commission might close down the course. Many white golfers have petitioned the Commission to keep the course open, even at the risk of enforced integration. Schools are one thing but man, when you try to close golf courses, that's dynamite.

* The baked potato is no longer Idaho's main claim to fame. The state legislature has just voted overwhelmingly to adopt an enforceable Fair Employment Practices Law, the 18th state to do so.

LPK, LPKE, ILG, MMCCD, CCD, LNP

LWD

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

APRIL 1961

STRANGERS -- THEN NEIGHBORS

The history of America is summed up in the title of Clarence Senior's brilliant little book, Strangers -- Then Neighbors (Freedom Books, 95¢.) Discussing the waves of migrants who have made America great, from Pilgrims to Puerto Ricans, Senior examines the stereotypes spread against "foreigners" over the years by Ku Kluxers, Know-Nothings, and other so-called "100 per cent Americans." Ironically, notes Senior, xenophobia (anti-foreignism) is a disease that often attacks even those whose ancestors were foreigners.

Sometimes, the author points out, a stereotype can affect the health or even the lives of members of a minority group. On April 22, 1958, The New York Times reported that Puerto Rican sewing-machine operators in a Manhattan factory became hysterical one morning, screaming, fainting, running for the fire escape. The health and fire departments, looking into the reasons for the commotion, discovered that the workshop contained "a very high, deadly concentration of carbon monoxide." But a physician first called to the scene, originally had dismissed the entire matter on the grounds that "Puerto Ricans are a very high-tensioned people."

THE POPULAR WOBBLY

"I'm as mild mannered man as can be
And I've never done them harm that I can see,
Still on me they put a ban and they threw me in the can,
They go wild, simply wild over me."

Years ago, the Industrial Workers of the World (better known as the Wobblies) sang this refrain as they hoboed across the country organizing migrant workers, miners and lumberjacks. They were radicals and non-conformists but never conspiratorial.

The song still applies today. For a dozen years, I've wondered why Attorney General Tom Clark put the IWW on the "subversive" list in 1949, without a hearing. (They're still on the list.) Last month, Clark, now a U.S. Supreme Court Justice, confessed his misgivings about that list. "Perhaps we should, as I look at it now, have given the parties an opportunity to be heard before we issued it," Justice Clark told 400 Columbia University law students.

MY NOMINATION

Speaking in Burlington, Wisc., William Goodman, a personal representative of Mississippi's Gov. Ross Barnett, told businessmen and high school students that racial segregation in his state helps both the Negro and white races to prosper. He failed to mention that it has helped them prosper so much that Mississippi now has the lowest per capita income -- for both whites and Negroes -- of any state in the Union. But then, as one alert observer pointed out, Burlington is the home of the famous Liars Club, which annually selects the greatest tall tale from those collected during the year.

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

STRANGER THAN FICTION

Can you multiply 5132437201 by 452736502785 and get the right answer within seventy seconds - 2323641669144374104785? Neither can I. But a nine-year-old boy, who had previously failed in arithmetic, was able to accomplish this after studying the magical Trachtenberg system of mathematics.

That method is not only speedy but simple and makes lightning calculation almost as easy as reading a story. It looks like sheer wizardry, but its rules are based on sound logic, ably expounded in a new book, The Trachtenberg Speed System of Basic Mathematics. (Doubleday, $4.95.)

As fascinating as the mathematical system itself is the story of how it was developed. Jakow Trachtenberg, a Russian engineer, who fled to Berlin after the Soviet revolution, spoke out courageously against fascism and, when Hitler rose to power, once more had to run for his life, this time to Vienna. After Hitler took over Austria, Trachtenberg was shipped to a concentration camp, where he remained until 1944.

To keep his sanity, Trachtenberg moved into the logical world of numbers. He devised shortcuts for everything from multiplication to algebra, working everything in his head, putting down on scarce bits of paper only the finished theories. Finally, he invented a fool-proof system to make it possible for even a child to add thousands of numbers together without making a mistake.

Shortly before the war ended, he managed to escape to Switzerland, where he established the Mathematical Institute in Zurich. The Trachtenberg system is used in Swiss banks, business firms and in the tax department. Will it become popular here? I don't know, but when my son brought the book into his sixth-grade class, he found that his teacher had already ordered a copy to try out its principles.

WARNING ALL BUREAUCRATS

When Brooks Hays, Assistant Secretary of State, suggested to Secretary of State Dean Rusk that the latter handle a difficult problem personally, Rusk demurred and said a staff member could take care of it. But Hays insisted, and reinforced his views (says Jerry Kluttz in the Washington Post) by reminding Secretary Rusk that the Bible says: "When Jacob leaned on his staff he died."

GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

"Guilt by association" is a dirty phrase, but how else would you describe the plight of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR)? The DAR has a habit of blacklisting social science textbooks because they have a strange "quirk" (that's their phrase) of emphasizing the Bill of Rights, and economics texts that "contain uncomplimentary pictures of slum areas or of long lines of unemployed during 'the Great Depression'."

Apparently, notes Ohio's AFL-CIO News and Views, the DAR would prefer to omit these facts of our past, to lead the children to believe that unemployment never plagued our land and Americans have never gone hungry. That's indoctrination - but it's not education.

Now the Chinese Communists have a similar idea. Comic book authors have been put on notice: "A happy ending for good men and a sad ending for bad men," says Peiping's official Red paper, is "spreading capitalist ideology, distorting facts and violating Communist party policy. This is not only wrong but downright poisonous. This gives readers the mistaken illusion that a beautiful future will dawn on them by just being good. A beautiful future will never come without a bitter fight."

What I want to know is - who dreamed up the idea of indoctrination first - the DAR or Mao?

Long Island
Sunday Press
2nd NEWS
SECTION
APRIL 10, 1960
PAGE 21

LET'S BE HUMAN IS AVAILABLE FROM
NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
165 E. 56TH ST., NEW YORK 22
$1.00 PER COPY

Author Writes Stories of Understanding

By WILLIAM A. RAIDY

Like Aesop, Harry Fleischman, the Wantagh labor writer, likes to tell a story that makes you think. Take a look at this one, for example:

"Chinese restaurants on New York's Lower East Side, near old Jewish neighborhoods, want their customers to know what they're eating. So when the menus list won-ton soup they add "kreplach" in parentthese. But in San Francisco, Chinatown is close to an Italian section. How do the menus read? "won-ton soup (ravioli).

Or this one: "While Washington, D.C. schools were still segregated, Mrs. Page Wilson started sending her six children to a private integrated school. Her 8-year-old daughter, the youngest, now attends the same school as her five brothers.

"The other day a journalist from India visiting Mrs. Wilson asked how her children reacted to going to an integrated school. 'Why don't you ask one?' suggested Mrs. Wilson.

The journalist asked the 8-year-old girl, "How do you feel about Negroes in your class?'

'I hate them.'

Mrs. Wilson gulped inwardly. Then the Indian visitor probed further.

'Why do you hate them?'

'Because they're boys, and I hate boys.'"

Fleischman hates bigotry with a passion and loves the underdog above all. What makes a good fight? Being on the side of right and justice, regardless of the odds.

As director of the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Committee, an organization dedicated to the promotion of understanding among all religious and racial groups, Harry Fleischman thinks one way of relieving tension . . . and realizing the pomposity of discrimination . . . is through a good, well turned story. His anecdotes, telling often of the silliness of misunderstanding, appear in 100 union newspapers throughout the nation, promoting good will among workers of all faiths and colors.

"I guess you might describe me as a semi-skilled intellectual," Fleischman, a soft-spoken man with a constant smile, told us. "Someone at school asked my young daughter what her father did for a living. 'Oh,' she said. 'Daddy gets paid for helping other people get along.'"

Helping people to understand each other might well be a definition of Fleischman's dedication in life. This month Oceana Publications has come out with a collection of the labor writer's "stories of understanding" under the apt title of "Let's Be Human."

"Throw five hundred copies of "Let's Be Human" over Little Rock and a lot of tension might be soothed," one champion of equal rights told us yesterday.

If a few of the White Supremacy fanatics stopped and listened to Fleischman's homespun American democracy stories they might think twice.

Here's a good one for a potential Klu Klux Klan member: "Some Southern white folks tell us that we're all right as long as we know our place," commented a Negro unionist in Virginia before the Supreme Court decisions on segregation in travel. "But they're all mixed up. In a train, they tell us to go to the FRONT. In a bus, to the REAR. On a steamboat, DOWN BELOW. And in the movies, UP IN THE GALLERY. Will the white folks please make up their mind. What is our place."

Songfest at the Fleischman household, finds the head of the family strumming the guitar as Martha, 13, left, Peter, 11, Mrs. Fleischman and her niece Maria Fiene, 6, tune up for a rousing song.

Fleischman, who also serves as chairman of the Workers Defense League, an organization which defends the rights guaranteed by our Constitution, was formerly labor editor of the Voice of America. He has been active in the labor movement in America for three decades.

"Fleischman's what you'd call an old fashioned liberal," a Levittown neighbor told us. "He was national secretary of the American Socialist Party from 1942 to 1950. He resigned his office with the Socialist Party because he believed it wasn't the party's place to run candidates for national office."

Fleischman has been a life long friend of Norman Thomas, the Cold Spring Harbor father of American liberalism. Right now the author is busy working on a biography of the American Socialist leader with the help of Stephen Siteman, Thomas' secretary.

The Fleischmans have two youngsters, 13-year-old Martha, and 11-year-old Peter Norman, named for Norman Thomas.

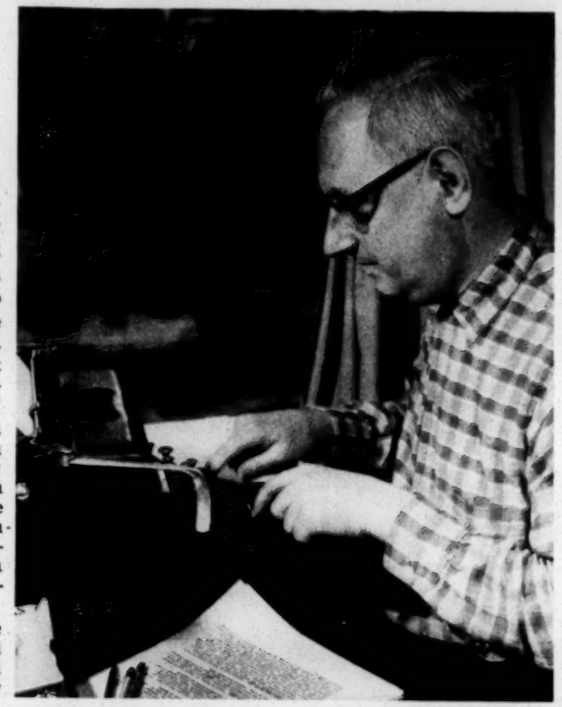
Fleischman recalls with humor the time he took his daughter, Martha, who was 3 at the time, to the Museum of Natural History. Gazing in awe at an immense whale, she exclaimed: "My he's big. He's almost as big as Norman Thomas."

"Don't you ever get tired of fighting for the underdog?" an old friend once asked the labor writer. Fleischman, in his typical cheery, optimistic manner, answered the question with a story a union leader had told him.

"A Korean died," he began, "and started on his way to Heaven, accompanied by an angel. On the way, he asked for a chance to look at Hell, so that he could appreciate Heaven more fully. The angel agreed.

"On their brief visit below, they saw a long table laden with a sumptuous banquet, but the people seated around it were gaunt and emaciated — on the verge of starvation. Looking closely they saw the reason. The chopsticks supplied all the guests were as long as their arms, making it impossible to feed themselves.

"Arriving in Heaven the Korean saw a similar table, and the people well fed, healthy and happy. As in Hell, the people had chopsticks as long as their arms. But in Heaven they were feeding each other."



The author at work in his Wantagh home is a busy man. Harry Fleischman is one of the best-known labor writers today.

May 10, 1961

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your letter of May 8. I look forward to attending meetings of the Mass Media Committee whenever I can. Unfortunately, I cannot this Friday for I shall have to be in Norfolk. Let me know as soon as you can when the June meeting will be. I have to be in New York early in June and, if possible, I shall try to schedule my trip to coincide with the Mass Media Committee meeting.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mf

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

May 8, 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Leslie:

With Harold Fleming's leaving, will it be possible for you to attend the meetings of our Mass Media Committee of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation? We are very anxious to have the Southern Regional Council continue its very active participation in this Committee.

Our next meeting is this Friday, May 12, from 11:30 to 2 P.M. (luncheon meeting) at the National Council of Jewish Women, 1 West 47th Street, New York City.

With all best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

MF

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
MAY 1961
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

I WONDER

Was Abraham Lincoln anticipating the ultra-right-wing John Birch Society when he said: "What kills a skunk is the publicity it gives itself?"

Which reminds me of The Guild Reporter's editorial about the Birchers and their founder, Robert Welch (who called Eisenhower an "agent" of the Communist conspiracy). Before he became an "expert" on Communism, the editorial notes, "Welch served an apprenticeship making candy--with nuts, we assume."

UNFAIR!

Louisiana segregationists are unfair to humorists. When the straight story is so funny, who needs us? Mary Ethel Fox, Vote Registrar of Plaquemines Parish (county) said she disqualified anyone who could not correctly complete a form in which an applicant must list his age in years, months and days. When asked by the Federal Civil Rights Commission in New Orleans to fill out such a form herself, she gave her birth date as Sept. 29, 1923, and said she was 37 years, 8 months and 2 days old on May 5, 1961. Commission chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, noted she was 37 years, 7 months and 6 days old. "You would have disqualified yourself, Dr. Hannah said.

Another registrar, Mrs. Estelle Wilder of Jackson Parish, said she required applicant to interpret passages of the Federal Constitution. Asked whether she herself knew the meaning of "due process," she conceded she did not.

But Mrs. Lennie L. Linton, registrar of Claiborne Parish, really took the cake. Segregationist leaders in the South have been ranting for years about "fifth amendment Communists." What did Mrs. Linton do? She pleaded the Fifth Amendment and refused to testify on her registration practices on the ground of possible self-incrimination.

O Tempore, O Mores, O Fooey.

TOO MUCH FEDERAL CONTROL

I like social security, unemployment insurance, TVA and many other government measures to protect all Americans. But now they've gone too far. The Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29-Labor, Section 785.1 is entitled: Sleeping Time and Certain Other Activities. Now really!

EICHMANN

The Eichmann trial has captured headlines in the world press for many weeks. A number of well-meaning people have asked "Why reopen old wounds?"

Perhaps the best answer I have yet seen was given by Herbert B. Ehrmann in his

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

presidential address to the American Jewish Committee last month. "We investigate thoroughly," said Ehrmann, "the cause of a mechanical failure in an airplane disaster which cost us 60 lives. Shall we not then study exhaustively the cause of human failure which cost six million lives?"

DEERFIELD IN THE NEWS

When Commander Shepard climbed out of his space capsule after his historic flight as our first astronaut, he learned that the school board of Deerfield, Ill. had named its new junior high school the Alan B. Shepard School.

But the all-white Chicago suburb has another less happy distinction in regard to space. Deerfield has been trying to prevent Modern Community Developers from building a fifty-one home project in the suburb because ten of the houses were to be sold to Negroes. Building inspectors found "technical defects" in the first two dwellings built, and the Park Board later condemned the subdivision for a park site.

But bias hasn't won the day. MCD President Morris Milgram went to court with the complaint that the Park Board was "using its power of eminent domain for the sole and exclusive purpose of preventing the sale of homes by the developer to Negroes in violation of the developer's right to equal protection of the law." The Illinois Supreme Court ruled last month that this charge was so serious that, if proved, it would constitute "a denial of the necessary prerequisites to condemnation necessity and public use." The case has been sent back to the Lake County court for a full hearing.

Many Negroes worked on the space missile that rocketed Commander Shepard successfully into space. But unless Deerfield's housing bias is licked, Negro children won't be able to go to the school named for him.

SSHH

An Illinois library boasts a sign, says Publishers' Weekly, which reads "No Friendly Conversation with the Librarian allowed." But PW adds that the Boston Public Library has a sign which tops that: "Only Low Conversation Permitted."

THEY GO WILD

Last month I wrote an item about "The Popular Wobbly," a song chanted by unionists of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) some 40 or 50 years ago. Now, Marvin Rich of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) tells me the song has won a new lease on life.

Once again, it was rewritten in a jail - this time by Candy Anderson, one of the sit-in students in Nashville. Here are a couple of verses:

They go wild, simply wild over me
Every time I go downtown and set for tea.
They make up all sorts of rules, even try to remove the stools,
They go wild, simply wild over me.

Will my children go wild or go free
When it's their turn to go and set for tea?
Will those bed-sheet wearin' Whites still yell "Down with civil rights?"
Or will justice have come to Tennessee?

The song is included in a CORE booklet, Sit-In Songs, which includes more than a score of lyrics. Send 10¢ to CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y., if you want a copy.

OH, MY ACHING BACK

Got a Junior Red Cross aide or a boy-size would-be medic? A patent has been issued for a new toy that's just what these budding doctors would order. It's called a "Doll for Selectively Exhibiting Symptoms of Illness."

You can move the limbs to simulate broken bones. Inflate the neck, and the poor thing has mumps. Turn a switch, and a light inside illuminates pock marks and fever rashes. The teeth can be taken out and put back. The tongue goes in and out too, and can be capped with an unhealthy looking coating.

Not all is gloom, fortunately. The inventors, Anita West Bills and Dorothy S. Clark of Northbrook, Ill., have placed a small hole in the doll's arm or leg. That's where you insert a toy hypodermic needle. Maybe it's easier to simply convince our kids that we all need socialized medicine.
LNP, ILG, CCD, MMCCD, LPK, LPKE,

June 22, 1961

Mr. Ed Townsend
Labor Editor
Business Week
330 West 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Townsend:

At the request of Mr. Harry Fleischman, we are sending you the enclosed copy of a speech by General Lucius D. Clay, May 22, 1961, to the Governor's Conference on Trade and Commerce. Mr. Fleischman thought you would be interested in reading it.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Administrative secretary
Research

ENC: address

July 21, 1961

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

It was awfully good to see you last month, if only briefly. I shall be at the Mass Media Committee meeting September 22. I intend to keep this time a fairly loose schedule of appointments in case there may be some conversations that should be followed up.

I believe the copies of the Freedom Ride report and of Lucius Clay's speech have been sent as you requested in your letter of June 15. By the enclosure you will see that we have reproduced the Clay speech. As is our usual practice, we tried to get his consent. The outcome was that we got investigated by Continental Can and received finally a one sentence letter from the General, "Since my speech was made to the Governor's conference, except as it was reported, I do not believe the consent to its publication would be my privilege." I thinkwe satisfied all the requirements of courtesy.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

LWD/sm
Enclosure

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

June 15, 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

The next meeting of the Mass Media Committee of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation, will be a luncheon meeting on Friday, September 22, from 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. at the YWCA, Lexington Avenue and 53rd Street, New York, N.Y. We are happy to know that this could fit in with your schedule, and that you would be able to be there.

We had a pretty good meeting of the Mass Media Committee yesterday, and minutes will shortly be going out to you.

6-20-61 MA

We would appreciate it if you could send 125 copies of the Southern Regional Council's special report, The Freedom Ride, May 1961 to Arnold Aronson, at the National Community Relations Advisory Council, 55 West 42nd Street, for him to send to our whole CCD list. They were anxious to receive the material.

The copy you sent me of Lucius Clay's speech in Atlanta has been sent to David Lawrence at U.S. News and World Report, and one of his staff people will talk to him about the desirability of using it. However, he is very dubious that Lawrence will be willing to use it. Could you send another copy to Ed Townsend, Labor Editor of Business Week, 330 West 42nd Street New York, N.Y. with a note that you are sending it at my request. He's a good friend of mine, and if there is any chance of using it he would try to do so. I just spoke to him and he's interested.

6-22-61 MA

Dave Hyatt, of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, is going to talk to Fortune to propose a roundup article on the economic effects of race tension in the South. He is hopeful that they might do something.

With all best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF:rd
cc: Arnold Aronson

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

May 22, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

The next meeting of the Mass Media Committee will be a luncheon meeting on Wednesday, June 14, at the National Conference of Christians and Jews, from 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. The NCCJ is at 43 West 57th Street, New York City.

We certainly are very anxious to have you attend and hope that we will have the opportunity to see you there.

With all best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman
Director

HF:rd

PAL
ML

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

October 10, 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

SRC did not send 125 copies of all things to Aronson to send to the Mass Media Committee list, but rather those items which either I or Aronson specially requested or ones that you thought were important to go to the whole Mass Media list. As to whether the number should be 125 or 165, Arnold will check his list and let us know.

Cordially,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF:rd

Pending

October 3, 1961

Mr. Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

We have arranged for Arnold Aronson to get 125 copies of the New Orleans montage. We did not have them in stock but they should reach him within a week.

Can you help me clear up the mystery? You spoke at the meeting as if we routinely sent 125 copies to Aronson. After the meeting I was asked to increase the order to 165. When I returned to the office I discovered that no one here seems to be aware that we had ever done this as a routine matter; as you know both Harold Fleming and John Constable are no longer here and they would have been the people who would have known the answer. The fact is that we have no standing order, apparently, for Aronson. Should we have, and if so, should it be for everything, or for things we select, or for things you or Aronson specially request?

I am sending 165 copies of Thompson's "The Case for Integration" to Aronson.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

cc: D. C. Thompson

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

September 26, 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

It was a pleasure having you at the Mass Media Committee meeting last Friday. You helped us a great deal.

You promised to arrange to send 125 copies of the New Orleans "Save Our Schools Movement" montage to Arnold Aronson, National Community Relations Advisory Council, 55 West 42nd Street, New York, who will send them to the Mass Media list. You also agreed to send copies of "The Case for Integration" for distribution.

Thanks again for all your help. I'll be in touch with you soon.

All the best,

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF:rd

Sent
125 Case for Integration
WJ

October 24, 1961

Mr. Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service
Institute on Human Relations
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

In the first place, I regret that I could not get to your October 17 meeting. Keep me informed though, and whenever I or someone else here can we'll be on hand for the Mass Media Committee.

We pondered your letter of October 6 seriously, needled along a bit by the urging of Charles Wittenstein. I am afraid the decision is no. I like the Business Week article on the whole. In addition, however, to having some uncertainty as to what program use we can put it to we are dubious about the propriety of our distributing a piece which seems to applaud the election of a particular candidate. In this case especially we have qualms because so many of our good friends in Atlanta fought so hard to defeat him in the first primary.

Incidentally, we did buy some reprints of the enclosed piece from the October 5 Business Week. We have made no distribution of them yet; if you have any thoughts let me know.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc.

Dear Friend:

The next meeting of the Mass Media Committee will be held on Tuesday, October 17, from 11:30 to 2, at the Jewish Labor Committee, 25 East 78th Street, New York City.

Harry Fleischman per AK

Harry Fleischman
Chairman

Memo from JAMES A. MOSS

In 37th for 500. I don't think we can lose.

Also would like to see we distribute a selection pattern on economic influences upon segregation.

Jim

Think it is a weak and overgeneralized piece - of no value to us unless we wish to use this as a means of perpetuating the myth of the wise and enlightened southern business community.

pa

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

JM
~~PR~~
MC
Advise please

October 6, 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Enclosed is a thermofax of an article in the September 30 issue of Business Week. I imagine, since it mentions you, that you have probably seen it already, but how about your reprinting it for distribution--particularly to business groups?

If you plan to do so, let us know, as we might be interested in getting some copies ourselves with your imprint.

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF:rd
encl.

FH
NV
PR
MBB-file

National Labor Service

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Harry Fleischman, Director

October 30, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Thanks for your letter of October 24th. Okay in regard to the Business Week article. I understand your feelings on it.

Thanks for sending me a copy of the Business Week article of August 5th dealing with "New business ways in the South." I want to discuss it with several of our people here, and will let you know what ideas we may have for distribution.

You may recall that you suggested the idea of trying to get one of the business magazines or papers to do an article about the paradox of Birmingham. I talked recently with Ed Cony, one of the editors of the Wall Street Journal, and he liked the idea very much. He said that he will discuss the subject with the page-one editor, and felt that there was an excellent chance that they would do a piece on it.

As you probably noted in our minutes, our next meeting is going to be held on Wednesday, November 29th, 11:30 AM-2:00 PM, at the NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York City. Do you think you may be able to make it?

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

HF/eak

Dear Friend:

The next meeting of the Mass Media Committee will be held on Wednesday, November 29th, 11:30 AM to 2:00 PM at the NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York City.

We will view "Dallas At The Crossroads," a film which was run widely in Dallas to help smooth the transition to a desegregated school system. Since this will be a luncheon meeting, please call me at PL 1-4000 or write to me at 165 East 56th Street, New York 22, and let me know whether or not you plan to attend.

Harry Fleischman
Chairman

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

file

November 2, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

The only suggestion we have for distribution of your Business Week reprint is to send it to the 500 largest United States industrial corporations in the Fortune Directory of August 1960. Enclosed is a copy of it.

given to J.M. 11/20/61

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

eak
encl.

January 25, 1962

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

I have forgotten why you wanted it but here are some biographical notes on John Wheeler. Impressive as they are they do not, however, reveal the depth of this man.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb
Enc.

APRIL 10, 1962

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

The AJC's "Statement on the Ultra-Right" is a beauty.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

July 13, 1962

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Director
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Helen Miller talked with us a good bit while working on "Business Citizenship in the Deep South," and we had already read the article. We agree with you and David Danzig in thinking it good, but, after consideration, we think we cannot undertake distribution of 500-1000 copies. I think we could make intelligent use of perhaps 100. Therefore, if anyone decides to order, we can be counted in for approximately that many.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE ON DESEGREGATION

Reminder

The next meeting of the Mass Media Committee will be held on Wednesday, September 19, 1962 from 11:30 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. at the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 West 57th Street, New York City.

Both Leslie Dunbar and Harold Fleming have agreed to be with us to discuss the problem of tokenism and what we can do about it.

Harry Fleischman
Chairman

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

PA ✓
LD

RECEIVED
JUN 28 1962

June 27, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I hope to check with several people soon on the idea whether we should try to get mass media experts to participate with us at our next meeting, and will let you know what develops.

David Danzig saw the enclosed article, "Business Citizenship in the Deep South," which he thought might be useful for distribution to national firms and other people. We checked with Business Horizons, published by the Graduate School of Business, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, and they indicated that their price for 1,000 copies will be $175.00. This would include any special printing on the cover that might be required.

about?

After thinking it over, it struck us that this might be more useful distributed by the Southern Regional Council rather than by us, and wondered whether you think the article is worth such distribution. If you were to reprint it with SRC imprint, we would still be willing to take 500 copies.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

eak
encl.

HELEN HILL MILLER

BUSINESS CITIZENSHIP / *in the Deep South*

Until last autumn, ever since the Supreme Court's 1954 decisions in the school desegregation cases, extremists and incident makers in the Deep South on both sides of the issue have made headlines, while the question "Where are the moderates?" has gone unanswered. But the year 1961 is likely to go down as the year in which many moderates exercised their civic citizenship, and men important in the economic power structures of the region were prominent among them. Initial desegregation in Atlanta, Memphis, and Dallas, and desegregation of additional schools in New Orleans took place in an orderly fashion. The big news was that there was no news: Nothing took place comparable to the internationally-publicized events in Little Rock in 1957, and New Orleans in 1960.

Only twelve months after the mob scenes at Frantz and McDonogh elementary schools, the chief story from the New Orleans desegregation front was the story of the federal government snafu in which the executive arm, in the form of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration, appeared to have rewarded an arch opponent of the judicial arm by giving the prime contract for construction preparatory to manufacture of the Saturn to a firm whose head is an active segregationist. The reception of

Mrs. Miller is a free-lance journalist and has contributed articles to many well-known American and English magazines.

the news of the incident signaled a changed mood. How did this change come about?

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

During the years immediately after World War II the South's economy was the fastest growing of any region. But in the 1950's, the disorders that came with desegregation made it clear that the South could not enjoy a twentieth-century economy in the midst of violence. In Little Rock, an average of five new plants a year had moved in or established themselves between 1950 and the beginning of desegregational strife. Thereafter, new investment ceased. Arkansas' population growth lagged behind that of the rest of the country to the extent that the state lost a seat in Congress following the census of 1960. When, in 1961, Little Rock citizens voted 5,107 to 250 for a $1.4 million bond issue to facilitate the setting up of a pump manufacturing project by the Jacuzzi Brothers of California, they made possible the first notable addition to the city's industry since 1957. Winthrop Rockefeller, who lives in Arkansas and heads the state's industrial commission, puts it bluntly: "The industrial prospect doesn't give a hoot whether your schools are segregated or not, but he wants no part of disorder and violence." The industrial prospect wants to be sure that there will be public schools. New industry is high-technology industry; it cannot operate without a considerable number of highly skilled and correspondingly highly educated personnel. Managers, scientists, and technicians of this caliber intend their children to have educational opportunities at least equal to their own, and since the competition their children face in getting into the best colleges grows year by year, one of the parents' first questions before moving to a new industrial location concerns the availability and quality of its schools.

Such facts are giving the Deep South's industrial and financial leaders an incentive for a stand in favor of moderation that not only leaves their position in the community unimpaired but even enhances it. And by supporting civic order and the continuance of public education as prerequisites to economic growth, they offer a means of face-saving to political personalities. Most elected officials in the Deep South have taken emphatic public stands on the desirability of segregation; these stands can be abandoned only in favor of an alternative that a majority of their constituents regard as even more desirable.

Proof that orderly compliance was a prerequisite to continuing prosperity took a long time to be accepted. Through the initial test cases, federal district court decisions, and successive appeals, to the final definitive court orders, moderates felt they had to sit as spectators in a passive audience. For once they were labeled "integrationist," once it could be proved that they supported compliance because they were not against its basic premises, their influence would fall to a point where they could not summon sufficient public support to move ahead. Only when enough evidence had accumulated to make it respectable to be for compliance could they attract an adequate following.

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

In the Deep South, that point was reached in 1961. Two years earlier, in Virginia, a special session of the legislature, called by Governor J. Lindsay Almond, had—by the margin of one on a key vote in the Senate, and margins of 6-8 on similar votes in the House—reversed the doctrine of massive resistance imposed on the state by Senator Harry Flood Byrd. Until then, Virginia's historical position as bellwether of the South had relieved the tier of states from Georgia to Texas of any need to consider change. Thereafter, initial feelers began to be put out by economic leaders in centers from Atlanta to Dallas. Members of the financial community, to whom investment trends were daily bread, executives of power companies and other utilities whose expansion depended on new uses and new users, managers of branch

plants of national corporations, owners and managers providing the vast range of distribution and service induced by new payrolls and new local purchasing power—all understood the consequences of an arrested economy. In each of the major areas where desegregated schools opened without disorder this past autumn, weeks and months of quiet, intensive work had previously been done by such men. Well in advance of opening day, potential troublemakers around the schools were left in no doubt that the law would be enforced.

Procedures varied from city to city. In Georgia, in February, 1960, W. R. Bowdoin, senior vice-president of the Trust Company of Georgia and first top-ranking financial figure in the state to make a public statement, called on the state's businessmen to discard their "fear of retribution and push for legislation which will keep the state's schools open." Toward the end of the year a five-paragraph resolution was circulated statewide for signatures and was presented to Governor Ernest Vandiver and the incoming legislature. It began: "Whereas we believe that next to our children, the Georgia business community has most at stake in the present school crisis. . . ." The sponsors of this resolution were some of the state's foremost businessmen, and included, in addition to Bowdoin, Ivan Allen, 1961 president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and now the city's mayor; Mills B. Lane, Jr., president of the Citizens and Southern Bank; and twenty-three other business and financial personalities.

The first overt indication of an official turn toward compliance had been contained in the tortuous wording of the majority report filed at the end of 1960 by a state commission headed by John A. Sibley, chairman of the board of the Trust Company of Georgia. By the opening of the legislative session in January, nearly a thousand names were on the businessmen's petition, affirming that the signers "support the enactment of such legislation in the 1961 General Assembly as may be necessary to effect the uninterrupted operation of the public schools of Georgia."

Business statistics released in February underlined the stake; in the recession then reaching its bottom, the relative share of U.S. income of the states in the Federal Reserve's Sixth District — Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee—was shown to have declined from 73.1 per cent of the national average in 1959 to 72.7 per cent in 1960. The Atlanta Reserve board's director of research queried:

> "Was it an absence of potential economic opportunities, or the failure of local businessmen and other leaders to recognize them and take appropriate action, that explains the loss of population and the failure to attract capital in some areas? Were economic opportunities missed because potential investors found absence of local leadership or unwillingness to change?"

More bluntly, the Reserve bank's president said: "If we behave like a banana republic, we shall get and deserve the economic rewards characteristic of a banana republic."

At the state Chamber of Commerce meeting in April, the executive vice-president of the Atlanta Chamber, in listing weaknesses in the state to which businessmen should give attention, cited "an outdated governmental structure not oriented toward or capable of providing the positive economic leadership that today's competition demands . . . an economy that is now 58.3 per cent urban but which is completely dominated by a rural-oriented legislature."

In May, major support for the businessmen's initiative came from one of the numerous Georgians who have succeeded outside the state—General Lucius D. Clay, under whose postwar chairmanship the Continental Can Company has become one of fifty U.S. corporations in the country with gross earnings topping one billion a year. General Clay, returning to take part in Governor Vandiver's Conference on Trade and Commerce, stated:

> "Another problem which can not be ignored is the desegregation issue. Employees being transferred to Georgia worry about the school conditions for their children. Manufacturers worry

about the conditions which could develop within their plants. Today, almost every major manufacturing company is engaged to some extent in contract operations for the government subject to the anti-discrimination laws. . . . None of us want to locate in areas where there is a serious risk of conflict between local custom and federal law. We need the good will of the community, and yet we must obey the law."

Just before General Clay made his speech, the Atlanta Bar Association had thrown its weight behind compliance:

"There would be chaos and anarchy if each citizen were free to choose which decisions of the courts he would obey. . . . Civilization cannot exist without order, and order cannot be maintained without law. . . . The Atlanta Bar Association, therefore, calls upon all persons in this community to obey the order of the District Court, and to give sincere help to our school officials as they endeavor to perform their difficult duty under it."

In October, 1960, a publisher of business guides (including the annual *Site Selection Handbook)* who lives in DeKalb County, Georgia, told an audience of teachers and school officials:

"Throughout the nation today, there are people who are watching to see what we do. I believe most of our critics expect us to fumble the ball and they will be happy to pounce upon the situation and make the worst of it.

"But look what would happen to Georgia's prestige nationally and internationally if we surprised our critics and handled the school situation smoothly and without chaos. Our stock would rise everywhere and every citizen of Georgia would benefit. Thus, there is in the school situation a distinct opportunity for Governor Vandiver, for his administration, and for all of us."

On Aug. 31, 1961 the opportunity was taken.

In New Orleans, Memphis, and Dallas parallel efforts by businessmen ensured peaceful results. Because of differences in local conditions, the manner of their action varied, particularly in the degree to which they combined forces with other elements in the community working toward the same end. For it must be remembered that the successes of 1961 included many components.

Any city initiating desegregation has to consider the probable effectiveness of its local authorities. It must take into account the courage of its mayor and city council, its superintendent and school board, and the caliber of its chief of police. Moreover, the city must anticipate the likely extent of support from the press and other media of communication, the attitude of the local churches, and the size, orientation, and vigor of citizens' groups on both sides of the issue. Beyond the city limits, the attitude of the state administration (revealed, for instance, in the passage of obstructive laws and the use of state troopers) must be considered, and likewise possible action by the federal government (paratroopers at Little Rock in 1957, U.S. marshals in New Orleans in 1960).

While business initiative spearheaded the drive for order, other factors were of wide importance. Many of the churches as denominational entities and many individual ministers showed great moral courage, and a number of civic groups gave active support. The degree of cooperation between these groups and the business community varied widely. In New Orleans, the initiative undertaken by financial and business interests kept itself separate even from the Orleans parish school board committee. The business group began operations with a statewide, twenty-man meeting in Baton Rouge in an effort to minimize the antagonism between the state administration and the city. The purpose of the meeting was to draft acceptable wording, and then collect business signatures for a six-paragraph "Declaration of Principles." The declaration was phrased to include a wide range of opinion, but began with the affirmation, "Public education in Louisiana must be preserved," and likewise insisted that "Preservation of law and order in Louisiana requires compliance with the final decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court: any other course would result in chaos."

This declaration was published as a paid advertisement just prior to school opening. At the same time, the New Orleans *States*

Item republished a series of pieces by its correspondents on how other states and cities had met the crisis. The Save Our Schools organization distributed widely a four-page, newspaper-size collection of identified out-of-state news and picture stories of the 1960 violence, with the comment:

"This was the image New Orleans showed the world in late 1960! . . . As a result, retail business slowed. Tourist trade decreased, industrial investment was discouraged. . . . Responsible citizens must take the lead in preventing a recurrence of this situation. . . . Otherwise, we can expect more headlines like these. . . . This, New Orleans cannot afford."

A more inclusive organization was formed in Dallas, under the chairmanship of C. A. Tatum of the Dallas Power & Light Company and some 250 civic leaders. Seventeen months in advance of desegregation they set up the Dallas Citizens Council, eliciting cooperation from such organizations as the Dallas Bar Association, the Dallas County Medical Society, and the Greater Dallas Council of Churches. The DCC was not concerned solely with school desegregation but a wide range of situations likely to lead to disorder; its first project, completed in July, was desegregation of forty major downtown restaurants in the city, including that of the world-famous Nieman-Marcus department store.

The DCC acted through an executive Committee of Seven whose members represented banking, cotton machinery manufacture, wholesale liquors, and insurance; occasionally, they met with a similarly diverse group of Negroes representing some 125 Negro organizations, set up by the regional intergroup relations director for the Federal Housing Administration. The Committee of Seven arranged for talks, accompanied by distribution of pamphlets, before every kind of civic association. This committee also arranged for showings of the documentary film "Dallas at the Crossroads," locally made under its auspices, which contrasts scenes of a happy city moving ahead with clips from the newsreels of violence at New Orleans and Little Rock, and presents interviews with respected Dallas citizens from various occupations. On Aug. 8, the *Dallas News* editorialized: "As Mr. Tatum and other civic leaders have emphasized, the critical days, weeks and months are ahead. Let us live by the law, so that this crisis will become a proud period in the progress of the city we love."

It was because of efforts such as these that September, 1961 passed without the use of force at school opening time. Careful plans had, however, been made in case a test of physical strength should occur. Early in the year, Attorney General Robert Kennedy and the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, Burke Marshall, determined on an affirmative acceptance of responsibility to see that court orders were peaceably obeyed. Marshall and his assistants visited major cities where desegregation had been ordered for September, and worked elsewhere through local U.S. district attorneys and by long-distance telephone, consulting public officials (especially mayors, police officers, and school authorities), businessmen, Negro leaders, and press and other communications media people. In talks with police officers, they suggested the availability of U.S. marshals if they were needed, but businessmen who had seen U.S. marshals in Montgomery in the spring were eager to avoid their use elsewhere.

This is how recent exercise of civic citizenship has prevented the provocation of incidents by extremists of both sides. Troublemakers bent on violent opposition to change are warned of the community's opposition to their methods; pacesetters are convinced that the availability of orderly negotiations makes demonstrations unnecessary.

THE FUTURE

But what of the future? It would be a mistake to underrate the emotion and determination gathered in such organizations as the White Citizens Councils and the De-

fenders, among old Klansmen and new Nazis. Such organizations could produce bloody incidents, and the votes of their adherents affect the composition of state legislatures, state and local officeholders, and representation in Washington. Three states, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, have yet to start desegregation. Yet even in those states, there are stirrings. Last October, after a court ruling concerning the use of a number of public facilities, *The Birmingham News* published an editorial containing this observation:

"Parks, playgrounds, pools, auditorium, art museum—all cost enormous sums. If closed, what a terrible waste they would be—silent wastelands, or mausoleums shuttered and barred. Negroes would suffer along with whites.

"The recreational, the cultural, the *normal* life of this active city would be drastically, painfully altered.

"This is what Birmingham citizenry must think about before it makes a decision."

Early in November, the *State-Times* of Jackson, Miss., saying that "positive action, not mere negation, is essential if our conflicts are to be met with mature judgment," proposed a four-point program: (1) "remove the impediments to qualified Negroes who want to vote"; (2) appoint a committee from the membership of the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board for "a state-wide effort, substantiated with research, and purposed to improve upon the job opportunities of our people, white and colored"; (3) set up a special committee named by the Mississippi Bar Association to find an answer "by which court justice can be enlarged upon for Negro people"; and (4) through the governor, mayors of municipalities, and other leaders, arrange "that unofficial, biracial committees be named at the local level to work with these problems."

At the same time, the justifiable pride of the businessmen who engaged in last autumn's undertakings in major cities is likely to cause their civic interest to expand. From its inception, the Dallas Citizens Council has had a broad program of development in view, and, in other areas, last year's ad hoc efforts have gathered together men of the energy and caliber needed to move on to undertakings that are not primarily related to desegregation. Urban renewal is high on most of their lists: In St. Louis and elsewhere, it has been proved that redevelopment of the central city will revive the downtown economy, widen the tax base, and attack many pressing social and racial problems.

Sooner or later, however, such programs involve the structure and quality of state government—in Louisiana, for instance, the legislature has forbidden New Orleans to participate in the available federal programs for matching funds to renew city centers; in Georgia, the county unit system all but disenfranchises the citizens of Atlanta. To what extent will members of Southern economic power structures now assume responsibility for urging governmental reform and themselves accept public office?

It is also likely that when and as called on by their opposite numbers in other southern localities, the men who acquired courage and know-how through last autumn's events will share their experience in areas where difficulties may be greater—in Birmingham and Montgomery, for instance. As southwide consciousness of new capabilities broadens, events that harm the region's twentieth-century image may become of common regional concern.

The General Electric Company's *Guide to Making a Business Climate Appraisal*, which is taken more or less as a standard text by both areas interested in attracting industry and corporations looking for good new sites, lists as one of eight main criteria:

"Business citizenship: A serious-minded assumption of business citizenship responsibilities on the part of all employers in the community as evidenced by consistently good employee relations and courageous leadership in civic and political affairs."

Consultive #5 Mass Media

June 20, 1962

X

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Your letter of June 12, informing us of the discussion and request of the Mass Media Committee, was most interesting. For several weeks now we have been considering a suggestion of the Anti-Defamation League that we co-sponsor a pamphlet on the subject of tokenism. We hope to be able to do it, possibly for fall publication.

I have marked my calendar and will make every effort to be at your September 19 meeting. If Harold can also come up I wonder if you would not want to have the Media people, whom you mentioned, in at the same time rather than at a later meeting. This is just a suggestion.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

cc: Dr. Mort Sobel
Mr. Harold C. Fleming

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1962

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1962

June 12, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

At the last meeting of our Mass Media Committee, we decided that the problem of tokenism was getting particularly serious. We are including the following in our minutes:

> The problem of tokenism was discussed. Evidence is mounting that Negro patience is wearing thin. More and more, Negroes are adopting the attitude that token integration is further proof that winning the law suit does not necessarily mean winning the case. As a result, a new wave of militancy is showing itself among Negroes. Where established Negro organizations do not engage in enouch mass action, new organizations tend to spring up to carry on such activity.
>
> The white liberal public tends to look on token integration as a great step forward, to view the future with complacency, and to lessen pressure on the power structure for mor far-reaching change. This leads to wide spread fear among many Negroes, as Louis Lomax points out, that "the white power structure does not intend to do the right thing as far as civil rights are concerned."
>
> There was agreement among the committee that this constitutes a major problem with which the Mass Media Committee should try to cope. Harold Fleming and Leslie Dunbar will be asked to come to the next meeting to report on the current status of desegregation efforts in relation to the problem of tokenism. Following that meeting, we will invite people connected with radio, television and the press to attend some of our meetings to discuss this problem with us. Among those mentioned as possible participants were Lou Harris, Morton Wishengrad, Irving Gitlin and Elmo Roper.

We are very anxious to have you and Harold Fleming at our next meeting, which will take place on Wednesday, September 19, 1962, 11:30 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. at the National Conference of Christians & Jews, 43 West 57th Street, New York City. Will it be possible for you to make it? If not, what do you prefer?

All the best.

Cordially,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

eak

Mass Media

July 12, 1962

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Director
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Helen Miller talked with us a good bit while working on "Business Citizenship in the Deep South," and we had already read the article when it was published. We agree with you and David Danzig in thinking it good but, after consideration, we think we cannot undertake distribution of 500-1000 copies. I think we could make intelligent use of perhaps 100. Therefore, if anyone decides to order, we can be counted in for approximately that many.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Memo from **PAUL ANTHONY**

LWD:

Unless Ben Muse has need of limited copies of "Business citizenship ...." don't think we should get them. Thought it was a weak article & somewhat misleading though don't mind businessmen getting trapped in the progressive pasture.

September 17, 1962

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
Institute of Human Relations
165 E. 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

From a letter I received since talking to you from Henry Schwartzchild, I infer that he will be at the Mass Media Committee meeting and can speak about the ADL-SRC tokenism study. I believe he told you that Ken Morland, of Randolph Macon Women's College is doing the work, though SRC is helping him considerably with compilations, research, materials. I met the other evening with the folks planning the conference of which I told you. This will be jointly sponsored by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen and SRC. The location is Nashville, and the dates (still somewhat tentative) are December 27 and 28. The theme of the conference is, "The South: Ethical Demands of Integration" (tentative title). The program planning committee is chaired by Herman Long and includes Charles Jones, J. C. Herrin, Warren Ashby, and myself. M. L. King, Jr., has agreed to deliver the keynote address and stay throughout the conference; James McBride Dabbs is being asked to give the summation and closing address. About 200 persons will be invited to attend, chosen from "Southern leadership (from business, education, volunteer community groups, religion) who are seriously concerned to move forward from desegregation into integration and who, insofar as we can determine, are strongly motivated by moral, religious, and spiritual convictions." The conference will attempt to consider ethical problems as illustrated by concrete examples, and for that purppse three subjects and areas have been selected: education, using Charlottesville, Virginia as the area of study; the religious life of a community as expressed through its churches, using Atlanta as the case; and employment, using Greensboro, North Carolina. Preliminary studies on each of these cases are being planned so that they will

be before the conference when it meets.

I am enclosing a copy of the Southern Inter-agency agenda of last week. I was able myself to attend only a small portion but Paul Rilling substantiates my guess that little took place which would be of interest to the Mass Media Committee.

Will call you when I come to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD:A
Enclosure

Labor

September 18, 1962

Mrs. Hannah Haskel
I. L. G. W. U.
1710 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Haskel:

Thank you for your letter of September 13. I am pleased to enclose a copy of our audit for 1961. You will find that this includes detailed information regarding disbursements and sources of income.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

COLUMBUS 5-7000

CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU-NEWYORK

INTERNATIONAL
LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

1710 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

DAVID DUBINSKY
PRESIDENT

September 13, 1962.

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

We are in receipt of your letter of July 5th which has only now come to our attention due to important activities in the Union which occupied our complete attention.

Would you please send us your financial statement for 1961 showing income and disbursements. We would also appreciate your indicating the source of the income.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Hannah Haskel
Secretary to the President

WB ✓
PR ✓
SB ✓
PA ✓
ML ✓
LD ✓

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

October 3, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Enclosed is the release we sent out on the church burnings, which we are also enclosing with the minutes of our Mass Media Committee with a suggestion that other groups may want to do likewise. Frankly, I am afraid the Mississippi riots have, for the time being, stymied any possibility of doing an effective promotional job on this. I think that another opportunity is likely to emerge before long.

SB' note

I had my friend, Charles Steinberg, send you his "Survey of Labor Education Facilities in Pennsylvania" because it seems to me that this was much along the line of what the SRC had been doing in attempting to compile a directory of institutions that would permit interracial meetings in the South.

You have undoubtedly seen in the White Citizens Council publication, The Citizen, that the American Bar Association Journal for July 1962 gave a rave review of Carleton Putnam's "Race and Reason." Would it be possible to get Southern lawyers or school deans, etc. to write to the Bar Association Journal expressing their disagreement? A copy of the item from The Citizen is enclosed.

We were so delighted that you will be in New York on October 29th that we switched the meeting of the MMCCD to that date. The meeting will be held at the Jewish Labor Committee, 25 East 78th Street, New York City, from 11:30 A. M. to 2:00 P.M.

Looking forward to seeing you then.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

PR how about passing this on to George

eak
encls.

NEWS

This is the American Jewish Committee:

- Founded in 1906.
- Pioneer American organization combating bigotry, protecting the civil and religious rights of Jews here and abroad, and advancing the cause of human rights everywhere.
- Chapters and units in more than 80 principal cities; members in more than 600 American communities.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS

165 East 56 Street • New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Washington Office: 1012 14th Street, N.W. • Wash. 5, D. C. • DIstrict 7-3204
European Headquarters: 30 Rue la Boetie • Paris 8, France
South American Headquarters: Libertad 773 • Buenos Aires, Argentina

Officers

A. M. SONNABEND, *President*

JACOB BLAUSTEIN
LOUIS CAPLAN
HERBERT B. EHRMANN
IRVING M. ENGEL
JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER
Honorary Presidents

MORRIS B. ABRAM
Chairman, Executive Board

RALPH FRIEDMAN
Chairman, Administrative Board

JOHN SLAWSON
Executive Vice-President

HAROLD STEINBERG
Director of Publicity

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, SEPT. 27

New York, Sept. 26... The American Jewish Committee today urged its membership to aid in the program to rebuild churches burned in the South. The Agency also called for concrete and moral support for the voter registration campaign, an educational program aimed at inducing southerners -- both white and Negro -- to register and vote in elections.

Characterizing the church burnings as "a barbaric act that offends the civilized conscience," Committee President A.M. Sonnabend paid tribute to the "peaceful and non-violent" response of the Negro people in their struggle to attain "full participation in American democracy."

Founded in 1906, the American Jewish Committee is a pioneer human relations agency in this country, combating bigotry, protecting the civil and religious rights of Jews here and abroad, and advancing the cause of human rights for all.

Mr. Sonnabend asserted that those "who have sought to terrorize our Negro fellow citizens into abandoning the path that leads to their full participation in American democracy, have achieved the very opposite effect." He added:

"They have stiffened the resolve of Negroes to attain their civil and political equality and they have strengthened the solidarity of all Americans in supporting every legal and moral step toward this objective."

The Committee President said that to combat "this form of desecration, which men of conscience everywhere must consider

- more -

blasphemy," representatives of national Catholic, Protestant and Jewish communities have consulted and decided to appeal to all Americans to participate in the rebuilding of the churches.

Thus, all Americans may have the opportunity, Mr. Sonnabend said, to support "the stalwart response of Negro leaders which has evoked widespread admiration." He said of the Negro leaders that "their resolve to overcome in peaceful and non-violent ways every obstacle that stands in the way of full emancipation is stamped with Biblical and Prophetic spirit and dignity." He added: "To many Jews, this struggle evokes ancient memories of the deliverance out of bondage, and strengthens our identification with this present struggle for human dignity."

Funds for the church rebuilding project may be sent to:

Fund for the Rebuilding of Burned Churches
National Council of the Churches of Christ
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N.Y.

Contributions to the voter registration campaign should be sent to:

Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

# # # # # #

No. 89
A-38
NP-29
NPE-28
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9/26/62

File
Labor -

October 5, 1962

Miss Evelyn Kirshner
National Labor Service
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Kirshner:

We are mailing today the requested 125 copies each of two publications: Richmond Quietly Leads Way In Race Relations, and One Hundred Years Later. The package is addressed to Mr. Arnold Aronson at 55 West 42 Street.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright
Secretary to Mr. Dunbar

MA - (see PA) who decides?

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 Harry Fleischman, Director

October 2, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Could you please send to Arnold Aronson, National Community Relations Advisory Council, 55 West 42nd Street, New York, New York, 125 copies of the following:

"Richmond Quietly Leads Way In Race Relations"

"A Hundred Years Later"

for distribution to the members of the Mass Media Committee of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Evelyn Kirshner

Evelyn Kirshner
Secretary

sent: 10-5-62
MA

eak

February 26, 1963

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York

Dear Harry:

When I saw you in New York I had in my suitcase your letter of January 9 intending to talk with you about it. The crowded hours of that evening prevented my getting to it.

The awful truth is that we cannot find Racism in Southern Labor Relations. Somewhere in the dim and untrust-worthy recesses of my memory there is a tiny shred of belief that we had already returned it to you, but I can find no evidence at all, and evidently you did not get it if we did. Last year we had a fair bit of staff changes in our Research Department and I'm afraid that what has happened is that the study was put somewhere by someone who has long sense departed. I am very unhappy about this and beg your forgiveness.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

January 9, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

I believe you still have a draft copy of that Race-Hate Study on Racism in Southern Labor Relations that the Workers Defense League prepared. If so, could you possibly rush it along to me? We are now arranging for its publication, in revised form, but a number of unions want to see the old draft before making their orders. Thanks.

Can't find this now

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

eak

SB

I've got a file on this

Shared Q file at 7 in mtg

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000 Harry Fleischman, Director

February 27, 1963

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is a fact sheet issued by the American Jewish Committee to aid public understanding of two cases now before the U.S. Supreme Court which test the constitutionality of the recitation of the Lord's Prayer and Bible reading in the public schools. The Court is expected to give its decision within the next few months.

The AJC president, A. M. Sonnabend, said that the fact sheet, Before the U.S. Supreme Court: Prayers and Bible Reading in the Public Schools, is "purely educational and was undertaken to present all views on the issue." He added: "The problem of religion in education is a vital national concern. Like many other problems, it can be best met by a thoughtful citizenry armed with facts and a well-grounded understanding of the basic issues at stake."

The Committee document stresses that the cases now before the Supreme Court do not question the constitutionality of using the Bible "as a source or reference work in the teaching of such subjects as literature, history, art appreciation or social studies." Rather, the basic question is whether Bible readings and the recitation of the Lord's Prayer in the public schools are "essentially religious services, thus constituting an 'establishment of religion' in violation of the U.S. Constitution."

Challenges to religious practices in the public schools, according to the fact sheet, have been advanced in this country since the mid-nineteenth century when public education was in its infancy. Many of the early controversies involved Catholic parents who objected to the reading of the King James (Protestant) rather than the Douay (Catholic) Bible. In later years, Jewish parents joined with Catholics in questioning the use of the King James Bible.

The fact sheet points to wide contradictions in state laws dealing with religion in the public schools. Some 26 states require or permit Bible reading and the Lord's Prayer, while ten states forbid such activities. The fact sheet also cites a variety of contradictory state court decisions on religion in the public schools. It details the historical, philosophical and legal elements which framed the First Amendment to the Constitution, and concludes with a series of pro and con arguments on the Lord's Prayer and Bible reading in the public schools.

Copies are available from the American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th Street, New York 22, New York, at 15¢ each, $12.50 per hundred.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service
American Jewish Committee

ILG, LPKE, LBH
LIR, LPK, LNP, CCD, MMCCD, PA

BEFORE THE U.S. SUPREME COURT:
Prayers and Bible Reading in the Public Schools

A Fact Sheet

Presently before the U.S. Supreme Court are two cases involving religious practices in the nation's schools. It is expected that before adjournment (June), the Court will rule on the constitutionality of recitations of the Lord's Prayer and reading of the Bible as religious exercises in public schools.

It is inevitable that the issues posed in these cases will attract nationwide attention. The recent Court decision declaring unconstitutional the New York State Regents' Prayer (June 1962) was the topic of headline treatment for weeks after it was handed down. Unfortunately, in many instances the reactions reflected a lack of information and historical perspective. Insufficient knowledge of the core of the case—the religion clauses of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, with their twin guarantees of religious liberty and separation of church and state—led to widespread misunderstanding of the decision, its intent and import.

Since the Court's current deliberations are addressed to the same general issue, opinion leaders in the mass media and elsewhere can render a significant public service by presenting the facts which well-informed citizens need to bear in mind. The purpose of this digest is briefly to present such background material.

Much of the debate on the Regents' Prayer decision and the two pending cases has been predicated on two assumptions that bear scrutiny: (1) that challenges to prayer and Bible reading in the public schools are unprecedented in American history; and (2) that these exercises are customary in the vast majority of public schools.

The following review of the facts shows: (1) that the question of prayers and Bible reading is not new; and (2) that daily prayer recitations and Bible reading are widespread in particular regions, but not throughout the nation as a whole.

1. A Long-Standing Question

The general question—does religion belong in public schools?—has been raised and resolved in various ways throughout the nation since the mid-19th century, when the public schools were in their infancy.

—Bible reading was challenged as early as 1854 when Catholic parents objected to use of the King James (Protestant) rather than the Douay (Catholic) Bible in the public schools of Maine.
—Between 1872 and 1905, Catholic parents in seven other states instituted actions on similar grounds.
—In later years, Jewish parents joined with Catholics in questioning use of the King James Bible in the public schools.

Until the current cases, the U.S. Supreme Court had never reviewed the question. Numerous and often contradictory rulings by state courts constituted the highest official word on Bible reading in the public schools until 1959, when a Federal Court in Pennsylvania deemed the practice unconstitutional.

Here are two state decisions, diametrically opposed:

> **The law knows no distinction between the Christian and the Pagan, the Protestant and the Catholic. All are citizens. . . . The school, like the Government, is secular and not religious in its purposes. The truths of the Bible are the truths of religion, which do not come within the province of the public schools.**
>
> **—*People ex rel. Ring* v. *Board of Education,* Illinois, 1910**

> **It would require a strained and unreasonable construction to find anything in the ordinance which interfered with the natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience. The mere listening to the reading of an extract from the Bible and a brief prayer at the opening of school exercises would seem far remote from such interference.**
>
> **—*Wilkerson* v. *City of Rome,* Georgia, 1921**

These contradictory decisions reflect the divergence in opinion which has long existed.

2. State Laws and School Practices Differ from Region to Region

Some 26 states, principally in the East and South, *require* or *permit* Bible reading, and often the Lord's Prayer, by law or regulation.[1] Ten states, most of them in the West, *forbid* such activities in the public schools.[2]

A recent survey polled school superintendents in a sample of some 4,000 communities on the extent of religious influence in their schools.[3] As the following replies indicate, religious exercises are conducted rarely in public schools in the West, while most schools in the South and East open with either a prayer or the reading of a Biblical passage.

***Question:* Are homeroom devotional services[4] held in the schools of your system?**

United States as a Whole

Yes: 50.24% No: 49.76%

By Sections of the Country

	West	Midwest	South	East
Yes:	8.62%	25.95%	88.69%	80.16%
No:	91.38%	74.05%	11.32%	19.83%

***Question:* Is Bible reading conducted in the schools of your system?**

United States as a Whole

Yes: 41.74% No: 58.26%

By Sections of the Country

	West	Midwest	South	East
Yes:	11.03%	18.26%	76.84%	67.56%
No:	88.97%	81.74%	23.16%	32.44%

Thus the present-day framework against which the Supreme Court cases must be viewed is far from clear-cut. It is marked by sharply divergent public-school policies and practices throughout the country.

THE CASES BEFORE THE COURT

The Supreme Court is considering two similar cases. Both question the constitutionality of Bible reading and recitation of the Lord's Prayer as part of opening exercises in the public schools. In neither case is Bible reading limited to passages of the Old Testament. The lower courts have arrived at conflicting decisions. In Maryland (*Murray* v. *Curlett*), the state Court of Appeals upheld the propriety of these practices. In Pennsylvania (*Abington Township* v. *Schempp*), a Federal Court found Bible reading, with or without recitation of the Lord's Prayer, unconstitutional under the First Amendment.

1. Murray v. Curlett

William J. Murray III, a student attending Woodbourne Junior High School in Baltimore, and his mother, who describe themselves as atheists, are challenging the constitutionality of a regulation of the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore, adopted in 1905:

---

[1] *Required* in the District of Columbia and the following 11 states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

Permitted in 15 states: Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma and Texas.

[2] Alaska, Arizona, California, Illinois, Louisiana, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

[3] Richard B. Dierenfield, associate professor of education, Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, *Religion in American Public Schools,* Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C., 1962.

[4] "Homeroom devotional services" most often include prayers and Bible reading, sometimes accompanied by short devotional talks and the singing of religious hymns.

> **Opening Exercises. Each school, either collectively or in classes, shall be opened by the reading, without comment, of a chapter in the Holy Bible and/or the use of the Lord's Prayer. The Douay version may be used by those pupils who prefer it. . . .**

After the Murrays questioned these practices, the Board amended its regulation by adding the following proviso:

> **Any child shall be excused from participating in the opening exercises or from attending the opening exercises upon written request of his parent or guardian.**

The Murrays contend that the regulation, even as amended, violates their freedom of religion and the principle of separation of church and state. They lost their case in the lower courts. The Court of Appeals of Maryland concurred, in a 4-3 decision, judging that the daily opening exercises of the Baltimore City public schools violated no constitutional rights. The plaintiffs' appeal is now before the U.S. Supreme Court.

2. Abington Township v. Schempp

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lewis Schempp, who are Unitarians and parents of three children attending the public schools in Abington Township, Pennsylvania, have asserted that the Federal Constitution is violated by a Pennsylvania law which requires:

> **At least ten verses from the Holy Bible shall be read, or caused to be read, without comment, at the opening of each public school on each school day, by the teacher in charge. If any school teacher, whose duty it shall be to read the Holy Bible, or cause it to be read, shall fail or omit to do so, said school teacher shall, upon charges preferred for such failure of omission, and proof of the same, before the board of school directors of the school district, be discharged.**

A three-judge Federal Court unanimously found the Pennsylvania statute unconstitutional under the First Amendment. The judges rejected the contention that the Bible was being used principally as a work of art or for its literary or historical significance. The Holy Bible, they said, regardless of the version being read, is "a religious document devoted primarily to bringing man in touch with God."

> **The daily reading of the Bible, buttressed with the authority of the State and, more importantly to children, with the authority of their teachers, can hardly do less than inculcate or promote the inculcation of various religious doctrines in childish minds. Thus, the practice required by the statute amounts to religious instruction or a promotion of religious education. It makes no difference that the religious "truths" inculcated may vary from one child to another. It also makes no difference that a sense of religion may not be instilled.**

The state legislature then amended the law as follows:

> **At least ten verses from the Holy Bible shall be read, without comment, at the opening of each public school on each school day. Any child shall be excused from such Bible reading, or attending such Bible reading, upon the written request of his parent or guardian.**

After a new hearing, the three-judge court again unanimously declared the law unconstitutional. The school board's appeal is currently before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Single Question to Be Decided

These cases do not question the propriety or constitutionality of using the Bible as a source or reference work in the teaching of such subjects as literature, history, art appreciation or social studies which may be part of the regular school curriculum.

The basic question presented is this: Are readings from the Holy Bible and recitation of the Lord's Prayer, conducted by school authorities as part of the opening daily exercises in the public schools, essentially religious services, thus constituting an "establishment of religion" in violation of the U.S. Constitution?

This issue cannot be discussed knowledgeably without going back to its deep-rooted sources in American history.

THE ROOTS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

The guarantees of full religious liberty governing our country today developed slowly and painfully.

1. From Persecution to Toleration

Many of our early colonists came to America in search of freedom from England's governmentally ordained and supported church. But during the century and a half before the American Revolution, most of the Colonies adopted the familiar Old World concept of an established church supported by public funds and legal enforcement of orthodoxy.

—In early Virginia and New England, punishments for heresy were severe. Absence from church services was considered a serious civil offense. Only gradually did the practice of inflicting harsh penalties on dissenters fall into disrepute.

—As late as 1776, at least eight of the 13 colonies had a government-established church—either Anglican or Congregational.

—Although a few early crusaders for freedom of conscience, notably Roger Williams and William Penn, welcomed dissenters and separated church and state in their Colonies, it was not until after the Revolution that the movement toward religious freedom for all, including minority religious groups and non-believers, made significant headway.

2. Church-State Separation Enters the Constitution

Even before the drafting of the Bill of Rights, there was mounting conviction among the Founding Fathers that a union of church and state endangered not only individual freedom, but the institutions of religion and government as well. European experience had proved to the leaders of the American Revolution that in every marriage of religion and government, one partner dominated to the detriment of the other. Where the state was all-powerful, the churches became the agent of government, and religious dissent became synonymous with disloyalty. Where the church dominated, civil authority was used to enforce particular beliefs, and political criticism became synonymous with heresy.

Leaders in the drive to write the separation principle into law were James Madison and Thomas Jefferson:

> **We maintain, therefore, that in matters of religion no man's right is abridged by the institution of civil society; and that religion is wholly exempt from its cognizance.**
> **—James Madison, *A Memorial and Remonstrance on the Religious Rights of Man,* 1778.**

The first major step in the development of church-state separation was the Virginia Statute of Religious Liberty, drafted by Jefferson and enacted in 1786:

> **. . . no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatever, nor shall . . . suffer on account of his religious opinions or beliefs, but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities.**

Finally came the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, written by Madison and adopted as part of the Bill of Rights (1791):

> **Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . .**

These few words are known as the religion clauses of the First Amendment. The first ten words—called the establishment clause — build, in the words of Jefferson, "a wall of separation between church and state."[5] The last six words — called the free exercise clause—assure the right to hold religious beliefs, to worship at will, and to educate one's own children in the faith of one's choice.

It is the first clause—"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion"—that is being interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court in the two current cases.

[5]Letter to the Danbury Baptists, 1802.

THE SUPREME COURT DEFINES "SEPARATION"

For a century and a half, the Supreme Court was rarely called upon to interpret the religion clauses of the First Amendment. It was not until 1940 that the Court had occasion to hold those clauses binding on the states as well as the Federal Government under the 14th Amendment.

Since 1947, there has been a steady flow of cases. Within 15 years, the Supreme Court spoke out on the establishment clause six times. Two decisions were outside the field of education.[6] Four dealt with the separation principle as it applies to religion and education:

1. The Court Defines Establishment (Everson v. Board of Education)

In 1947, in a 5-4 decision, the Court held that New Jersey could provide free bus transportation to children attending private — including church-related — schools. Free bus rides to parochial schools were viewed as a service to the child, not to the religious institution, and hence were judged not in violation of the separation principle. In interpreting that principle, the Court, speaking through Justice Hugo Black, laid down the following list of specific prohibitions:

> **Neither a state nor the Federal Government can set up a church. Neither can pass laws which aid one religion, aid all religions, or prefer one religion over another. Neither can force nor influence a person to go to church or to remain away from church against his will or force him to profess a belief or disbelief in any religion. No person can be punished for entertaining or professing religious beliefs or disbeliefs, for church attendance or non-attendance. No tax in any amount, large or small, can be levied to support any religious activities or institutions, whatever they may be called, or whatever form they may adopt to teach or practice religion. Neither a state nor the Federal Government can, openly or secretly, participate in the affairs of any religious organizations or groups or vice versa. In the words of Jefferson, the clause was intended to erect "a wall of separation between church and state."**

2. The Court Reiterates the Definition (McCollum v. Board of Education)

In 1948, the *Everson* definition of the establishment clause was the Court's frame of reference for declaring unconstitutional the released-time program of religious education held on public-school premises in Champaign, Illinois.

3. The Court Carves an Exception (Zorach v. Clauson)

In 1952, in a 6-3 decision, the Court upheld the constitutionality of New York's released-time program, which involved religious education off public-school premises. This decision caused some confusion and encouraged some religious leaders to reassert that the First Amendment does not bar non-preferential aid to religion.

The majority opinion, written by Justice William O. Douglas, did say, "We follow the *McCollum* case." But it also said, "We are a religious people whose institutions presuppose a Supreme Being." As a caution, the ruling stressed that public authorities may not "undertake religious instruction nor blend secular and sectarian instruction."

4. The Court Clarifies (Engel v. Vitale)

In 1962, in a 6-1 decision, the Court reaffirmed once again the far-reaching 1947 interpretation of the separation principle, holding that the required recital of an official prayer[7] in New York public schools was unconstitutional. Justice Black, again speaking for the majority, declared:

> **[The establishment clause] stands as an expression of principle on the part of the Founders of our Constitution that religion is**

---

[6]It is unconstitutional to require belief in God as a condition to holding public office (*Torcaso* v. *Watkins*, 1961). Sunday closing laws do not constitute an establishment of religion (*McGowan* v. *Maryland*, 1961).

[7]"Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence on Thee, and we beg Thy blessing upon us, our parents, our teachers and our country."

too personal, too sacred, too holy, to permit its "unhallowed perversion" by a civil magistrate.

. . . each separate government in this country should stay out of the business of writing or sanctioning official prayers and leave that purely religious function to the people themselves and to those the people choose to look to for religious guidance.

Significance of the Regents' Prayer Decision

Public opinion is divided as to precisely what prayers and religious references are banned—or permitted—by the Court's ruling in *Engel* v. *Vitale.* Disagreement ranges from one extreme to another.

The Narrow Interpretation: That the 1962 decision rules out of the public schools *only* state-composed prayers.

This view overlooks the broad compass of Justice Black's majority opinion. Seemingly the Court had more in mind than prayers written by state officials, since it cautioned expressly against *any* prescribed prayers:

> **The first amendment was added to the Constitution to stand as a guarantee that neither the power nor the prestige of the Federal Government would be used to control, support or influence the kinds of prayer the American people can say . . .**
>
> **. . . government in this country, be it state or federal, is without power to prescribe by law the particular form of prayer which is to be used as an official prayer in carrying out any program of governmentally sponsored religious activity.**

The Broad Interpretation: That the decision is a sweeping ban against all references to a Supreme Being in public life.

This does not take into consideration a footnote clearly to the contrary in Justice Black's ruling:

> **There is of course nothing in the decision reached here that is inconsistent with the fact that school children and others are officially encouraged to express love for our country by reciting historical documents such as the Declaration of Independence which contain references to the Deity or by singing officially espoused anthems which include the composer's professions of faith in a Supreme Being, or with the fact that there are many manifestations in our public life of belief in God. Such patriotic or ceremonial occasions bear no true resemblance to the unquestioned religious exercise that the State of New York has sponsored in this instance.**

A careful reading of the decision suggests: The Court's actual intent lies somewhere between these two extremes. The Regents' Prayer decision does more than merely forbid state-composed prayers in the schools—and does less than rule out all references to God from public life.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON

Those in favor of the Lord's Prayer and Bible reading as part of public-school exercises generally argue that these practices (1) enrich young people spiritually and strengthen their moral values; and (2) do not violate the establishment clause, being neither sectarian nor compulsory.

Those in opposition reason that these exercises (1) breach the wall of separation between church and state by officially imposing a sectarian "religion" on public-school children; and (2) violate sound educational and religious principles, with both public education and religion suffering as a result.

The following rundown presents the principal arguments on each side.

For Prayers and Bible Reading in the Public Schools

- The Founding Fathers did not intend to exclude all religious content from civic life. To ban recitation of the Lord's Prayer and reading of the Bible is to deny children the right to share in their country's spiritual heritage.
- A brief prayer or reading from the Bible at the start of the school day gives an uplifting tone to all school activities and strengthens traditional moral and religious values.
- Bible reading familiarizes children with lessons which the Bible alone is capable of imparting with authority.

- It is not enough to study the Bible as part of the world's great literature. It should be used for continued spiritual inspiration as the mainspring of faith, the base upon which our great Western religions were founded.
- Even if some youngsters do not understand the selected excerpts, they serve as a minimal symbolic recognition of the place of religion in our culture.
- The Lord's Prayer expresses a devotion shared by all who believe in one God.
- Since the Bible is read without comment, and pupils are given a choice of the King James or Douay version, the simple reading of a passage is not a sectarian exercise.
- Since students may be excused for reasons of conscience, religious freedom is preserved.
- Prayers and Bible reading reflect the religious commitment of the majority of Americans. Religious freedom is infringed when a minority persuades the Court to rule religion out of the public schools.
- Government is not required to be hostile to religion, but to be neutral among the various beliefs that Americans profess.

Against Prayers and Bible Reading in the Public Schools

- Any prayer is an act of devotion, a basic avowal of faith. The Bible is recognized as the Word of God by those who sponsor its use in the schools. The requirement that a passage be read "without comment" is acknowledgment of the religious nature of the work. Thus the opening exercises are clearly religious.
- Devotional exercises in the public schools blend the secular and religious, constituting an aid to religion banned by the establishment clause.
- When state agencies place their stamp of approval on particular religious exercises, these exercises are given special status.
- Majority rule cannot impose a state-sanctioned religion in public education; under the establishment clause, no orthodoxy may ever gain preference over unorthodoxy.
- The Lord's Prayer, so named because it was set forth by Jesus as a prayer for his followers, is a sectarian, Christian prayer.
- The necessary choice of which Bible to use as the school text reopens a historic conflict: Catholics have objected to the King James version; Jews have objected to passages of the New Testament; nonbelievers have objected to any version of the Bible being presented as the Word of God.
- The Bible should have a place in the school curriculum. Just as young people become acquainted with sacred music or religious art, so they should study the Bible in the context of literature and history. This is, however, quite different from using the Bible for religious stimulation.
- It is pedagogically unsound to read passages from the Scriptures which are not understood by many children, since explanatory comment is forbidden.
- When, for reasons of conscience, a school child is excused from participating in the prayer or reading, the situation is psychologically damaging. If he absents himself, he is branded as "different"; thus the public school, ideally a unifying force, is cast into a divisive role. If he remains despite his personal convictions, the school is then guilty of encouraging hypocrisy.
- A desire to keep religious practices out of the schools should not be equated with hostility to religion. The aim of separating the two institutions is to strengthen and enrich both.
- Laws and school directives that make prayer recitation and Bible reading part of classroom routine do not foster sincere devotion. By requiring participation in "public-school" or "least-common-denominator" religious exercises, the schools encourage surface piety rather than true religious commitment and inner response. Religion flourishes best when nurtured by the church and the home, free of official coercion.

Whatever the outcome of the Court's deliberations may be in the present cases, the forthcoming ruling will mark yet another effort to clarify American church-state relationships—for the greater benefit of religion and democracy.

The goal, for the Court as for all Americans, was summarized in 1960 by President John F. Kennedy:

> **I believe in an America that is officially neither Catholic, Protestant nor Jewish . . . where no religious body seeks to impose its will directly or indirectly upon the general populace or the public acts of its officials . . . where religious intolerance will someday end—where all men and all churches are treated as equal—where every man has the right to attend or not to attend the church of his choice.**

The problem of religion in education is a vital national concern. Like many other problems, it can be best met by a thoughtful citizenry armed with facts and an understanding of the basic issues at stake.

The American Jewish Committee, founded in 1906, is a pioneer human-relations organization dedicated to combating bigotry, safeguarding the civil and religious rights of Jews here and abroad, and advancing those rights for all people of all religions and ancestries.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS • 165 E. 56 ST., NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

The Committee raises the funds for its diversified human-relations program at home and abroad through its nationwide Appeal for Human Relations

February 1963

Memo from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

PAL

what about sending this to all state directors?

Sent - thanks

LWD

488-4900

file
Labor-Ge

MEMORANDUM July 23, 1963

To: Mr. Paul Christopher
AFL-CIO Regional Director
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. E. T. Kehrer
Southeastern Region, ILGWU
Atlanta, Georgia

From: Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director, SRC

- : -

Thought you might be interested in the attached.

- : -

return to LD

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

July 16, 1963

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

An off-the-record conference of union civil rights specialists, Negro trade unionists, and intergroup relations leaders was held in Washington, D. C., June 10th, to consider new proposals to speed moves towards equal opportunity in employment.

There were, of course, no votes at the conference, but a great many suggestions were advanced. In some cases certain participants disagreed with particular proposals, but we are including all of them so that you may be able to judge for yourself their usefulness and validity. We are encouraged that several actions similar to some of these proposals have been initiated since the conference took place.

We hope you will find these proposals useful to your planning and activities in this field.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President
The Potomac Institute, Inc.

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman, Director
National Labor Service
American Jewish Committee

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Ga.

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encl.

The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 18th Street, N. W.
Washington 36, D. C.

National Labor Service
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

PROPOSALS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION BY ORGANIZED LABOR

1. The AFL-CIO should immediately establish a special task force of ranking officers and staff representatives, whose purpose should be to establish a broad crash program to deal with all aspects of civil rights.

2. Similar AFL-CIO task forces should be established at the state and local level.

3. International unions should be requested to make similar high-level assignment of those responsible for action on civil rights.

4. Special action needs to be taken by the Building Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, as well as by the key international unions involved. AFL-CIO task forces should encourage these unions to meet with state and city human relations commissions, with the leaders of the Negro protest organizations and with interracial groups of clergymen to work out specific action programs to end restrictive practices. Prompt action is needed to accomplish this before protest picket lines and demonstrations create increasing friction between Negro and labor groups.

5. There is need for an immediate allocation of additional financial and staff resources for the AFL-CIO civil rights department. The number of cities, such as Baltimore, Los Angeles, and Detroit, where protest organizations have already served ultimatum notices of pending demonstrations is merely symptomatic of the growing need for adequate staff with proper background and direction to undertake the type of negotiation that will resolve these situations. In addition, the major international unions should be urged to augment or create civil rights staffs to work in coordination with the

AFL-CIO civil rights department.

6. With regard specifically to minority group access to apprenticeships, every effort must be made to expand the type of coordinate community program initiated by organized labor in California and now beginning in New York City, the District of Columbia, and Chicago. These programs should include widely disseminated information on available apprenticeships and means of entering them, aimed specifically at the involvement of increasing numbers of minority apprentices. Where appropriate, apprenticeship standards should be reviewed, the number of apprentices should be enlarged, and assistance from the appropriate governmental agencies should be obtained. The need for follow-up procedures to insure fair and proper consideration of minority apprenticeship candidates is basic to this program.

A Conference of National Association of State Apprenticeship Directors in Washington, D. C., early this year, insisted that the United States needs one million apprentices. President C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department told the conference that the figure was "probably an understatement, rather than an exaggeration, of the need," and urged the Government to require successful bidders on public works projects to employ a specified ratio of apprentices to journeymen, with apprentices chosen on a non-discriminatory basis. This could be accomplished if President Kennedy would insert a new clause in all Federal contracts calling for the mandatory hiring of at least one apprentice or trainee for every five journeymen, and that these apprentices be chosen without discrimination. This could be done under Executive Order 10925 which already provides that "The contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employes are treated during employment, without regard to their race, creed, color, or national origin. Such action shall include but shall not be limited to ... selection for training, including apprenticeship."

7. A national conference of ranking union officers and civil rights organization leaders should be convened at once under the initiative of President George Meany of the AFL-CIO. The primary purpose of this conference is to evaluate civil rights issues and problems and to review progress being made.

8. Because of the many minority workers engaged in marginal and low-paying occupations, a major review of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Act assumes major importance. Here, the need for extended coverage and improved standards is seen in its most important light.

9. The objectives of the National Manpower Development and Training Act and the Vocational Education Program must be supported with adequate financial and technical resources. Labor support for this type of training as part of a national manpower policy should make clear the importance of these programs for minority groups and should urge broad programming, free from the technical restriction of so-called "available jobs", which has often been used to limit the number of Negro trainees.

10. At the state and local level, fair employment practices laws in many cases need strengthening. Organized labor, which was an important champion of these laws when they were first passed, should now exert its leadership in achieving the necessary improvements. Foremost among these is authority for the state or city commission to initiate action on its own without awaiting individual complaints.

11. Union leadership must be sensitive to the increasing use that may be made of NLRB procedures in the area of union practice. Efforts at consultation among international union representatives and civil rights organizations should be encouraged in order to avoid unnecessary NLRB actions.

12. Organized labor at every level should take the initiative in insisting that

Federal funds not be used to maintain discriminatory or segregated services, such as now exist in some state employment service activities and other governmental activities.

13. The labor movement should invite the cooperation of the Negro protest organizations, as well as Puerto Rican and Mexican-American groups, in a drive to organize the unorganized, particularly in the most exploited trades in which a very large proportion of Negro and other minority group workers are employed. (This was done successfully in relation to hospital workers in New York.) This should be done in recognition of the fact that many of the present minority group protest activities are offering the only available outlet and organization for the deprivations of unorganized workers. This is as true for workers in large industrial cities of the North as it is for those in the South. No one is in a better position to give recognition to the needs of such protest groups than organized labor.

14. The AFL-CIO, its constituent bodies, and the major international unions have a great opportunity - and responsibility as well - to assist in the Negro voter registration drive now going forward in the South. The Voter Education Project should have both major financial support and staff and organizational assistance from every segment of the labor movement. The responsibility of COPE is particularly great.

15. A major concern of each international union should be to insure the inclusion of capable minority trade union leaders in high policy-making positions. There is no greater challenge nor greater opportunity confronting this country's international unions.

16. Finally, the AFL-CIO, its constituent bodies, and the major international

unions must identify their organizations and resources in joint action with civic and church groups in the broad struggle not only to enlarge employment opportunities, but also to create democratic patterns in housing, school practices, public accommodations, and in the health, welfare, and recreational facilities of every community.

June 1963

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GREETINGS!

December 1963

The big thing in our lives now is that Harry's NORMAN THOMAS: A Biography will be in the book stores January 28th. The children love Norman Thomas but ask belligerently, "You're not going to write another book, are you?" They're tired of Harry's working nights and weekends and want him around and available. We thought that, with the book at the printer, Harry would have time on his hands. But instead, he's become ambidextrous, working on civil rights with unions and, in his new post as race relations coordinator for the American Jewish Committee, helping employers integrate their work forces.

Nat continues her editing of a PTA bulletin, and also handles publicity for the local chapter of the American Field Service. An exchange student from Thailand attends our local high school. With Martha now a junior, Nat has been busy making dresses (all those sweet sixteen parties!) and discussing college plans; trying to cope with Peter's excited analyses of the latest world crises; and explaining to Maria (our niece) that Math (arithmetic to us) is taught differently than in the "olden days." Nat's cooking is still great (HF), as our pictures show, but the housecleaning goes to pot! (NF)

Looking through the calendar for the past year we came across some rather cryptic notations: Jan 14 Chi, 17 Wash, 19 10AM. Chi and Wash means Harry in Chicago and Washington, but what was 10AM? And what does "Peter" Hair M mean on April 26? One note we understood - May 8 School Board & Budget vote, polls 2-4 (Nat poll watching) WE WON! All our candidates were elected, but we still don't have a majority - wait till next year! It was an exciting campaign which involved book banning. Many of the kids, including Martha and Peter, did a great job - getting petitions signed, making posters, writing letters and getting a real education in the democratic process.

July 7 - Maria to camp for two weeks. Martha came along to see her friends and was offered a job. Back home to pack, mend, shop, and back to camp for the summer as a kitchen aid. She can cook for 100 people but a family of five presents a problem. Peter stayed home and thoroughly enjoyed it. Sometimes it's fun to be an only child. Aug. 28 - MARCH ON WASH - It was one of the greatest events in our lives. We saw thousands of people and heard many more that we could not see, but it made a great impact on all of us. People can be nice! From here on the calendar is cluttered with notes recent enough to decipher - Dent. appt, mtngs, parties, schl affairs, etc.

Have a good year!

Harry, Natalie, Martha, Peter, Maria

The Fleischman Family

Labor

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

File

January 16, 1964

TO: MEMBERS OF THE MASS MEDIA COMMITTEE OF THE CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE ON DESEGREGATION

A special luncheon meeting of our Committee will be held on Friday, January 31st, from 11:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. at the American Jewish Committee - Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56th Street, New York, New York, Room 800B.

At the meeting, Ralph C. McNamara III, of 29 East Scott Street, Chicago 10, Illinois, will discuss with us his proposed Civil Rights Information Service. Enclosed are copies of his Statement of Purpose, Statement of Goals and Program of Development.

We are also planning to review progress and problems on the Civil Rights Bill and some other matters at the meeting.

Since this will be a luncheon meeting, please call me at PLaza 1-4000, or write to me at 165 East 56th Street, New York, New York 10022, to let me know whether or not you plan to attend. (One sad fiscal note - there will be a charge of $1.50 for the luncheon.)

Cordially yours,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman

HF:ig
encl.

CIVIL RIGHTS INFORMATION SERVICE

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This project is an attempt to correct the major communication problems of the civil rights movement with a single effort, a single organization, that would operate as a clearing house for public information concerning the civil rights movement. Civil Rights Information Service addresses itself to the three major problems in this field with practical solutions and development of new techniques. It therefore is dedicated to efficient and economical satisfaction of need.

The three problems to which we commit our efforts are these. First that the area of dominant or "white" opinion is in the main apathetic and poorly informed about the varied demands being made by Negroes today. The second problem is that the U. S. Negro, though aware of a growing sense of solidarity among his fellows, has no reliable source of information as to the progress of the civil rights movement, nor is he exposed to any detailed accounts of action in other communities. The third problem is in the present sources of information. Through an organized effort to reach editors, librarians, and writers, we will be able to keep these people informed and supplied with material at times other than at the height of demonstrations. Also, we realize that part of this problem lies in the use of archaic techniques of news reporting. We shall continue our development of news gathering techniques more consistent with current social needs. It is hoped that the media themselves will adopt the practices that we initiate and refine.

STATEMENT OF GOALS

The goals of Civil Rights Information Service explained below are predicated on actual need for such projects and a certainty that they can be in full function before the coming summer. It is probable that we would go into other areas of service, but under no circumstances would we commence a project at the sacrifice of one already under effort. Nor are we willing to stray from our purpose. As a matter of principle we will develop a project to the fullest before establishing any additional services. The priority of projects is below:

1. An audio news service to Negro radio stations that will give daily reports of civil rights activity and regular, deep accounts of the progress toward equality in both the urban North and South.

2. An accurate and current index of where information about the civil rights movement can be obtained, the channels for getting it, and a digest of the three hundred pamphlets and papers available with an index and cross index of that digested material. This would be mimeographed and bound loose-leaf. We would mail it to perhaps five hundred newspapers, magazines, libraries, and church leaders. It would be brought up to date bi-monthly.

3. A library of films concerning civil rights that would be agressively distributed to churches and civic groups. We will develop distribution channels with a film we now have near completion that explores the Chicago school boycott and its effects.

-more-

4. An information bureau that keeps on top of the daily action of the civil rights movement. This would function to make it easier for magazines and newspapers to cover all aspects of the movement by being something like a press relations office, yet remaining clear of any bias. This project would send a daily notice of current civil rights action over the public teletype system.

5. A system of distributing the less sensational, yet newsworthy, photographs of the movement to television stations and newspapers. It is hoped that a well rounded library would grow out of this.

6. A library of audio material for FM stations and church groups that produce radio documentaries.

7. A mailing service for churchmen, neighborhood groups, and citizens interested in obtaining pamphlets, books, and films.

Clearly these various projects are complimentary, yet they demand the effort of an independent, well-coordinated organization. The large scope that they share is what makes them in demand; and it is that demand that makes them necessary.

PROGRAM OF DEVELOPMENT

We are committed to organizing a tax exempt, non-profit institution operating as an independant source of educational information concerning the civil rights movement. We will be staffed by those eager to make a direct contribution to the political peace of the nation at some personal sacrifice. The problems of developing such an effort are three: 1) a trained, dedicated staff; 2) equipment and techniques that are both reliable and economical; and 3) large scale financing. The first two problems have been solved in principle and in fact. So, they will each be expanded upon before giving a more detailed report on the money situation.

Staff members will work in a particular area, or field, of our operation for which they will have full responsibility. As many as is practical will sit on the Board where a monthly evaluation of their work is made. Thirty two people have asked to work for this project as a result of Mr. McNamara's travels to seven cities where recruitment efforts were made. The initial staff of six has been established, and most of this said staff are now working. The lack of funds for any salaries makes any organized effort impossible.

Equipment for the project is being engineered as a part of normal research and development procedures by large companies interested in new information distribution procedures. Bell Telephone, Western Electric, Ampex, Accoustech, Boom Electric and Gestetner have cooperated so far. This has happened despite the fact that we haven't had the money to incorporate. Illinois Bell and Ampex have provided legal help in several instances.

The vital ingredient now is money. Since it is also a long range problem, perhaps it is best to discuss it in reverse. A year and a half from now the project will have been established well enough to have its value re-

cognized by a large segment of the so-called leadership community. It will, therefore, be possible to raise the necessary funds in many ways. Best would be to get a large annuity pledged by the Ford Foundation. Second to that, it would be possible to hire a fund raising firm to make a national appeal, much like the United Negro College Fund or the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. The latter is less desirable because it requires the establishment of our services as a "name x", and this can cause useless conflict. To get to that position will require a single large grant for one years operation. It is our feeling that the Council for United Civil Rights Leadership should thus function. Three of the six major members of that body agree with us in this. There is also substance to the possibility that the Field Foundation might grant us this one hundred thousand dollars. The problem, therefore, that we are now faced with is how we might finance three to four months operation that will demonstrate our capabilities. For this we need nearly fifteen thousand dollars and a group with tax exempt status that will receive funds until the Treasury grants our own status.

There are, of course, other possibilities. However, at present this is the clearest course for us to steer.

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $10.00 for the Strategy Conference on the Preservation of the Democratic Process, March 2, 1964.

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

_____

File: Fleischman, Harry (Labor)

STRATEGY CONFERENCE

ON THE

PRESERVATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

February 17, 1964

Dear Friend:

We should like to invite you to attend a one-day Strategy Conference on Monday, March 2nd, to be held at the Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56th Street, New York City, 10022.

This conference will focus on how the tactics of extremists (right and left) have changed in the past two years, how real a threat they represent, and what can be done about the problem. Under separate cover, a background paper by Wesley McCune, director of Group Research, Inc., is being sent to you.

Enclosed is a list of questions which the conference will consider. This list is by no means exhaustive, and we should appreciate any additional suggestions you might want to offer. We intend to spend most of the time at the conference in discussing strategy to cope with the elements and tactics of extremists which threaten the democratic process in this election year of 1964.

Registration fee for the conference, which will include lunch, refreshments and conference materials and reports, is $10.00. Because time is short, and because our facilities are limited, we should appreciate it if you would please send your check (payable to the Institute of Human Relations) together with the enclosed registration form to Harry Fleischman at the above address, to reach him no later than Wednesday, February 26th.

Sincerely yours,

C. Dale Fuller
Harry Fleischman
Philip Jacobson
Dean M. Kelley
Martin H. Work
Albert J. Zack

Dear Leslie—
It's very important that you join us on this. Hope you can make it
Yours,
Harry

HF;eak
encl.

STRATEGY CONFERENCE
ON THE
PRESERVATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1964

AGENDA

9:00 A.M.	Registration (Coffee will be served)
9:30-9:45 A.M.	David Danzig, Chairman Why We're Here - A Report on Activity Since the 1962 Greenwich Conference
9:45-10:15 A.M.	"Who Are They and What Are They Doing" Wesley McCune (answering questions on written report
10:15-11:15 A.M.	Discussion of McCune Report
11:15 A.M.-12:30 P.M.	Discussion of Enclosed Questions
12:30-1:30 P.M.	Lunch
1:30-5:00 P.M.	Albert J. Zack, Chairman Continued Discussion on Questions
5:00-6:00 P.M.	Social Hour

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR STRATEGY CONFERENCE

1. How does one distinguish between extremism (radical right and radical left) and legitimate conservatism and liberalism?

2. Where does one get information about the attackers?

3. What are the best ways to expose extremism?

   a. Is extremist literature its own best enemy?

   b. Should one refute the specific charges of the attackers? How about innuendos?

   c. Is it useful to engage in the battle of "letters to the editor?"

4. Are libel suits useful? What's involved?

5. What does one do about extremist radio and TV programs?

6. Where does one find friends when attacked?

   a. How can a cooperative community counter-attack be organized?

7. Are there special problems because 1964 is an election year?

   a. Should non-partisan, non-political organizations be concerned about political smears which might occur in the 1964 campaign?

   b. If so, can political smears be dealt with in a non-partisan way?

8. Would a large, national meeting to discuss the problem of extremism be useful? If so, public or off-the-record? How would it be organized? By whom? How financed? etc.

9. Would a series of regional meetings be useful? If so, public or off-the-record? Who would be invited? How organized, financed, and administered?

165 East 56 Street • New York, N. Y. 10022

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

File: Labor - Labor Related Agencies: "Harry Fleischman - Nat'l. Labor Service"

March 24, 1964

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Thank you for sending me the February Commentary with David Danzig's article in it. I have read this with a lot of admiration, interest, and substantial agreement. I do tend to think that, when practical implications are reduced, there may not really be much difference between Dave Danzig and the position of Eli Ginzberg; if there is a difference, I suppose I may still side with you on it. But it is an important article, and I thank you for giving me this additional copy of it.

I have felt a personal gratification in reading the fine reviews of your book on Norman Thomas. I have not yet read the book, but I intend to soon.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

PW
SB
filed in Research

February 3, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Enclosed is a copy of the February 1964 COMMENTARY containing an article on "The Meaning of Negro Strategy," by David Danzig, pp. 41-46.

I think the article an important one and would appreciate your reaction to its thesis.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

eak

File:
Labor -
National Labor Service
Harry Fleischman

August 3, 1964

Mr. Harry Fleischman
Director
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to the New York Times regarding the Hughes-Tool decision. It is a good letter, and for me an instructive one. Did it ever get printed? If it did, I missed it.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

July 9, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Enclosed is a letter I just sent to the NEW YORK TIMES. I thought you might be interested in seeing it.

All the best.

Cordially yours,

Harry

Harry Fleischman

Filed in Research "Hughes-Ford Decision" 8/3/64 mm

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LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

Labor — Independent agencies

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1964

This issue of the Let's Be Human column is the combined August-September 1964 issue. You may use it all at once, or divide it for use in two monthly installments.

Have a nice summer.

WHAT IS EXTREMISM?

Harry Golden reminds us that when 500 Negro Union soldiers were massacred at Fort Pillow, after surrender, by Confederate troops under Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, Abraham Lincoln said:

> "The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as a liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act as a destroyer of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one. Plainly the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails today among us human creatures, even in the North, and all professing to love liberty..."

It has recently been said that extremism in defense of liberty is no vice. This is nothing new. Back in 1925, the secretary of the Italian Fascist Party said that "No methods must be spared in defense of the liberty of Italy." The fascist methods included forcibly pouring castor oil down the throats of democrats, and then outright murder.

What is extremism? It is not passion or zeal in the defense of one's ideals. Hopefully, most Americans share such passion and zeal in defense of democracy. Extremism is the viewpoint of those -- such as the John Birch Society, the Communist Party and the Ku Klux Klan -- who would substitute the alien and totalitarian concept that the end justifies the means for the American belief that due process of law and simple fairness are basic to democracy.

Extremists are those who sow fear and dissension, spread distrust of friend and neighbor, and attempt to polarize America between extreme left and right. Just as the Communists, when they were more active in America years ago, hid themselves behind the screen of "anti-fascism," so the extreme rightists today cover themselves with the cloak of "anti-Communism." They refuse to debate political issues openly on their merits but instead promote racial hatred; they indulge in

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One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

name-calling and smearing of public officials, private citizens and religious leaders; they attempt to replace our rules of fair play and the free exchange of ideas with secrecy and subterfuge; they use violence, vigilantism, conspiracy, infiltration and sabotage to defeat their opponents; they create disguised "front" organizations to snare the innocent and trap the unwary; they use anonymous telephone calls, poison pen letters and obscene threats in their relentless campaigns of defamation and harassment.

To which I can only add the salute of Madame Roland to the statue of Liberty in the Place de la Revolution as she went to the guillotine: "O, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name."

AFTERTHOUGHT

A bulletin board in front of a Schenectady, N.Y. church carried the following announcement:

WORSHIP SERVICE 10:30 A.M.
"DON'T TAKE A VACATION FROM GOD"
STUDY THE SCRIPTURES
CLOSED JULY

JEWISH HISTORY

When an Irish union leader tells Orthodox Rabbis about Jewish history that's news. Jim Carey, president of the Electrical and Radio Workers, recently reminded the Social Action Committee of Orthodox Rabbis in New York that the first Jews to settle in North America arrived in Manhattan just 310 years ago, in 1654. These first Jewish settlers, 23 altogether, were refugees, but ironically they were refugees not from the Old World but from the New World. They had fled from persecution by the Portugese in Brazil.

The Dutch workers in New Amsterdam, said Carey, unlike Governor Peter Stuyvesant, gave the Jewish immigrants a warm welcome, and helped them become fishermen, artisans and traders with the Indians. But Stuyvesant at first denied full civil rights to the Jews and they waged a relentless 10-year struggle to win them. "What is significant about this victory," noted Carey, "is that in winning it the Jews also helped win civil rights for such other minority groups in New Amsterdam as Roman Catholics and Lutherans."

In addition to recounting the well-known story of Jewish contributions to American unionism in the needle trades and elsewhere, Carey reported that there is only one instance of a foreign minister -- of any country -- trying to organize American public school teachers into unions. But that is what Golda Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister, did when she was a school teacher herself in Milwaukee.

THE NAME'S THE SAME

The British were told the other week that Mr. Goldwater favors nationalizing basic industries and expanding higher education at government expense; he also thinks that the nuclear deterrent is too expensive.

Don't faint. Barry hasn't changed his spots. The reference was to

Leonard Goldwater, British Labor Party candidate for Parliament in their forthcoming October elections.

PUBLISHERS TAKE NOTE

To those like me, who loved President John Kennedy's rapier-sharp wit and inimitable sense of humor in which gags and stories were not dragged in but were essential to his speeches and press conferences, the news that many of his most humorous items have been compiled by Bill Adler (THE KENNEDY WIT, Citadel, $3.00) comes as welcome news. One of my favorites was Kennedy's talk to the American Newspaper Publishers Association wherein he recalled that in 1851 an obscure journalist by the name of Karl Marx was the London correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune. Continued Mr. Kennedy:

> "We are told that the foreign correspondent, Marx, stone broke and with a family ill and undernourished, constantly appealed to (Horace) Greeley and managing editor Charles Dana for an increase in his munificent salary of $5 per installment, a salary which he and Engels labelled as the 'lousiest petty bourgeois cheating.' But when all his financial appeals were refused, Marx looked around for other means of livelihood and fame, and eventually terminated his relationship with the Tribune and devoted his talents full time to the cause that would bequeath to the world the seeds of Leninism, Stalinism, revolution and the Cold War."

With tongue in cheek, the President then concluded:

> "If only this capitalistic New York newspaper had treated him more kindly, if only Marx had remained a foreign correspondent, history might have been different, and I hope all publishers will bear this lesson in mind the next time they receive a poverty-stricken appeal for a small increase in the expense account from an obscure newspaperman."

STRIKE

Baseball umpires recently hired a lawyer to represent them in pension negotiations with the major leagues and threatened a walkout if their demands weren't met. Which led TV commentator Chet Huntley to muse: "Who would have ever thought that baseball umpires would have to retain a lawyer in order to call a strike."

GREGORIAN CHANT

Lighting a cigarette, Negro comedian Dick Gregory had this advice to Government doctors: "They say cigarette smoking causes cancer and even doctors keep smoking. But if they said it will make you healthy but turn you jet black - whew!"

TURNABOUT

Headline in the Washington Star:

NORMAN THOMAS
CAN HELP JOBLESS
SAYS MACHINES.

Quipped publicist Henry Fleisher: "Apparently automation is getting tired and demanding that the socialists do something for a change!"

COULD BE

Sign on a bowling alley in Chicago: "The Family That Bowls Together - Splits."

ALONG FREEDOM ROAD

* An interracial group in Miami has opened the first fully integrated bank in Florida -- the Lincoln National Bank. Four of the eleven bank directors are Negroes and bank employees are integrated.

* Erwin Sewell Perry is the first Negro professor to join the University of Texas faculty. As a student there he earned a near perfect average. "He is brilliant," declared Dean John McKetta of the College of Engineering. "We scour the world for outstanding professors and we really have found one here."

* Edward Todd, manager of the Chicago Joint Board is the first Negro to be elected an international vice-president of the Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO.

* The Suburban Maryland Fair Housing organization has obtained signatures of 15,000 Montgomery County residents who "believe that every person has the moral right to purchase or rent a home anywhere without regard to race, religion or national origin."

* The Newark, N.J. NAACP has endorsed and is aiding the organizing drive of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at the Cardinal Glove Co., the only non-union work-glove shop in the area.

* When the Memphis Newspaper Guild gave its citizenship award to distinguished Negro educator, Dr. Hollis Freeman Price, president of LeMoyne College, the Colonial Country Club -- where the award was to be given at the union's annual dinner-dance -- denied its facilities for an integrated affair. The affair was shifted to a desegregated downtown hotel and was one of the best attended in Guild history.

* Druggist's Local 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union has graduated its first class of 16 Negro and Puerto Rican trainees to become sales clerks and cosmeticians in union drug stores.

LIR, LPK, LNP, CCD, MMCCD, PA, ILG, LPKE, LBH

Rec'd 12/7/64

GREETINGS!

PA SW-file

Late again - so a quick note.

Harry busy with his many projects - writing, speaking, some travelling, chauffering, worked on record album for the UAW, and still glowing after the Norman Thomas 80th Birthday Party. It was a happy day!

The kids almost as busy ----

Martha with Girl Scouts (what a feeling when a young camper refers to you as "that lady"), helping at YM-WHA pre-teen group, baby sitting, driving lessons, reading catalogs and applying to colleges, but never too busy to miss a party.

Peter bowling, learning to be handy around the house as well as handy source of information on the whole world. Worked with young democrats during election campaign. All those leaflets!

Maria enjoying school, scouting and Suki (our affectionately spoiled mongrel) and growing up faster than the proverbial weed.

Nat holding the fort at home. Some day a housewife will be asked to appear on "What's My Line" (a plug for housewives, not the show) and we dare you to guess it. How do working mothers manage? At least, says Nat, she can sneak in a nap on her own time.

But it really hasn't been as busy as it sounds - we're just trying to impress you. We do get time to relax.

For further information, details will be sent on request. Please check box below.

___Harry - Age 50!
___Natalie - "I won't tell."
___Martha - 18 (almost) "But, Mom, I know how to take care of myself! "
___Peter - 15½ - 5'11½". "All I want for Christmas is ½"!"
___Maria - Going on 11. "I just can't wait for my birthday!"

The Fleischman Family *Dec. 1964*

file - Labor

June 1, 1965

Mr. Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Harry:

I received a notice of the June 9 meeting of the Mass Media Committee. We cannot be represented, but because of the agenda, I thought you and the others might want to know of a publication we now have at the printer's.

Everybody from Evans to Novak to Irvin Howe is, these days, concerned and writing about SNCC and the rest of the "new left" (whatever that is), and SRC always likes to be in fashion. So, we have done our own analysis and interpretation which is now at the printer's, and will be out as a pamphlet possibly around mid-June.

All best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Recd 6/1/65

National Labor Service

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-4000

Harry Fleischman, Director

May 28, 1965

TO MEMBERS OF THE MASS MEDIA COMMITTEE OF THE CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE ON DESEGREGATION

Like a phoenix risen from the ashes, our Mass Media Committee will hold its first luncheon meeting this year on Wednesday, June 9, from 12:00 Noon to 2:30 P.M. at the offices of the Anti-Defamation League, 315 Lexington Avenue (at 38th Street), New York City.

At this meeting, we will consider mass media implications of the long, hopefully cool summer ahead. We ask each of you to bring with you 25 copies of your latest pamphlets and other mass media material.

Since this will be a luncheon meeting, please fill out the enclosed postcard to let us know whether or not you plan to attend.

Cordially yours,

Harry Fleischman

Harry Fleischman, Chairman
Mass Media Committee
Consultative Conf. on Desegregation

eak
encl.

I shall____ shall not____ attend the Mass Media Committee meeting to be held on Wednesday, June 9, 1965 from 12:00 Noon to 2:30 P.M. at the offices of the Anti-Defamation League.

_____

File - Labor Section

LET'S BE human

by HARRY FLEISCHMAN

Rec'd 4/1/66

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS
165 EAST 56 STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 1-4000

MARCH 1966

A NEW DAY

When Selma, Alabama became incorporated as a city in 1852, there were considerably more Negro slaves among the population than white people. The city enacted 27 ordinances regulating the behavior of slaves on the streets. If slaves were discovered away from their homes without written permission from their owners, they might be punished with 39 lashes; if found smoking a cigar or a pipe on the streets, or carrying a walking cane -- another 39 lashes.

For a while last year, it looked as though nothing had changed in Selma. The "right to vote" demonstrations led to repressions by Sheriff Jim Clark; and the march from Selma to Montgomery was followed by the savage murder of Viola Liuzzo. But the conscience of America was aroused and the Voting Rights Act passed.

Today, Selma is a different town. Seven thousand Negroes are registered to vote in Dallas County, and Negro voters are supporting Wilson Baker, Selma Public Safety Director, against incumbent James Clark in the race for Sheriff. Baker treated Negroes courteously during their public protests while Clark used cattle prods and tear gas against them. With the Negro-white vote now closely blanced, Baker will need to pick up only a few white votes to unseat Clark.

And Selma's even joined the Union -- or at least its workers have. Five hundred workers, many of them Negro, have joined the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union in the past six months.

OUCH!

After giving blood to the Red Cross, two men were seated in the rest lobby. One was an Eastern tourist, the other an Apache Indian. After staring for a few minutes, the tourist could contain his curiosity no longer.

"Are you a full-blooded Indian?" he blurted out.

"Well, no," replied the Apache thoughtfully, "I'm a pint short."

HUCKSTERISM OR EDUCATION?

You may think that your children are going to school to gain an education -- but that's not what some elements of our commercial community have in mind.

Scholastic Magazines, Inc. publish 13 magazines for children, covering grades one to 12. The firm claims a weekly circulation exceeding four

-more-

One and two column mats available upon request. The column may be used with or without a credit line

million copies. It conducts a vigorous campaign among teachers, to convince them that "a Scholastic periodical is more than a weekly newspaper or classroom reader. It's a carefully planned learning aid that helps develop reading skills, study skills, concepts -- and a lot of enthusiasm, too." (It's up to the teachers to get their pupils to subscribe.)

Quite a different pitch is offered to advertisers, however. In a series of large ads in The New York Times during 1964, reports Prof. Herbert I. Schiller in an article, "The Dirty Business of School Magazines" (FOCUS/Midwest, Vol. IV; Nos. 7 & 8), Scholastic boasted to potential advertisers that it reached more than half of all the pre-adults attending U.S. junior and senior high school. Since "these magazines are an integral part of the classroom program," declared Scholastic, "repetition and constancy are assured... For brand manufacturers wishing to utilize the learning process to create brand loyalties among these NEW CONSUMERS, no medium is comparable to SCHOLASTIC MAGAZINES."

Richard Nelson, public relations director of Inland Steel, told me that Scholastic asked the American Iron and Steel Institute to take eight pages of ads, and offered four pages of editorial content "free". Much to its credit, the Institute insisted that it would take no part in determining editorial content.

Seems to me, someone ought to be giving some serious attention to these systematic efforts at brainwashing.

DID IT HAPPEN?

I don't know whether it really happened, but Tom Deviney of the National Industrial Conference Board swears it's true. It seems that Henry Ford was once in Dublin on vacation and a delegation from an Irish orphanage came and asked for a contribution for a new building. The auto tycoon immediately wrote out a check for $5,000.

The next morning, on the front page of the Dublin paper was a headline, FORD GIVES $50,000 FOR IRISH ORPHANAGE. Soon after, the orphanage spokesman came to Mr. Ford's suite, apologized for the error and offered to phone the paper with a correction.

"Never mind," said Ford, as he wrote out another check for $45,000. "You can have this check, but only on one condition. When the building opens, I want this inscription on it:

'I Was a Stranger, and You Took Me In.'"

STEALING OUR RIGHTS

"My students used constantly to declare that 'the Federal government has taken away all our rights'," wrote Robert Canzoneri of Mississippi in an article in The Progressive about teaching in a Southern college.

"All right," said Canzoneri to his students, "if you want to discover which government you're really afraid of, try it out. Go down to the courthouse square, get a crowd, and begin berating the President, the nine old Communist judges of the Supreme Court, the policies of Congress. Say anything disparaging you can think of, especially against

integration."

The students listened, wondering but unmoved.

"Then," added Canzoneri, "go to the opposite side of the square, and stand up and say aloud that you believe segregation is wrong and that you believe the U.S. Supreme Court ruling must be enforced."

There was no need to go further. The students still sat without moving, but their faces turned very pale.

THE GAME

Here are more entries in the game about firing people in a manner appropriate to their professions (lawyers disbarred and priests unfrocked). Les Orear of the Packinghouse Workers asks if we know of any union representatives who were disorganized? George Salamon of the American Jewish Committee chimes in with these: models deposed, typesetters upset, arbitrators undecided, musicians disconcerted, auctioneers unbidden, and hypnotists disenchanted. Artillerymen, of course, are the only ones who can be literally discharged.

NEGRO STUDENTS MAKE GOOD

Last year, New York's Board of Education devised a plan to bring gifted Negro and Puerto Rican students from underprivileged neighborhoods into specialized prestige high schools such as Stuyvesant, Bronx Science, and Music and Art, even if they were unable to pass the stiff admission tests. Many white parents of students already at these schools were certain school standards would fall and their children's education would be diluted by this new move.

Now, some of the answers are in. At the end of the first term of study, reports Town and Village, newspaper of the Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper community, it was found that most of the 38 Negro and Puerto Rican students at Stuyvesant High had either equalled or surpassed the work of regular pupils. Only two failed to achieve passing grades.

More than half of the 38 scored accumulated averages of over 85 per cent, and one boy earned a 92.2 average. Seventeen of the group were given outstanding character ratings on their report cards, and one student performed so well in mathematics he has been recommended for a National Science Foundation honor course at Columbia University next summer.

Secretary - despaired
Matron - dispirited
Printer - depressed
Stenographer - demeaned

eak
LIR, LPK, LNP, CCD, MMCCD, PA, ILG, LPKE, LBH, NEGA, NEGB, R-TV

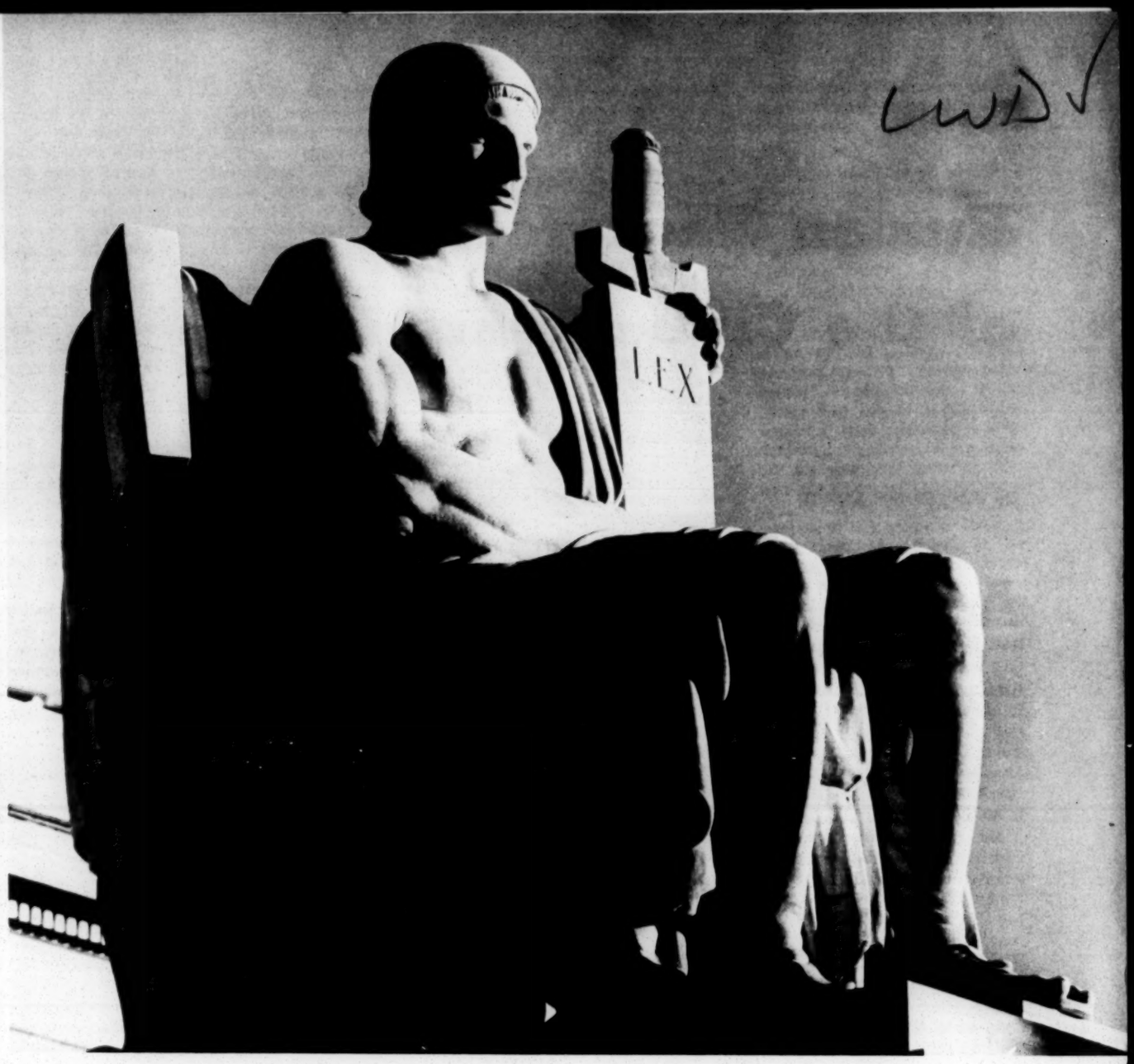
Bigotry in Action

ORGANIZED ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY

We Open The Gates

LABOR'S FIGHT FOR EQUALITY

by Harry Fleischman and James Rorty



Human Background of the Civil Rights Issue

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Human Background of the Civil Rights Issue

By ANTHONY LEWIS

AS Congress begins a new struggle over civil rights legislation, it is time to step back and examine the great questions that underlie the political debate but are so seldom illumined by it: How far have we come in solving this country's oldest problem, its treatment of the Negro? How much farther do we have to go? What are the objectives with top priority for the Negro today? Can they be met, and if so, how?

No fair observer can doubt that racial discrimination—and that means chiefly discrimination against the Negro—has sharply decreased within the lifetime of most Americans. The dramatic nature of the change can be shown by looking back to the period just before the United States entered World War II. Those were the years treated by Gunnar Myrdal in his epochal "An American Dilemma"—a book that saw the Negro problem in realistically gloomy terms but said also that there was reason "to anticipate fundamental changes in American race relations, changes * * * toward the American ideals."

Politically, the Negro was totally powerless in the South before the war. He was barred by the white primary rule of the Southern Democratic parties from the only election that counted. Fewer than 100,000 Negroes in the South are estimated to have voted in the general election of 1940.

In 1940 twenty-six unions in the American Federation of Labor had clauses in their constitutions explicitly barring Negro members. Even in the Federal Government, with few exceptions, only menial work was open to Negroes. The armed forces were wholly segregated. In seventeen states and the District of Columbia the law required—and in four it permitted—segregation in public schools. Public colleges and professional schools for Negroes, if any existed at all, were markedly inferior to white institutions in most Southern states. A Negro traveling by railroad coach from New York to New Orleans had to transfer to a segregated car when he reached the South.

TWENTY years later, those surface manifestations of discrimination are vastly diminished.

A 1944 Supreme Court decision struck down the white primary. Today something over 1,200,000 Negroes are registered to vote in the South. In a number of the large cities Negroes may have the balance of political power.

In today's labor federation, only one union—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—overtly bars Negroes from membership. Just last month the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen struck the color bar from its constitution.

A 1941 executive order by Franklin Roosevelt began the breakthrough for Negroes in Government jobs, and orders by Truman and Eisenhower in 1948, 1953 and 1955 hastened the process. Negro secretaries and professional employes are commonplace in Government offices here today. Desegregation of the armed forces began in the Truman Administration and was completed, for all practical purposes, during the Korean war.

As for school segregation, its legal basis ended with the Supreme Court decision of 1954, and Negroes have been admitted to some formerly white schools in every Southern state but Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana. The first four of those states still have no integration in higher education.

Segregation in interstate transportation was outlawed by the Supreme Court in 1946. Ten years later the court struck down segregated seating on trolleys or buses within a single state.

It is harder to fix precise dates as landmarks in the important area of criminal law, but the over-all trend is toward more equitable treatment of the Negro. In 1900, 106 Negroes were lynched in this country. One case in 1959—Charles Mack Parker—came as a cold shock to the nation's conscience. The recent conviction of a group of white boys in Florida for raping a Negro co-ed was a symbol of the change.

Washington, D. C., is a remarkable story in itself. As recently as 1952 a Negro could not have lunch at a downtown drug counter, or enter any but a "colored" hotel or movie theatre. Then in 1953 the Supreme Court found a forgotten Reconstruction ordinance barring discrimination in restaurants and hotels. Open exclusion of Negroes here ended overnight and theatres fell in line under White House pressure.

NOR is the North excluded from the striking changes of the last generation. It would have been impossible ten years ago to walk into the office of a large New York law firm and be greeted, as the writer recently was, by a Negro secretary-receptionist.

The 1948 Supreme Court decision that racially restricted real estate covenants could not be enforced in the courts has probably had its most significant effect in the North. An N. A. A. C. P. official remarks that ten years ago most of the association's New York employes lived in Harlem. Today, few do. Negroes live in New York suburbs and a few even in fashionable East Side apartments.

ANTHONY LEWIS, a member of the Washington bureau of The New York Times, won a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting in 1954.

THE difficulty with this impressionistic sketch of improvements in the life of the Negro American is that it is too rosy. A closer examination shows what everyone knows — that life remains much harder for a Negro than for a white man of the same talents.

Voting, for example. Only 25 per cent of voting-age Negroes in the South are registered, compared with 60 per cent of the whites. After a sharp climb from 600,000 in 1947 to 1,000,000 in 1952, Negro registration has barely inched upward. The Civil Rights Commission report last September gave the reasons: physical and economic threats, discriminatory literacy tests, registrars who simply refuse to register Negroes. In sixteen Southern counties with a majority of Negro population, not a single Negro is registered to vote.

The employment situation is probably worse. Despite the egalitarian professions of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. and the official desegregation of its member unions, the fact is that Negroes face severe union discrimination in such large areas of the economy as the building trades and railroads. Union practices have excluded Negroes from the construction of Government buildings in Washington.

White collar and managerial jobs remain closed in the South and, to some extent, elsewhere; only 12 per cent of Negro men in the country have such positions, against 40 per cent of white workers. There are Negroes with college degrees working as mail clerks in the Atlanta post office. Negro women do not work as salesgirls in Southern department stores, or as secretaries, or as supermarket clerks even in Negro neighborhoods. A sympathetic Southern white observer explains:

"'Do you want a Negro foreman over your daughter?' That's the next question they ask after, 'Do you want your daughter to marry one?'"

TODAY it is still true that Negroes are likely to be the first workers fired and the last hired. Negro earnings showed a sharper drop in the 1957-58 recession than white. According to official figures for last December, 4.5 per cent of the whites and 10.8 per cent of the Negroes in the labor force were unemployed.

The job problem is reflected in incomes. Between 1939 and 1958 the median wage or salary income of Negro men rose a phenomenal 477 per cent, compared with a 311 per cent rise for white men. But the disparity is still stark — $2,652 a year for the median Negro, $4,569 for the white. And most of the jump in Negro income came during World War II.

School segregation is hardly dead. If one looks beyond the border states, only a few hundred Negro children are attending integrated schools in the South. The Supreme Court has declined to interfere with pupil assignment plans which assume the continuation of separate school systems and put a heavy burden on the Negro family seeking to transfer a child to a "white" school.

And aside from the segregation issue, Negroes are at a marked disadvantage in schooling. It is one of the great myths — repeated by President Eisenhower among others—that the South dutifully lived up to the "separate but equal" interpretation of the Constitution that was in force from 1896 to 1954. Equality was in fact ignored; and despite frantic efforts to avoid integration by improving Negro schools, the gap remains. Average expenditures per pupil in the Southern states, for example, were estimated in 1939-40 as $94.41 for whites and $40.56 for Negroes. Today a rough average is $191 per white pupil, $155 per Negro.

ONE would have to be blind, too, to believe that Negroes have equal access to housing in the United States. The Civil Rights Commission report details the pattern which tends to hem Negroes into overcrowded, run-down city districts. The North may have more to answer for here than the South. It is, after all, a Chicago suburb whose pathological efforts to keep out a small interracial development have made recent newspaper stories.

Facilities for rest and recreation remain grossly inferior for Negroes in the South. The Supreme Court has said that public parks and libraries and beaches may not be segregated, but in fact not many are open to Negroes. A number of places have closed parks and pools under desegregation orders, and one city recently sold its zoo animals rather than let Negro and white children look at them together.

Discrimination is worse in privately owned facilities, where constitutional restrictions against discrimination ordinarily do not apply. Just across the Potomac River in Arlington County, with a population largely Northern in origin, a Negro cannot enter a movie theatre or a bowling alley or a skating rink; he cannot get service in a drive-in restaurant or buy his child a pony ride.

INTEGRATION—In Clinton, Tenn. Negroes now attend some formerly white schools in seven out of twelve Southern states.

ONE point that must be kept in mind in appraising the position of the Negro in the South is the vast difference between rural and urban communities.

A visit to Atlanta, for example, is an eye-opener for the Northerner. There are miles of attractive, and expensive, Negro homes—some selling for $50,000 and more. There are Negro contractors, bankers, real estate men with fortunes. Atlanta desegregated its golf courses, trolleys and libraries without incident and could do the same in its schools if the State of Georgia permitted. A Negro is an elected member of the school board.

But Atlanta is a cosmopolitan city with a cultural tradition, with a sophisticated Negro population, with an enlightened Mayor and newspapers. And even in Atlanta a Negro may not ride in a "white" taxi or eat in a downtown restaurant or see the touring company of "Sunrise at Campobello" except from a segregated seat.

Yet how different is the rural South. There the Negro is backward because he is kept down—and he is kept down with the excuse that he is backward. A white citizen of Atlanta says of his rural compatriots: "Their image of the Negro is that of the yard man or the servant or the criminal, and so they can't think about the problem rationally." And in much of the South, as in Georgia, the disproportionate rural representation in Legislatures helps the rural politicians remain in control.

* * * *

THE picture, then is one of incomplete achievement. What objective should now have top priority? Ask that question of Negro leaders, and the same answer comes back again and again: The vote, jobs, schools—all three together, because they cannot be separated.

A Negro lawyer in Atlanta remarks on how the vote can change even the way criminal law is administered—by elected prosecutors and judges. A Negro minister talks about the effort to get Negroes on the Atlanta police force: "We went to see the Mayor and he wouldn't hear us. Eight years

later we went back, and by then we had a lot more voters. Before we could say a thing the Mayor asked: 'How many do you want?' We told him, and Negroes went on the force."

But an N. A. A. C. P. lawyer argues that the vote is an empty right without the money and leisure time to organize politically. And there is no greater enticement than the economic motive to end discrimination. Little Rock showed that race troubles scare away Northern business. An Atlanta Negro, noting the growing willingness of banks to lend for Negro home-building, says: "Money's money. Money's money. Negroes pay interest."

Better — and integrated— schools are emphasized by another N. A. A. C. P. lawyer, a woman. "With a better education you get a better job," she says, "you vote more intelligently, you know how to fight for your rights—which is still important." Others agree that many urban Negroes who could register do not because of educational or economic backwardness.

HOW can these interwoven goals—the vote, jobs, schools—be reached? All those interested in the cause of Negro rights agree that the basic tool will remain the law. They depart, then, from the philosophy President Eisenhower expressed at a 1956 press conference and has repeated many times since: "I don't believe you can change the hearts of men [on the race issue] with laws or decisions."

Men's hearts do change slowly, but there is no more effective device to help them change than law. Even a hasty survey makes clear how much real difference Supreme Court decisions have made in the past twenty years. The law permits those who privately have no great desire for discrimination to end it easily—as in Washington. And the law, compelling people to act without discrimination at least on the surface, may educate them within. "They learn that the black won't rub off," an Atlanta Negro says.

Another point on which there is broad agreement is that, in the South, advancement of Negro rights will require continued Federal prodding. One of the great Southern white voices of sanity, Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, puts it this way:

"There has been no progress in the South that I know of except under pressure from the Federal Government—the courts or Congress or the President."

Many Negro leaders feel it is important that Congress and the Executive Branch get deeper into the battle, relieving the Federal courts of some of the burden. That was the direction taken by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, in which Congress empowered the Attorney General to intervene in behalf of Negro voting.

Federal leadership could help now on the job problem, it is felt, if the Government itself hired more Negroes for better jobs in the South and advanced them without discrimination. There is hope, too, for more aggressive activity by the President's Committee on Government Contracts to end discrimination by companies with Federal contracts. Civil rights groups also urgently desire Government intervention against school segregation.

BUT the voting problem presents, today, the most promising area for Federal action. Action there is politically possible. No Southern Senator can stand up today and say openly that Negroes should be denied the right to vote. The vote is not a fighting word, as school integration and job equality are.

The vote is the focus of the developing struggle on Capitol Hill. All the civil rights forces seem to be agreed that the emphasis in this year's legislation should be on new devices to encourage and protect Negro voting in the South.

The Civil Rights Commission shook up the whole legislative picture when it proposed, last September, that Federal registrars be appointed by the President to qualify Negroes for Federal elections when state officials will not do so.

Attorney General Rogers, seeing difficulties in the registrar plan, has put forward an alternative. He would continue to rely on the courts but would let judges appoint referees to qualify Negro voters and protect their rights at the polls in both state and Federal elections. The problem at the Capitol is to get the pro-civil rights forces to agree on a bill.

Bringing the vote to Negroes in rural areas is the challenge. No one thinks the task will be easy, even for the Federal Government. But the attempt itself is vital. "Agitation is a process of education," a Negro minister says.

A Negro who has practiced law in Atlanta for forty-eight years adds: "If the Federal Government opens the way to vote, it will be up to the Negroes to use that right. There may be violent resistance in the rural areas; the burden will be heavy. A few will have to suffer. But that is the history of the struggle for civil liberties. We Negroes don't expect to be exempt from that fact of history."

Others have said that Negroes in the South will have to be more willing to come forward and demand their rights. The feeling is that, in addition to fear and outright repression, Negro indifference is partly responsible for such a fact as the small number of Negro voters.

CAN the goals be reached? The mood of those concerned with Negro rights is optimistic.

A recent authoritative book, Jack Greenberg's "Race Relations and American Law," sees these factors pushing the end of racial discrimination in the South: industrialization; urbanization, bringing with it social anonymity and security; the homogenization of the South and the rest of the nation through television and other mass media of communication; universal training in unsegregated armed forces; the stand of most churches against segregation, and the Negro's growing political and economic strength.

To these should be added the fact that racial discrimination conflicts with the American ideal. What Gunnar Myrdal said in 1944 is true today: "When we say that there is a Negro *problem* in America, what we mean is that the Americans are worried about it. It is on their minds and on their consciences."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY 14, 1960

For additional copies, write to
NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56 Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Single copy, 5¢

Quantity prices on request

May 20, 1955

TO: KS

I think this letter from Witherspoon Dodge deserves dispraise.

Have you any proposal as to how we can avoid sending him a check?

The map has been on my walls usefully for, I guess, five years. I think we have had $5.00 worth of good from it, and will get some more. But I don't like the way we are dunned.

GSM/eab

May 23, 1955

Mr. Witherspoon Dodge
Executive Director
National Religion and Labor Foundation
3392 North High Street
Columbua 2, Ohio

Dear Witherspoon:

You wrote me April 25th bringing in the matter of the map which the Citizens Fact-Finding Committee cared for for some years and which has been with us for three or four years, largely as a matter of having a place to hang it.

The map has been useful, I must say.

I will take a flyer that its present value is in the neighborhood of $5.00, and here is SRC's check to cover.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl: SRC check for $5.00

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

May 20, 1955

TO: KS

I think this letter from Witherspoon Dodge deserves dispraise.

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GSM/eab

Check #6821
$5.00 5/23/55
KS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 2, 1955

MAY 3 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I have been remiss in not writing you sooner that I will serve on the Atlanta area finance committee for the SRC and that I will attend the meeting tomorrow at 3:30.

In regard to the letter from Witherspoon Dodge which you forwarded, as I recall it, the map was left on loan first with the CFFM and then with the SRC -- largely as a matter of having a place to hang it, rather than send it at that time on to Ohio. Isn't that too your recollection?

Will see you tomorrow.

Warm regards,

Josephine Wilkins

Encl -- Letter from Dr. Dodge

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 27, 1955

Miss Josephine Wilkins
c/o The Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Josephine:

Witherspoon wrote me.

I remember there was some faint condition attached to the map, but was this it?

Sincerely,

Geo.

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. Ltr from Mr. Witherspoon Dodge
National Religion & Labor
Foundation, dtd 4/25/55

National

RELIGION and LABOR FOUNDATION

3392 North High Street • Columbus 2, Ohio • LUdlow 6683

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Associate Director
Rev. Charles C. Webber
Field Representative

April 25, 1955

RECEIVED
APR 27 1955
Southern Region Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear ~~Dr. Mitchell~~ George:

I have just returned from a meeting of our Board in New York and find your remittance for $2.00. As our renewal notice to you indicates you missed renewing your membership in 1954. However, I am enclosing your membership card, and if you wish to make up your dues of $2.00 fof last year there will be no objections on our part.

Another matter you will remember that the Foundation loaned you a large map of the southern states in 1947. At least, that is what Willard Uphaus told me at the time. Since our work is rapidly expanding and the increase in our budget is rising proportionally, we shall need all the funds possible to meet our current expenses. You may wish to purchase this map and send us a check therefor. If you will inquire at what price this map is now selling, I think that half of that price would be a reasonable settlement.

Our Board Meeting in New York was very encouraging. Victor Reuther assured us that because of the merger of the A. F. of L. the opportunities for our work will be greatly expanded in the near future.

I hope that your work is making much progress, though I am sure the decision of the Supreme Court has made it much more difficult. It would be a great pleasure to make a trip to Atlanta and see you and some of my old friends there, but there seems to be no prospect at present of such a trip in the near future.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Witherspoon

Witherspoon Dodge
Executive Director

WD-cl

National

RELIGION and LABOR FOUNDATION

3392 North High Street • Columbus 2, Ohio • LUdlow 6683

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Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein

Staff
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Executive Director
Rev. Clair M. Cook, Th.D.
Associate Director
Rev. Charles C. Webber
Field Representative

May 31, 1955

JUN 2 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. George:

Thank you for your $5.00 check in payment of the map which has cumbered your office for the past eight years. Maybe the Foundation owes you $5.00 instead of you owing us $5.00! However, I hope the map has been in some ways helpful to you as you have perambulated here and there over the deep, dark, dismal and - in spots wonderful Southland.

I am taking quite a journey myself next month to Europe and the Middle East with a group of 15 students in the Department of Religion at Whittier College. Dr. C. Milo Connick is head of the Department and was a member of a group which RLF took to England in 1949. He has invited me to go along with his group, and I am very happy that I can arrange to do so.

With best personal regards and good wishes to you and my friends thereabouts.

Sincerely yours,

Witherspoon

Witherspoon Dodge
Executive Director

WD-cl

July 6, 1956

Mr. Shirley E. Greene
3494 N. High Street
National Religion and Labor Foundation
Columbus 14, Ohio

Dear Mr. Greene:

I praise greatly your "Christian Conscience and Farm Policy" in Economic Justice.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Inter-faith Inter-union

Religion and Labor Fellowship of Greater Atlanta

40 Pryor Street, S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MEETING DAY
Second Thursday of each Month 12:15
Y. W. C. A. 72 Edgewood Ave., N. E.

Ethel Stanley, Secy.
CYpress 5065

March 1, 1954

MONTHLY NOTICE

Dear Fellow Member:

The regular monthly meeting of the Atlanta Religion and Labor Fellowship will be held Thursday, March 11th at 12:30 P.M. at the YWCA, 72 Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

David S. Burgess, Executive Secretary of the Georgia State Industrial Union Council will bring us our devotional, and Sam W. Williams, Professor of Psychology, Morehouse College, and also Acting Pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church will speak to us on the subject: "Implications of McCarthyism."

Please check the enclosed card indicating any guests you might bring, and return to this office by March 9th in order that I might make the correct number of reservations.

Looking forward to seeing you on the 11th, I am

Yours in fellowship,

Marjorie Coy

Marjorie Coy, Secretary

Enclosure

Catholic Labor Conference

February 10, 1947

Father C. Franklyn Lynette, S.J.
Race Relations Conference
St. Mary's College
St. Mary's, Kansas

Dear Father Lynette:

Dr. Johnson is out of the city and asked me to answer your letter of January 29.

We are sending you a copy of our pamphlet, The South: America's Opportunity Number One, since it contains more recent statistics on income level. The best recent survey of income and wage differentials appears in the Monthly Labor Review for October, 1946. This is a special issue entitled "Labor in the South". The magazine may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor for a small sum.

We doubt very much that you will be able to get your data with a break-down by race. If there are any reliable statistics on wage differentials by race available, however, you will most likely find them in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

We receive The Interracialist regularly and find it most interesting and helpful. We hope you will continue to send it to us.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Price

RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE

A. M. D. G.

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1947
Southern Regional Council

St. Mary's College
St. Marys, Kansas

January 29th, 1947.

Dear Mr. Johnson,

New South is proving to be quite popular with the men in our group here. It is the only real contact we have at present with the over-all work that is going on in the South. Even though our group is not taking an active part in solving the setup in the South, still we are keeping up with several centers of activity - encouraging and giving them some of our ideas.

I would have written sooner, but the enclosed outline of the Seminar given last November took any free time left from classes. You might be interested in looking over the outline. The statistics available at that time for the 3rd section of the outline were of 1940. Since I'd like very much to rewrite that section for publication, could you give me a lead on where to find later statistics on income level and wage rates for: Southern States in comparison with other sections of the country, Southern States' differentials for Negro and white, and Negro-white wage rates in various industrial fields in the South as

All men are brothers in Jesus Christ; for He, although God, became also Man, became a member of the human family, a brother of all.

Pius XII in audience with American Negro publishers

compared with other sections of the country.

The other enclosure, "What We Can Do", has been sent out to all who get The Interracialist, the news sheet edited by our group here. It is being sent out with the current issue, No. 6. We've run into a few snags as far as The Interracialist is concerned, but we expect to get them straightened out in the next few weeks. We'd much rather that it go out free, but the ISO office thinks it better to charge for it. We put you on the mailing list, but don't know whether you still get it. "Color Line" recently reprinted four items from our last issue.

yes

Thanks again for the interest you've shown in our group here. Hope that we'll continue to get a better hearing on our circulated projects.

Sincerely yours in corde Jesu,

C. Franklyn Lynette, S.J.

C. Franklyn Lynette, S.J.

A. M. D. G.

Catholic Action Seminar

C. Franklyn Lynette, S.J. November 20th, 1946.

CATHOLIC ACTION and the INTERRACIAL PROBLEM

1. Background of the American Negro situation.

   a. Heart of our minority problem: "caught up between ideals and deeds."
   b. Brief historical survey of three main stages in efforts to solve problem: American Revolution, Civil War, World War II.
   c. Crisis: World War II.
   d. America at the crossroads: "liability" or "opportunity"?

2. Fundamental nature of the problem.

   a. Primarily: a moral problem.
   b. Specific field of moral theory: Social Justice.
   c. Social Justice: seeks not only the good of the whole community as a unified entity, but the good of each and all its constituent social groups.
   d. An application to the interracial problem.

3. A particular aspect in solution: economic stability.

   a. Equal economic opportunity:
      i. Plea of the Popes: Leo XIII - Pius XII.
      ii. N.C.W.C's Department of Social Action - July '46.
      iii. "Declaration on Economic Justice" - October '46.
      iv. Southern Exposure, by Stetson Kennedy.
   b. Vicious circle: "discrimination - income level."
   c. Constructive legislation: F.E.P.C.

4. Catholic Action's solution: religio-social apostolate.

   a. Its twofold foundation:
      i. Natural - unity of the human family.
      ii. Supernatural - Mystical Body of Christ.
   b. Aims of the religio-social apostolate:
      i. A level of social justice conformable to the principles of the Gospel.
      ii. Actualization of Christian charity.
      iii. Moral uplifting along with economic well-being.
      iv. Strengthening faith and morals.
      cf. Mgr. Luigi Civardi, Manual of C. A., pp. 235-38.

CATHOLIC ACTION and the INTERRACIAL PROBLEM

c. Method of attack:
   i. Leaders trained in the:
      (1) Natural: political, economic, and social knowledge required as background.
      (2) Supernatural: dogmatic basis, personal holiness, apostolic zeal, and charity, i.e., to set one's hand to the difficult task.
   ii. Infiltration: "fifth column" tactics.

5. Lag between papal leadership and Catholic carrying out:

   a. Some analyses:
      i. Harold E. Fey.
      ii. William Feree, S.M.
      iii. C. C. Martindale, S.J.
      iv. de la Bedoyere
   b. Need for:
      i. Social Justice.
      ii. Christian charity.

Bibliography:

1. An American Dilemma, Gunnar Myrdal, 2 vols., Harper and Brothers, Publishers, 1944.
2. The Race Question and the Negro, John LaFarge, S.J., Longmans, Green and Co., 1944.
3. Colored Catholics in the United States, John T. Gillard, S.S.J., The Jospehite Press, 1941 (revised).
4. Patterns of Segregation, Charles S. Johnson, Harper and Brothers, Publishers, 1943.
5. Manual of Catholic Action, Mgr. Luigi Civardi, trans. by C. C. Martindale, S.J., Sheed & Ward, 1943.

Reprinted from the August 1943 Issue of WORK, 3 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, Illinois

WORK IS THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CATHOLIC LABOR ALLIANCE.

What You Can Do

On this page WORK presents to its readers what it considers to be one of the best answers to the question: "What can I do about better race relations?" It is a revised condensation of an article written by a white Southerner, Lillian E. Smith. The article originally appeared in SOUTH TODAY, a quarterly of which she is co-editor. Reprints of the original article may be secured at five cents a copy from SOUTH TODAY, Clayton, Ga. Credit for the idea of using this piece goes to PM.

We can read books that tell the truth about the problem

We can give ourselves a first-aid course. We can learn where the racial pressure-points are... We can learn to understand our country, how it functions, what its laws are, how to change them. We can do this by reading a few books, **now.** Not next year, but now. La Farge's "Interracial Justice" and "The Race Question and the Negro"; Embree's "American Negroes"; Charles Johnson's "Growing up in the Black Belt"; Powdermaker's 'After Freedom"; Wright's "Twelve Million Black Voices;" Raper and Reid's "Sharecroppers All;" McWilliams' "Brothers Under the Skin"; the well edited "Negro Caravan"; the monthly magazine "Interracial Review," 20 Vesey Street, N.Y.C.

We can stop telling "nigger jokes" and we can start saying "mister"

Let's urge every worker to stop using the words "nigger," "darkie," "coon." Stop telling "nigger jokes." Little things? Yes. But the little things do as much as the big things to wear out the Negro's nerves.... We can begin now by teaching children to confer on Negroes the title **Mr.** or **Mrs.** or **Miss.** Use courtesy titles when speaking to Negroes or about them. Someday when the world becomes awakened to the human dignity of each individual, we will accord courteous titles to all human beings regardless of skin color or the wages they make.

We can ask radio stations and newspapers to give Negroes a break

Write a few letters. Write to several radio stations urging that Negroes be invited to participate frequently in the forums which many radio stations promote. **Few white people have ever heard an educated Negro speak a word.** Yet there are 55,000 Negro college graduates.

Write to your newspaper and suggest that photographs of Negroes be published; not Negro criminals as always, but Negro heroes in the armed forces, Negro artists and scientists, and educators, and others who have achieved a newsworthy level.

Write to the editors of papers that print prejudiced articles and remind them that it is within their power to reject articles and often, as in this case, their Christian duty to do so.

We can praise the people who do act democratically

If you are unable to give your initiative or time to establishing a racial democracy, there is still something you can do. Commend those who do the things which you don't do, or don't dare do. Praise a sermon on interracial justice (or hint that it is about time for one to be preached). Write your editor and commend him for that democratic editorial (or suggest that it is time to write one).

Praise the efforts of Negroes and Whites who work at Friendship House, Holy Child House, and Blessed Martin di Porres Center (or suggest to your friends that they visit them). Give a mite to their support regularly. Do the same for the interracial centers.

We can make a real effort to be friends with Negroes

There is another thing which any man or woman can do. Seek out among the Negro race a few individuals with whom you can become good friends. You can easily find many who are equal to you in ability, intelligence, appearance, charm, good manners.

Compliment a Negro worker for a job well done. Show an interest in the achievement of Negro artists, actors, singers, and public officials.

We can learn the Negro's side by reading his newspapers

If you want to know what kind of people Negroes are, even how it feels to be a Negro, read their papers and their books. As a white person you only know that the Negroes will work in the lowest paid jobs. But why? And do they really like it?

Occasionally read: **The Negro-Digest,** 3507 So. Parkway, Chicago; **Crisis,** 59 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. **Opportunity,** 1133 Broadway, N.Y.C.; **Chicago Defender,** 3435 Indiana Ave., Chicago; **Chicago Bee,** 3655 So. State St., Chicago; the first three are monthlies, the last two, weeklies.

We can easily and quietly show disapproval of segregation

Whenever you have a chance of not being segregated, quietly take it—such as sitting by a Negro on bus or street car, or standing by a Negro in an elevator. A "gesture"? Yes, but a gracious one.

We can pay equal and just wages to Negro workers

We can pay equal wages for equal services. We can protest against racial qualifications on employment blanks.

We can talk to our friends about the economic needs of Negroes, their lack of equal opportunity.

We can encourage and defend the Chicago Housing Authority when it provides housing facilities for Negroes—for their needs are greatest.

We can prevent race riots by squelching rumors and propaganda

We can close our own lips to rumors and stories that arouse suspicion and impatience and incite ill feeling. We can discount all rumors of plots, mass meetings, and incipient riots. We can point out that the caricatures of Negroes are silly, stupid and incense Negroes.

We can be sure that the Negroes are acting unjustly before we arouse whites to protest. Negroes have a right to form organizations and to belong to a union, to demand better pay and working conditions. Don't expose your ignorance by exposing your irritation at them for acting intelligently.

We can build a better future by training our children

We can all begin now to train our children to be, not little Nazis, but democratic, Christian citizens. We can train them in good racial manners—to respect all people regardless of race or economic status.

We can give them a sensitive appreciation of human personality. We can give them an awareness of their identification with the members of Christ's Mystical Body and the human family of God everywhere.

We can make certain that the schools we send our children to do not discriminate against Negroes. We can insist that our schools teach courses which tell of the Negro's contribution to American culture.

We can give time, and maybe money, to racial projects

Find for yourself some racial project that fits your temperament and your ability. Negro housing, training schools for Negro youth, adequate school buildings, Negro health, adequate hospitalization, the abolition of the poll tax and white primaries, non-discrimination in defense jobs and unions, a federal law against lynching, the elimination of restrictive covenants. You can join the National Urban League or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Whatever else you can or can't do, you can always write letters to your congressmen, your governor, and President. And letters are powerful. You can support agencies working towards these ends: Mayor Kelly's Racial Relations Commission, Governor Green's Interracial Commission, and The Chicago Conference against Racial and Religious Discrimination.

We can act with tact and dignity on crowded busses and trains

Due to crowded war conditions, transportation has become a symbol of the white man's injustice to the Negro. It is not the Negro's fault, remember, that he is now forced into busses and trains and street cars in such large numbers. Remember, also, that a Negro who has a son in the armed forces defending American democracy or a brother or husband there, is not going to be willing to be pushed around by white folks without making a protest.

Their nerves give way as do ours; their frustrations reach the place where self control is not always master. They get to the point where they just can't take any more. Even as you and I would do.

The Axis nations have agents in our country to promote conflict and violence. Why can we not have agents to ease trouble, **trouble shooters for democracy?**

Every tactiful act in a troubled spot is a triple victory for racial democracy, for Christianity, and for the United States in the war.

We can meet with Negroes and we can eat with them

It is very needful that occasions be made to bring not only individuals together, but groups of educated whites and Negroes.

Parish sodalities, young people's organizations, alumnae and alumni groups, high schools and colleges could have Negro speakers at one or more of their meetings, forums, or debates this year. Make it an international affair, if that seems more tactful; have a Chinese, a Brazilian, an East Indian, a Mexican, a Negro there. Not one officer by doing so would lose his job, or his prestige, or his economic power, or very much of his prejudice.

The breaking of bread is one symbol which every human being from one end of earth to the other understands. There is going to be no successful world order, no peace that will last, until men of all colors and nationalities are willing to sit down and break bread together in clubs, hotels, restaurants, in their homes.

Finally, and most important, we can and must always pray for interracial justice.

Labor & Employment

Los Angeles
Urban League
2510 South Central Avenue Suite 301-311
Los Angeles 11, California
Telephone ADams 5128

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1948
Southern Regional Council

September 9, 1948

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The National Urban League

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am sending under separate cover a copy of the monthly report of the Industrial Relations Department. I am not pleased with this report. There are a number of changes and constructive improvements that I hope to make.

Please feel free to point out some of my shortcomings in this report just as you formerly did with my surveys.

I have been enjoying the material I have received from the Council. It is too bad there isn't a branch of the Council out here. We, here in the League, are doing all that we can to make up for the absence of a Council here in this city.

At a later date, I plan writing to you for more specific data.

Give my regards to those of mutual acquaintance.

Sincerely yours,

Wesley R. Brazier

Wesley R. Brazier
Industrial Relations Secretary

WRB:drl

Symbol of... Community Service

"Shedding Rays of Light Without Sparks of Heat on Community Problems"

MONTHLY REPORT
of
THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
LOS ANGELES URBAN LEAGUE

July-August, 1948

A brief summary of the following reports is also included:
Los Angeles Labor Market Reports .. August
Local CSES Placement Figures (Total and Non-White)-- June-July
New and Expanding Industries -- June-July

A summary of the activities of the Industrial Relations Department, according to the various divisions, follows:

EMPLOYMENT:

For the month of July, orders, referrals and placements were at a low ebb. The number of applications ran high due primarily to the continuous flow of applications from students eager to find gainful employment during the summer vacation. In view of this, we might venture to chalk up July as a slow month for our Employment Office. One way, possibly, to offset this decrease in orders and placements would be to intensify field activity in the Industrial Relations Department with special emphasis on the months of June, July, August and September. Students, not that there is any desire to concentrate our efforts solely for their benefit, begin getting in their applications for summer work and part time work while school is in session. And it seems, realizing we cannot place everyone, some additional effort should be made to place them.

We had some assuring successes during the month. Among which was placement of a turret lathe operator in aircraft. In addition, a student of pharmacy was placed as a pharmacist's apprentice. In order to secure his license, he must have paid work experience under a licensed pharmacist for a specified number of hours. Both of these contacts and ultimate placements were made from this office.

There can be no question as to the pressing need for a good, sound, well organized and active field work program for our Industrial Relations Department.

The over-all picture for the month of August was somewhat brighter. The number of placements in the aircraft industry increased. Again, contact made from this office with aircraft resulted in placement of a skilled worker. In an interview with a personnel representative of an aircraft firm, we were advised that we might continue

to refer skilled persons. At this time, they are particularly interested in skilled personnel. This brings us to the point--there is a need for building an active current file of skilled persons. There is no doubt that the chances for selling an individual with tangible skills are better, whether he is an experienced, efficient man who has made domestic work his career or one who has chosen the teaching profession.

It seems fair that we give credit to Mr. A. Patterson of the Retail Clerks Union, with whom we worked in placing a Negro woman as checker in a local food market. From all reports she is doing a good job.

Among other placements for the month are the following:

Clinical laboratory technician
Grocery store clerks
Dental hygienist
Metal smith
Couple--domestic.

FIELD:

Field visiting by the Department was limited during July and August largely because of the following factors: Vacancy of Industrial Field Secretary (position not yet filled); Departmental personnel on vacations; Industrial Relations Secretary serving in the absence of the Executor Director, who is on vacation.

Field visits were made to the following firms: Lockheed, Thrifty Drug Personnel Department, Thrifty Drug Stores--43rd and Central, 31st and Vermont, 47th and Broadway and 87th and Broadway. Contacts were made with C.I.O., A.F. of L., American Veterans Committee, State Industrial Department, C.S.E.S. and Social Security Administration.

COUNSELING:

Various civic leaders in the community assisted the Urban League in its presentation of a panel for a Teachers' Workshop at Polytechnic High School, July 1st.

Participants included: Mrs. Clinton M. Barr, 2nd Vice President of the Board of Directors, Los Angeles Urban League; Dr. Monroe Epstein, District Health Officer; I. H. McClelland, Chairman, Vocational Counseling Subcommittee and member of Board of Directors, Los Angeles Urban League; Dr. David Dressler, Consultant to the Governor's Crime Commission Committee on Social and Economic Causes of Crime and Delinquency; Frank Wilkinson, Director of Public Relations, Los Angeles Metropolitan Housing Authority; Welford Wilson, Field Supervisor, State Apprenticeship Council; and Miss Bernice Wright, Medical Social Worker, Children's Hospital. Floyd C. Covington, Executive Director, served as Moderator of the panel.

Approximately thirty-five teachers attended the workshop which was under the direction of Miss Mary Louise Jones. The group responded with a very spirited discussion of social problems after the panel presentations.

The Vocational Counseling Subcommittee will reconvene next month, after a three months' vacation. The Committee's major emphasis will be on group guidance programs this fall.

SIGNIFICANT HAPPENINGS DURING THE MONTH:

1. William M. Jones resigned from the position of Industrial Relations Secretary to enter private enterprise.

2. Wesley R. Brazier, Industrial Field Secretary, was appointed to the position of Industrial Relations Secretary.

3. Miss Dorothy R. Lanning was appointed to the position of Stenographer-Clerk for the Department. She formerly held a similar position with the Los Angeles Board of Education.

4. Miss Hazel Craddock, Vocational Counselor is back at her desk "recuperating" from an extensive vacation.

5. The Department played host to the following celebrities:
   a. Miss Sara Southhall, International Harvester Company, who is writing a book about fair racial employment practices in industries.

   b. Miss Isabel Chisholm, Publicity Director, National Urban League, Southern Regional Office.

   c. Miss Emily Lilly, Community Organization, Grand Rapids Urban League.

6. The Department sponsored a meeting of representatives from C.S.E.S., C.I.O., A.F.of L., California State Industrial Department and the American Veterans Committee. The purpose of the meeting was to plan and coordinate an effective field program. This group is to meet monthly. More about this in next month's report.

Respectfully submitted,

WESLEY R. BRAZIER
Industrial Relations Secretary

EXCERPTS FROM LOS ANGELES LABOR MARKET REPORTS *

EMPLOYMENT REACHES NEW HIGH FOR YEAR

The peak of employment for Los Angeles County in 1948 was reached during July. Both manufacturing and non-manufacturing groups have increased their personnel during the past thirty days, and seasonal activities in agriculture resulted in a substantial rise in farm labor despite poor crops in some sections. Total employment in the Area, currently estimated at 1,585,860, increased by more than 16,000 from mid-May to mid-July, most of the gain being made in manufacturing industries. The gain was fifty per cent higher than had been anticipated in forecasts made in May.

SUBSTANTIAL HIRING IN COMING MONTHS ANTICIPATED

Net labor requirements by September are expected to total over 17,000, while nearly 37,000 more workers may be added to local payrolls by November. Apparel manufacturers anticipate a rise to an all-time high during the coming months, provided costs and volume of buying permit.

LABOR SURPLUS DECREASES

Unemployment in Los Angeles County has dropped steadily since March and is currently estimated at 160,000. A surplus of workers is still evident in certain occupational and skill groups, but a definite tightening of supply is being felt in the well qualified and highly skilled categories. In-migration, while still very heavy, is apparently not bringing in the needed types of workers. Expected increases in employment during the coming months should reduce the number of unemployed to 145,000 by November.

The Employment Service of the California Department of Employment reported that during July, 312,858 visits were made to the Los Angeles County Local Offices by persons seeking work. Over thirty-four thousand referrals were made to 28,808 job openings, resulting in 18,184 placements. Active applications on hand at the end of the month totalled 125,408. Contacts by persons for unemployment insurance and Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance purposes averaged 110,311 a week in July, or about two hundred more than in June. Most of the increase in claims activities was caused by veterans recently out of school and seeking employment.

* Los Angeles Labor Market Bulletin - August, 1948

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
of the
Los Angeles Urban League
(Monthly and Yearly Totals To-Date)

		July-August	To-Date
I	Applications - Referral - Placement Activities		
	A. Applicants: Professional and Managerial 19 Clerical and Sales 66 Services 84 Skilled 8 Semi-Skilled 11 Other 79	267	1315
	B. Orders: Commercial 20 Household 41 Industrial 21 Professional 2	84	318
	C. Referrals: Commercial 30 Household 8 Industrial 45 Professional 5	88	257
	D. Placements: Commercial 7 Household 5 Industrial 11 Professional 2	25	109
	E. Agency Referrals: To the League 18 From the League 12	30	133
II	Field Contacts:		
	A. Employers: New 0 Revisits 9	9	79
	B. Labor Organizations: New 0 Revisits 0	0	18
	C. Governmental Agencies: New 0 Revisits 0	0	6
III	Counseling Activities:		
	A. Individual Counseling: New 23 Reinterviews 26	49	182
	B. Agency Referrals: To the League 6 From the League 7	13	62
	C. School Visits: New 0 Revisits 0	0	10
IV	Meetings:		
	A. League Sponsored Groups 1		
	B. Professional Groups 2		
	C. Community Groups 0		
	D. Departmental Groups 5		
	E. Programs Arranged 1	9	134
V	Projects:		
	A. League Sponsored	2	9
	B. Community Sponsored	0	7
	C. State and National	0	5
VI	Office Interviews: Male 134 Female 168	302	847
VII	Special Cases:	1	28
VIII	Speeches - Talks:	0	18
IX	Requests for Information:	19	220
X	Publicity: Radio 0 Press 1	1	73

BREAKDOWN OF FIGURES ON PLACEMENTS
Los Angeles Office
California Department of Employment**
(Monthly and Yearly Totals To-Date)

	June & July	To-Date
Total Placements	32,760	105,571
Non-white Placements	3,504	10,456
Agricultural	3,025	9,305

Major Occupational Groups:	Total		Non-White	
	June & July	To-Date	June & July	To-Date
Professional	420	1,429	3	11
Clerical and Sales	4,594	15,571	40	238
Service	6,019	18,600	1,050	3,025
Skilled	3,767	12,549	114	372
Semi-Skilled	5,540	17,813	802	2,352
Unskilled and Others	12,420	39,609	1,495	4,458
Totals	32,760	105,571	3,504	10,456

Breakdown of Non-White Placements:

	June & July	To-Date
Short-Time	1,010	2,964
Women	1,130	3,729
Veterans	1,014	3,023
Non-Veterans (Male)	350	740
Totals	3,504	10,456

** Figures supplied by Los Angeles V Office

* * * *
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* *
*

NEW AND EXPANDING INDUSTRIES ***

	June & July	To-Date
New Industries	28	105
New Jobs Created	481	3,445
Capital Invested	$1,865,000	$10,651,000

****

	June & July	To-Date
Expansions	62	208
New Jobs Created	1,330	4,096
Capital Invested	$9,783,000	$38,423,500

Total Investment for the year-to-date in the 313 new and expanded units was $49,074,500, creating a total of 7,541 new jobs.

*** Data supplied by Chamber of Commerce
Industrial Development Department.

THESE ARE BUT A FEW OF THE QUALIFIED APPLICANTS ON FILE*
with the
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
of the
LOS ANGELES URBAN LEAGUE

MALE:

ACCOUNTANT: Twenty-eight years old; B.S. in Accounting; June, 1948 graduate. Applicant #1

ACCOUNTANT: Thirty-two year old college graduate; major in Accounting; training for C.P.A. certificate; 4½ years experience, auditor and teller in Savings Bank. Has car. Applicant #2

ACCOUNTANT:
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION:
Twenty-six year old veteran; B.A. in Business Administration; 1½ years graduate work in Business Administration; mathematical aptitude, analytical ability good. Has six months' experience as general accountant with Accounting firm. Applicant #3

REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING:
Thirty year old veteran; high school graduate; training in refrigeration and air conditioning service; personable, alert, ambitious. Applicant #4

SPECIALIST: Thirty year old college graduate; B.A. and M.A. in Political Science; experience with O.P.A. as analyst and administrator; buying and selling merchandise; industrial relations. Has car. Applicant #5

FEMALE:

ACCOUNTANT: Twenty-two years old; B.S. in Business Administration; emphasis on accounting; desires work in accounting. Applicant #6

ACCOUNTANT
BOOKKEEPER
SECRETARY: Experienced accountant, bookkeeper, secretary; B.A. in Accounting-Economics; training in secretarial, taxes, auditing; experienced in organizing and setting up office system; supervision of office personnel; typing 70 wpm; dictation 100 wpm; operates dictaphone, mimeograph, adding machine, calculator. Applicant #7

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT:
Twenty-six years old; B.A. in Personnel Management; personable, ambitious. Applicant #8

STENOGRAPHER:
Twenty-four years old; high school graduate; one year advanced stenography; experienced in use of dictaphone, mimeograph machines; typing 65-70 wpm; dictation 100 wpm. 2½ years stenographer experience in psychiatric clinic. 2 years stenographer experience with Adjutant General Depot. Personable. Applicant #9

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*When requesting information about applicant kindly refer to applicant's number.

I R

union

December 3, 1952

Mr. William Gordon
Nieman Foundation for Journalism
44 Holyoke House
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dear Mr. Gordon:

I am sorry to say that I don't know any way to get the material you want except travel and personal interview. Trade union people are usually not apt at getting into words the changes in their policies, and they are most reluctant on just the point you need information about. They will talk to you personally, and they won't be the less vocal for knowing ahead of time that you will be using their views anonymously.

There is a rich paper, and maybe a book, in the sort of things you could pick up personally around the union halls in Memphis and Birmingham and Atlanta and New Orleans. Your Negro friends would steer you ahead of time to the most interesting topics and people. But none of that would happen by mail.

As a short cut, you might go down to Washington and interview people at AFL and CIO and UMW headquarters. George Weaver for the CIO knows the story pretty closely. There must be somebody something like him at the AFL. Try the guy who runs workers' education for the AFL, John Connors. The UMW has behaved for many years, but still you could collect some side lights from them.

I give you a little hint. The carpenters' union, AFL, is bettering its policy. Seek an interview with young Bill Hutchison.

Often it is little things that are significant. The CIO hall in Memphis about a year ago took down the signs that labeled the toilet by race. the CIO hall in Atlanta has only two toilets, one for men and one for women.

I haven't got any speeches or articles directly on this point, though you might look at a screed I did in the special Negro voters issue of the New York NATION that came out a few weeks ago. Read also Lucy Mason's new book, TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, which has a lot on this general point.

December 3, 1952

I send you the last eight or ten issues of NEW SOUTH, but I'm afraid they won't help much on this.

Really, all I can say is that if you can contrive to travel and see people, you will find a gold mine. If you can't, I doubt that you will put together much.

We all value you here in Atlanta and hope you will soon come back.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
NIEMAN FOUNDATION
FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1952
Southern Regional Council

November 19, 1952

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

As a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University and managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia, I am engaged in a research project which involves making an analysis of the social and economic changes of the South during the past decade in various fields of interest as they affect the Negro. If this project proves successful a book is projected for reporting the research.

Your name has been called to my attention here at Harvard, and as one who has vital concern for human progress, your views and recommendations concerning the unfolding of events and trends in this region would make a significant contribution to my efforts.

Attached hereto is a form on which you might express your views and recommendations. Please feel free to use extra paper for writing if the amount of space here is not sufficient. In addition, I am inclosing a self-addressed envelope for mailing purposes.

I would also be very grateful for you sending me copies of recent speeches or articles which you might have. It is very urgent that I obtain this material as soon as possible, as these views and expressions are to compiled for publication in book form. You may state whether you would like to be quoted or whether your views should remain as a professional and confidential treatment of materials. Your request will be respected.

I shall be most grateful for a reply at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully yours,

William Gordon

William Gordon

Example of approach

Trends and changes by labor unions in the South as they affect the Negro today.

Give examples of changes and trends.

State reasons for changes.

Recommendations.

P.S. Dr. Mitchell use whatever approach you may deem necessary in order to give full and adequate treatment to this most important topic. You may recall that I discussed the idea of the project with you before leaving Atlanta. I would be deeply grateful for suggestions if you care to make any. I am getting fine cooperation here at Harvard with my Nieman program. I would appreciate hearing from you.

IB
LABOR

Roosevelt College
OF CHICAGO
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

LABOR EDUCATION
DIVISION

TELEPHONE
WABASH 2-3580

RECEIVED
APR 3
Southern Regional Council

March 31, 1953

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

You can help me with your views on why the labor movement in the U.S.A. has never gone in for independent political action.

The enclosed statement describes a conference at Oxford University, England, this summer, where I have been asked to lecture on "Third Party Movements in the U.S." With your help it will be possible to present the authentic American labor viewpoint on this question.

Wouldn't you think the main interest would be in why the labor movement or a farmer-labor coalition has not developed independent political action?

I shall be awaiting your views with great interest. Thanks for your help.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Frank

Frank McCallister, Director
Labor Education Division

FM:jnp
rcoeu

Frank W. McCallister, Director

Hy Fish, Assistant Director

Roosevelt College

LABOR EDUCATION DIVISION

430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS WAbash 2-3580

The United States Educational Commission in the United Kingdom, in cooperation with the Board of Foreign Scholarships and the Department of State is sponsoring a six-weeks Conference in American Studies, to be held at Oxford University, England, from July 12 to August 15, 1953. A similar conference held last year at Cambridge was so successful, that succeeding Conferences are expected to become an annual feature of the Fulbright Exchange Program between the United States and the United Kingdom.

The Conference will be built around the central theme of "The United States in the Atlantic Community". A first session of approximately four weeks will be attended by staff members of the British Universities, with emphasis upon those working in the field of American studies. A second session of approximately two weeks will be attended by history teachers from the British secondary schools.

About ten American scholars in the fields of literature, history, political science, government and law have been selected for participation in the Conference as specialists in their respective fields. Among the topics to be discussed are: "Post Whitman Literature and Criticism in the U.S.", "Civil Liberties and the Bill of Rights", "Problems of American Economy in World Setting", "Main Currents in American Democracy", and "American Social Institutions". Frank McCallister, Director, Labor Education Division, Roosevelt College of Chicago, has been invited to lecture on "Third Party Movements in the U.S."

Calv

November 27, 1953

Mr Ray C Nixon
District Director
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum,
and Plastic Workers of America
95 Merritts Avenue N E
Atlanta

Dear Ray:

This confirms my telephone call of today to your office accepting the kind invitation to be at the banquet Saturday evening, December five, seven P M - GSM and Alice, his wife, both.

I am your man for Sunday, December six, at ten A M, to do the Map speech. I am delighted to have this opportunity to be with the Rubber Workers in their District Council meeting.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

11-23-53

Mr Nixon's Secretary called today.

She would like to have a call as to whether you and Mrs Mitchell will be able to attend this banquet. Should be advised before Friday of this week.

est

RAY C. NIXON, District Director

DISTRICT NO. 8

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America

Phone No. Emerson 1988
4

Second Floor, CIO Building
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

November 19, 1953

RECEIVED
NOV 20
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
Wesly Memorial Building
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Acknowledged by phone Nov. 24. '53 GM.

Dear George:

This is to thank you for accepting the invitation to deliver the principal address at the Rubber Workers' District Council meeting on Sunday, December 6, at 10:00 A.M. Needless to say, we are delighted to have you and know the delegates will enjoy whatever you have to say.

We are having a banquet on Saturday evening, December 5, at 7 o'clock in the hall of the CIO building, 95 Merritts Avenue, N. E., and you and Mrs. Mitchell are cordially invited to attend this affair. Will you please notify the district office as soon as possible if you intend to be present at the banquet.

If there are any expenses incurred or if you make any charges for the address, we shall be happy to pay them. If you care to spend the night in the city, we should be very glad to secure a room for you at the Cox-Carlton Hotel.

Again thanking you for your splendid cooperation and with personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ray C. Nixon

Ray C. Nixon
District Director

RCN:wch

February 5, 1954

President L. S. Buckmaster
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic
Workers of America
Akron, Ohio

Dear Mr. Buckmaster:

Thanks for the minutes of the District 8 Council which came in a day or two ago. It is a beautifully done job and again illustrates the thing I like about your union - that you work and report democratically.

I send a formal audit of SRC for 1953 and a Round-up of our activities.

We are busy trying to find means of getting the South to accept the decision on schools agreeably. I think there is a sufficience of good purpose in the South to get through the problem decently. Mostly the good purpose is in the Churches and the Unions and some teachers. The problem is to get these forces really at work. We have got a pretty good device by getting Church Boards to send laymen out and stir up local discussion groups.

I greatly hope that the Rubber Workers will carry us in the budget again this year. We need the help and the truth is we need it as soon as there may be a meeting of the Executive Board! So please let this letter be a formal request for renewed aid from the Rubber Workers to the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh
cc: Ray Nixon

December ten, 1953

Mr L S Buckmaster
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum,
and Plastic Workers of America
High at Mill Street
Akron, Ohio

Dear Mr Buckmaster:

I felt a particular glow of satisfaction in being with the District Conference of the Rubber Workers even for a short while on Saturday and Sunday of last week. What was most impressive was the balance of conscientious Union democracy and business-like procedure in the discussion I listened in on that adopted the rules for the new District Council. No pressure, no oratory; as good an example as I ever saw of a body of local Union officials working together to accomplish wisely a common goal.

In my opinion the thing the Labor movement these days should stress the most is the nurturing of just the quality of democratic participation which your people showed. The warmest congratulations to the Rubber Workers for having spread that high quality into its Southern locals.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

December 28, 1954

Mr. L. S. Buckmaster
President
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic
Workers of America
URW Building
High at Mill Street
Akron 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Buckmaster:

Time again to ask the Rubber Workers to consider help for 1955 to the Southern Regional Council. You found us a welcome $200 this last year, and we hope the Union will do as much for us again in 1955.

You and Mr. Walker, I am sure, are both aware of the way the Southern Regional Council works, and of our usefulness to the Rubber Workers and to the union movement in general in preparing public opinion for the changes pressing more earnestly in race relations in the South. We like and praise your Union and you were kind enough to praise the Council the last time you were all here in Atlanta.

We have done a very considerable job this last year in getting out to the South a temperate and constructive view of how to achieve unsegregated public schools. I am sure you haven't got time to read many pamphlets, but if you will flip through this one and examine the map at the back of it, I think you will find it worthwhile.

Let no one tell you that because the Southern Regional Council has had a sizeable grant from the Fund for the Republic it is now on easy street and needs no further help! The truth is that it takes more than we have received to do the job of launching in a dozen Southern states on-going race relations agencies -- which is what the grant was for. And, also, we are required to obtain on our own and from our friends, a considerably larger sum than ever we have had to put together before. So we really need the Rubber Workers' contribution, in hard cash.

The warmest thanks to the Union for checking us over and deciding.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

P.S. We will be sending you an audit for 1954 as soon as it is available.

March 11, 1955

Mr. Desmond Walker
Secretary-Treasurer
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum
and Plastic Workers of America
Congress of Industrial Organizations
United Rubber Workers Building
High at Mill Street
Akron 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Walker:

We just naturally like the Rubber Workers, and we are mighty pleased that the Rubber Workers like us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. Official Receipt/

L. S. BUCKMASTER, PRESIDENT JOSEPH W. CHILDS, VICE PRESIDENT DESMOND WALKER, SECRETARY-TREAS.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America

CIO

UNITED RUBBER WORKERS' BUILDING - HIGH AT MILL STREET
Akron 8, Ohio

PHONES
FRANKLIN 6-6181, 6-6182, 6-6183, 6-6184, 6-6185, 6-6186

March 4th
19 55

George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 7 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please be advised that on March 1, 1955 our General Executive Board, in regular session at Cleveland, Ohio, considered your letter of December 28, 1954 addressed to General President L. S. Buckmaster in which you requested a contribution to the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

In view of the outstanding job being done by your organization, our Board authorized a contribution in the amount of $100 and our check is enclosed.

RHA

On behalf of the General Executive Board, permit me to extend to you and others of your staff our very best wishes for success in all your endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

Desmond Walker

Desmond Walker
General Secretary-Treasurer

gw
1727-CIO
Enclosure

October 31, 1955

Mr. L. S. Buckmaster
President
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic
Workers of America
URW Building
High at Mill Street
Akron 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Buckmaster:

On October 19th the Attorney General of Georgia made a speech, mainly denouncing the NAACP. In the course of it he took some sideswipes at the Southern Regional Council.

The Rubber Workers generally help the Southern Regional Council.

We have prepared a description of the Council and some counter-arguments, in addition to press releases. I wanted to be sure that a copy of the longer manuscript reached you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

March 26, 1956

Mr. Bill Abbott, Assistant Education Director
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America
United Rubber Workers' Building
High at Mill Street
Akron 8, Ohio

Dear Bill:

I look forward to being in charge of the man, Crouzet, for a couple weeks, beginning Monday, May 7, when he gets here.

I still remember our pleasant time together and wish we could be around on similar jobs some more.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

L. S. BUCKMASTER, PRESIDENT JOSEPH W. CHILDS, VICE PRESIDENT DESMOND WALKER, SECRETARY-TREAS.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America

CIO

UNITED RUBBER WORKERS' BUILDING - HIGH AT MILL STREET
Akron 8, Ohio

PHONES
FRANKLIN 6-6181, 6-6182, 6-6183, 6-6184, 6-6185, 6-6186

March 23, 1956

RECEIVED MAR 26 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Many thanks for your kind offer to help French Unionist Lucien Crouzet learn about the South. Like every European I've met, the South is the one place in the country he wants to see. I have made reservations for him at the Piedmont Hotel and he will contact you Monday, May 7.

Lucien is a 27-year-old Chemical Worker from Lyon and is under a Department of Labor program whereby he studies and works in this country for a year. He speaks and understands English and is very easy to get along with; I'm sure you'll like him. He has already worked three months at Goodyear in Akron, and by the time he reaches Atlanta, he will have been on union organizing drives and studied both large and small local unions and International Unions from New England to Nebraska.

Supposedly, he is to occupy his time with strictly trade union problems, although it's my personal opinion that he would learn much more just by talking to people and observing patterns of behavior.

Incidentally, concerning another subject, we have reprinted material and a story told by you for one of our human relations handbooks. Your organization does publish some material we can't find anywhere else and this means it is doing a good job.

Thanking you again for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Bill Abbott

Bill Abbott
Assistant Education Director

BA:sjw
1727 afl-cio

P.S. For your information I'm enclosing some material on our organization in the South. As you probably know, our Tuscaloosa Local officially denounced the riots.

Progress in Human Relations

Militant Rubber Workers Dent Dixie Racism On Job

Conclusion

Special to Labor's Daily

AKRON, Ohio—Jim Turner is one big reason for the United Rubber Workers' success in promoting better racial understanding among union members. Some southern white URW members have expressed distrust of northerners "coming down here for a day, telling us what to do, and then taking off before we can talk things over with them." But they agree that Turner has a "feel for the problem."

They can make progress, they insist, but they want to work things out on a cooperative, give-and-take basis. They resent dictation.

Many southern URW leaders have piled up considerable evidence to show they aren't any slouches either, when it comes to standing up for human rights.

In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, a Goodrich union stayed out on strike for five weeks because of an unjust discharge of a Negro worker.

In Waco, Texas, a hubub over a Negro being given a choice tire-building job was quashed when the union membership voted to follow URW policy. And despite the grumbling of a small minority of workers and threats from the Ku Klux Klan, the union president stood firm on protecting the Negro members' right to have the job.

Riesel Pounces

One sidelight to this incident was columnist Victor Riesel's gleeful pouncing upon the Waco local as an example of a union being unable to handle its racial problems. The true story of the affair shows the exact opposite—that the conflict was handled with decency at the next meeting by the local union members themselves.

In the face of a revival of hate groups in the South and elsewhere, progress in human relations is still being made by the militant URW. Southern Negro unionists are being sent to schools in order to develop their leadership talents. Meetings are naturally not segregated, and segregated social activities are being broken down.

Companies giving rought treatment to Negro workers are met by firm URW determination to take up members' grievances and fight them through to the bitter end.

And in the South today insistence on union policy at times takes courage. It means the loss of an organizing drive in South Carolina because of the fury of the White Councils; it means facing a vocal minority of race haters who will try to defeat you because you stood up for union policy; it means facing abusive and obscene language because you did the decent thing, and it means efforts on the part of a few to try to sabotage your union program.

But the union will try again in South Carolina and try until it wins. The local officers will get reelected if following union policy was the only ground for opposition.

In one Alabama URW local union, when several grumblers tried to sabotage the union's community service program on the grounds that it was helping Negroes, the officers sat down with them and appealed to their sense of decency. The recalcitrants ended up by doing the right thing.

With a group of young leaders of this caliber who want to do the right thing, Turner's job is made a lot easier. While Turner's FEPC department can point to many successes, Turner himself would give most of the credit to the officers and members of the local unions who appeal to the better instincts of people. "I'm around chiefly to give those better instincts a little shove once in a while," says Turner smilingly.

If Jim Turner is an expert on human relations, he was also considered a political action specialist by National CIO which, during the 1954 elections, persuaded URW President L. S. Buckmaster to let him go for a while to do political action work in the South and elsewhere. He did a quiet but thorough job.

Side Activities

As if he wasn't busy enough, Turner has a multitude of side activities which occupy a great deal of his time. He serves on community boards and committees and tries to be an active participant instead of just a letterhead name. For example, once Turner got tired of just talking about 400 people living in homes the government was forcing them to vacate. He went out and helped interview 10 per cent of the families and got the facts.

Joe Glazer, URW Education Director, uses what remains of Turner's overcrowded life in URW schools and conferences. "Jim has a natural teaching ability," Glazer explains, "and so we use him to teach subjects as varied as parliamentary law and world affairs."

World affairs is one of Turner's favorite subjects. He says with a great degree of feeling that one billion people in the world from the underdeveloped countries on the globe—the balance of power between ourselves and the Russians—are colored. He points out that racial insults in this country go a long way in determining what this key bloc thinks of the United States.

Turner has cheerfully gone to farming communities, to the cities, to small, snow-laden towns in Canada, to airy Southern mountain camps, teaching a little, talking a little, and listening a lot.

He listens because that is the way he learns. More than a few unionists and educators have expressed amazement at his versatility. "How come you know so much about this subject when you've never been to college?" they ask. "If you listen a lot you learn a lot," is his simple, profound reply.

ACTION — Not content with just talking, during his rare leisure hours, about the plight of 400 Akron families who were being forced to evacuate government-owned homes, Jim Turner of the United Rubber Workers decided to see for himself. Along with Bill Abbott of the URW Education Department (foreground), Turner interviewed fully 10 per cent of the families to find out their needs. On the job, Turner's combination of friendliness and sincerity have helped the Rubber Workers put into effect one of the labor movement's most vigorous fair employment practices programs.

"I am in favor of short statutes of limitations in politics."—Lincoln.

LABOR'S DAILY

Sponsored by the 103-year-old International Typographical Union

The Only Daily Newspaper Printing News of Special Interest to Organized Labor in the United States and Canada

Vol. IV, No. 94 SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1956 29 5c Per Copy

GOP Hit For School Bill Muddle

Reuther Requests Ike Clarify Stand

Special to Labor's Daily

WASHINGTON — Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, and vice president of the AFL-CIO, has blamed the administration for current confusion over the merits of an anti-segregation amendment to the school construction bill, sponsored in the House of Representatives by Rep. Augustine Kelley of Pennsylvania.

The amendment in question is one introduced by New York Democrat Adam Clayton Powell. It is designed to prevent the possible use of federal funds to bolster school systems in the South which refuse to comply with the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in education.

In a sharp challenge to President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell, Reuther called for "immediate clarification" from the White House or the Department of Justice as to whether a federal aid to education bill adopted by Congress without an anti-segregation amendment will permit the government to withhold federal funds from non-complying states and school districts.

Reuther declared that if the administration makes it clear that it has and will use the power to deny funds in these cases, then an anti-segregation amendment to the Kelley bill is unnecessary.

Morally Obligated

If on the other hand, Reuther's statement continued, the government lacks the authority to keep federal funds from subsidizing segregated schools, then "the President and the Attorney General are morally obligated to make this position known immediately."

A key part of Reuther's announcement pointed out that, "in the absence of such a clarifying statement, the UAW will urge the enactment of legislation providing

(Continued on Page 12)

Fewer Strikes, More Time Lost in Canada

Special to Labor's Daily

OTTAWA, Ont. — Canada had fewer strikes last year than in 1954, but more working time was lost, according to the Department of Labor.

Preliminary 1955 figures showed 148 work stoppages resulting from industrial disputes, involving 57,402 employes and with a time loss of 1,865,000 man-days.

For 1954, the figures were 174 stoppages, 62,250 workers and 1,475,000 days.

The post-war peak in strikes occurred in 1946, when there were 228 stoppages involving 139,474 workers with time loss of 4,516,000 days.

Eastland Tells Dixie: Promote Segregation

December 21, 1956

Mr. L. S. Buckmaster
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic
Workers of America
URW Building
High at Mill Street
Akron 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Buckmaster:

You will remember coming to Atlanta three years or so ago, and listening kindly while a man made a speech about a map. Same man, still running the Southern Regional Council, and again for 1957 hopes that the Rubber Workers will find us two hundred dollars (more if that seems possible), to water our roots and help us get our stem up out of the ground again!

And Bill Abbott will be my lasting friend, I am sure. And so will Ray Nixon, and some even of the guys in Tuscaloosa or Natchez who have been to labor schools where I have "offered" Civil Rights!

We have done a tolerable job of organizing twelve State Councils on Human Relations, and I am sure your local union people have felt some warm glow from the ones in this state or that. We shall be this year heading back toward our always-function of collecting the facts on race relations in the South, and getting them out persuasively. And we don't despair in the least; we still think the South is going to do a pleasant job with the schools and with a good many other things. Argument: we are used to being together.

Here's an audit, to show we are honest. I forbear a disquisition about program; but ask Ray sometime when he's in!

Further note: this one G. Mitchell, that made the speech, turns the job over to Harold Fleming, fairly soon, and Mitchell goes to Scotland to read the books Mitchell has bought these thirty years. But in Scotland I'll have a croft where each and every Rubber Worker will be always welcome.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Encl.
GSM/eab

February 5, 1957

Mr. L. S. Buckmaster
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum
& Plastic Workers of America
URW Building
High at Mill Street
Akron 8, Ohio

Dear Mr. Buckmaster:

Since George Mitchell wrote you recently asking for renewed assistance from the Rubber Workers in 1957, I have taken on the responsibilities of Director of the Southern Regional Council. Having worked with Dr. Mitchell for 10 years, I have shared with him the feeling of encouragement which the support of organized labor has given us in the Council. Therefore, I wanted to add my own word of appreciation for the past help of the Rubber Workers, and the hope that we may expect renewed support -- if possible, in the amount of $500 -- for 1957.

The Council faces a special and immediate need. In this, the third and last year of Fund for the Republic support to our state-organization program, the allocation for our central activities is drastically reduced. Accordingly, we have a greatly enlarged fund-raising task at just the time when we are undertaking to expand our efforts to meet the mounting demands on an organization of this kind in the South.

As you know, pressures and tensions have multiplied in the South in the last two years. And as the challenge has grown, the Council has sought to increase its staff and activities to meet it. The enclosed report gives a brief account of where we stand today. I hope it conveys, too, some notion of our conviction that this regional movement, almost uniquely, can unite Southerners of good will for effective actions at a time when reactionary forces are trying to divide and intimidate them.

In this effort, we count the unions among our most valuable allies. We have just acquired the full-time services, as labor consultant, of Emory Via -- a native Southerner, a staunch friend of organized labor, and an

experienced staffer in workers education. He is able, discreet, and devoted to the principles of unionism.

Through his special efforts, we plan to increase our services to unions throughout the South -- as a resource for conferences, education programs, and through fact-finding and information. Thus 1957 should bring us into even closer working relationship with labor in the South. The enclosed report gives a summary statement of our present and planned activities in this field.

I hope we may count on the financial assistance of the Rubber Workers -- and, even more important, on your friendship and cooperation as we work toward our common goals.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

cc: Dave Christopher
Ben Segal

Labor - URW

April 25, 1957

Mr. James Turner
United Rubber Workers
URW Building
Mill and High Street
Akron, Ohio

Dear Jim:

I greatly appreciate your two letters of commendation for the work done on the Southern Regional Council's labor conference. This letter is a little outside of my program area here at the Council, but I would like to ask your aid in helping along our request to the national AFL-CIO for their annual contribution. The AFL-CIO Executive Council is due to act on our request at its May meeting. It would be a real service to us if President Buckmaster could be informed in advance of that meeting as to just what the Southern Regional Council is and what it does, so that he would feel comfortable in lending his support to our request.

The AF of L and the CIO used to contribute to us separately and the merged organization has also contributed about $2,000 to our annual budget. However, this year, due to very real needs, we are asking that they up their contribution to $5,000. For this reason, we are taking some pains to see that those whom we know are interested in our program are informed in advance that the request is being made.

Our work load has increased mightily at the same time that our main foundation support has declined. So it is of double importance to us to have increased contributions from our other supporters.

I am enclosing a few materials which I believe you have seen but which you may wish to pass on to President Buckmaster for his information. Thanks so much for this service.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosures

Labor - AFL-CIO

June 27, 1957

Mr. Joe Glazer
URWA-AFL-CIO
87 South High Street
Akron 8, Ohio

Dear Joe:

Margaret received her manuscript copy of Songs of Work and Freedom. She was delighted. Her room-mate at Warm Springs has already had to listen to a whole raft of labor songs.

It looks good to me, also. There were two manuscripts in the box to Margaret; the second one had a label indicating that Jack Barbash was to have received it. I am forwarding this copy to Jack.

I wonder if you have already made decisions as to lay-out and illustration. Though I am reluctant to commit Margaret, it may be that you would want to consider her artistic talents in this regard. Just a suggestion.

Margaret has been making good progress; recently she has been doing some walking with the aid of crutches and braces. In fact, for just a few steps each day, she walks without either leg brace. In a matter of a few weeks, she may be at home with her mother in Macon, Georgia, and stay there until I can work out satisfactory living and help arrangements in Atlanta. I plan to be here with the Southern Regional Council as their labor consultant as a regular, on-going job.

Let me know if there is any service that I can perform for you here in the South in terms of materials or resource persons. I hope it will not be too long before you are in the Atlanta area; be sure to give me a call when you come this way.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

June 28, 1957

Mr. Ray Nixon
URWA
95 Merritts Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Brother Nixon:

Enclosed are copies of the letters and information sheets announcing our Union Staff Training Seminar to be held July 7th-13th, in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations. We are expecting Jim Turner from the International office to be with us.

I trust that you will be able to send someone to this program; ideally, of course, we would like for you to attend personally.

With best wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosures

September 18, 1957

Mr. Joe Glazer
Education Director
United Rubber Workers of America
URWA Building, High at Mill Sts.
Akron 8, Ohio

Dear Joe:

I am scheduled to arrive in Ashville on Capital flight #588 at 3:09 p.m. on Sunday, September 22.

I will get an outline off to you or else bring it with me. Roughly, however, I intend to have sessions on Southern labor history; southern economic development and problems; union problems in the south, e.g. licensing ordinances, and some aspects of racial relations; what has happened in desegregation, what it means to the South, and how the process is likely to continue. All of this can be handled non-preacherly but I do think that it is necessary to present facts and to urge members to the position that they do have to think about these problems and in terms of finding solutions.

I believe in an opportunity for discussion, of course, as the means of getting the most needed facts out on the table. The risk of stirring up some antagonism is always there, but we have generally found that Southern union members can be brought to see why this is a problem area that needs their attention.

I look forward to being with you and the group next week.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via,
Labor Consultant

EFV:fc

L. S. BUCKMASTER, PRESIDENT JOSEPH W. CHILDS, VICE PRESIDENT DESMOND WALKER, SECRETARY-TREAS.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America

AFL - CIO

UNITED RUBBER WORKERS' BLDG., 87 SOUTH HIGH STREET

Akron 8, Ohio

PHONES

FRANKLIN 6-6181, 6-6182, 6-6183, 6-6184, 6-6185, 6-6186

October 1, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

We wound up Friday night with a very fine graduation ceremony. I think the reaction of the group was very good. I made a pitch about the importance of studying controversial subjects and I think all the people were with us.

Thanks for your help. We will be waiting for your memo on the staff training project we discussed.

A check for $150 will be sent to you in a day or so.

Best wishes,

Joe Glazer sm

Joe Glazer
Education Director

JG:sm
OEIU 339

March 18, 1958

Mrs. Mary Lena House
President, Council of Ladies Auxiliaries
URWA
1963 Ninth Street
Akron 14, Ohio

Dear Mrs. House:

Emory Via has asked me to send you the enclosed "Notes on Southern Labor History, 1900-1945" by Benjamin D. Segal.

The notes for the early period (before 1900) will be sent to you direct from Mr. Segal's office (Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights, 1244 19th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.).

Sincerely,

Faith C. Lawson
Secretary to Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure.
FCL:s

May 30, 1958

Mr. James E. Turner
Director
Fair Practices Department
United Rubberworkers of America
87 South High Street
Akron 8, Ohio

Dear Jim:

By now you have received the notice that the Labor Seminar at Fisk will be held during the first week of July. I hope that you will soon be in touch with me regarding any follow-up that you would like for me to do with the contacts which you are making.

How would you respond to the idea of a session devoted to the various fair practices and civil rights departments of the International Unions; this would be an opportunity for a representative of each such department to give a quick summary of the kinds of activities they engage in and the role that they see for themselves in various situations in the South. I am not anxious to put anyone on the spot, nor to request information which perhaps is better left confidential, but if there is a desire and a need for such reporting and the sharing which would take place, then we would be more than happy to provide an opportunity for it to be done during the Labor Seminars. Your reaction to this would be helpful.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

Enclosures: South of the Future
South of Promise
March '57 N.S.
Put on Complimentary mailing list to Receive N.S. this date.

April 3, 1957

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street, Room 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

It was a great pleasure to talk with you by telephone from Max Delson's office last week. We value your work and that of your union in this field and welcome every opportunity to cooperate in efforts to achieve our common goal.

I am enclosing a few items of material about the Council and its work. You will also be receiving our publications regularly from now on.

As you know the needs of this work are acute in the South today. Your willingness to support our request to the AFL-CIO for 1957 is of great importance to us.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encls.

Send cc to
Segal
Christopher

Mailed 4/16/57

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st International Vice-President
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH
2nd International Vice-President
1308 Broadway, Room 305
Detroit, Michigan

BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Train, Chair Car, Coach Porters and Attendants

AN INTERNATIONAL UNION

Affiliated with the A. F. of L.- C.I.O.

217 WEST 125th STREET — Room 301
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
MO 2-5080 - 1

440

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer

C. L. DELLUMS
3rd International Vice-President
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

T. D. McNEAL
4th International Vice-President
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis 3, Missouri

THOMAS PATTERSON
Eastern Zone Supervisor

RECEIVED APR 12 1957

April 10, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of April 3, 1957 with enclosures of booklets and material on the work of the Southern Regional Council in the South.

May I say that I am very glad to get this material and want to express my congratulations upon the splendid work the Council is doing in the South at this time.

If the question you discussed with me comes up before the Executive Council, you may be assured that I will be glad to support it.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR/b

E.A. Bryant, Jr.
2882 Milam St.
Shreveport
(from Ruby Hurley

~~Mu 8986~~

859 Alexander St.

~~JA 1-1073~~

Mr. T. A. Bryant
President
Shreveport Division, B.S.C.P.
The Pullman Company
Shreveport, La.

Dear Brother Bryant:

A recent letter from Will Campbell of the National Council of Churches indicated that you were ~~contemplating~~ planning conferences on civil rights to be held in Louisiana and that you were on the look out for resource persons.

This letter is to offer to be of any service to you that I can. I do not know how much you know about the Southern Regional Council, so I am ~~enclosing~~ sending under separate cover some materials on our organization. We have had the friendship of President Ranolph, are known by Mr. McFarlin of the Atlanta Division, and have a cooperating relationship with the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department; The AFL-CIO contributes financially to our work as do various intenational unions.

One of my own jobs is to work with special institutes, conferences and summer schools sponsored by unions on ~~to handle~~ matters related to civil rights, race relations, background of southern problems, the desegregation ~~prpp~~ process, and what the Supreme Court said and its implications. The Council is also able to supply materials that are pertinent to these different areas.

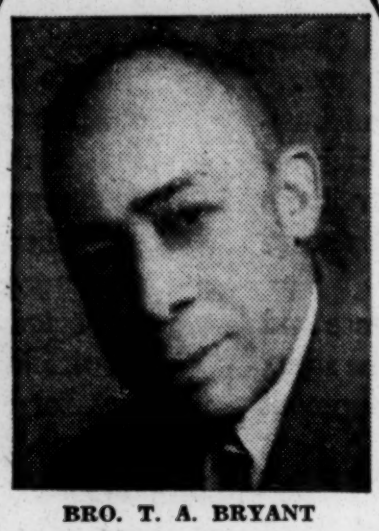
I look forward to hearing from you ~~and~~ and to being of such service as you feel will be of aid to you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Under Separate Cover:
~~Enclosure~~:
South of Promise
Next Steps
June, 1957 New South.

the Brotherhood Divisions



BRO. T. A. BRYANT

SHREVEPORT DIVISION

Brother T. A. Bryant, president of the Shreveport Division of the BSCP, was elected to the office of vice-president-at-large of the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, which met in Shreveport, La., in April. President Bryant well deserves the honor which has been bestowed upon him by his election to this body. He has made many outstanding contributions in the field of labor and has been a potent factor in developing the labor movement in his section of the country.

In the office of president of the Louisiana Division, BSCP, which he has occupied since 1944, Brother Bryant has gained and held the confidence and esteem of the local and the Organization as a whole. In addition, he has served as president of the Louisiana State Conference for Labor Education. For these labor education conferences, he has secured the services of the top labor education leaders. The conferences have been instrumental in imparting knowledge and developing better relations between workers and management; they have also stimulated the general interest of the

(Continued on Page 8, col. 3)

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

Definite progress has been made in the drive to increase attendance at our regular meetings. A report presented at the April meeting by the Education and Organization Committee indicated that the attendance is increasing steadily. Brothers C. M. Lester and C. J. Pharr, chairman and co-chairman of the committee, along with President Davis, are striving to make every meeting an interesting one. It is the hope of the local that we will soon have a regular meeting attendance of from 50 to 75 members.

A committee was appointed by the president to make plans for the annual picnic which will be held during the week of our anniversary, the 25th of August. Further notice of the picnic will be carried in **The Black Worker.** Watch this organ for the exact date and place of the picnic. We plan to make this the greatest picnic we have ever held.

Two of our retired Brothers were at the meeting. We were happy to greet Brothers A. L. Jones and Charles LeBeauve.

Brother LeBeauve retired on disability in 1947. During his ten years of retirement, Brother LeBeauve has maintained a deep interest in the Brotherhood. He attends all of our meetings and takes an active part in all Brotherhood activities. He is living an active and happy life with his lovely wife, his children and grandchildren. We hope for this wonderful family many more years of happiness.

Also active in the organization, and spending their years of retirement happily, are Brothers A. L. Jones, M. McMillan, John Coston and W. J. Bachemin. These brothers are enjoying good health and attend meetings regularly. We urge all retired brothers to do

(Continued on Page 8, col. 3)

DALLAS DIVISION

It is with deep regret and a great sense of loss that we announce the passing of Brother Roy Rogers who succumbed while on duty in Denver. Brother Rogers was very active in the Organization and will be sorely missed. The entire division wishes to express its sympathy to Sister Rogers in her great loss. We wish also to express our appreciation to President and Mrs. Doyle of the Denver Division for the courtesy extended by them to Sister Rogers while she was in Denver.

Brother J. Franklin suffered the loss of a foot due to an accident while in West Texas. On behalf of the Dallas Division, we extend Brother Franklin our profound sympathy. We hope that he will improve rapidly and urge the members to visit with Brother Franklin during his convalescence. We urge the members to visit Brothers D. Turner and A. Nelson who are also ill.

We are asking the porters to please be more careful in boarding the trains. We all know the value of being cautious, and life's realities continue to emphasize the need for being vigilant and circumspect in our plans and our actions. It is well to know how to act under favorable circumstances, but it is also important to remember that that we seldom find everything exactly as we would want it. If we should delay our actions until all elements are most favorable to success, we would seldom act.

There will probably be some risk involved in almost everything we do. The best we can do is make reasonable allowances for these risks.

We trust that you will remember this advice in all that you do.

G. C. Rawlston, President
E. Young, Reporter

SHREVEPORT DIV.

(Continued from Page 6, col. 3)

citizens in the area. It is gratifying to note also that Brother Bryant is presently serving as vice-president-at-large of the Central Trade and Labor Council (Shrevesport Area), a position which he has held since 1949. In this position, he has sought many benefits for his people as well as workers in general.

We hail and salute Brother Bryant—a dedicated labor leader, outstanding citizen, civic worker and a man endowed with a great Christian spirit. His most recent appointment will prove a boon to race relations in the State of Louisiana as well as all over our nation.

Rev. G. H. J. Thibodeaux

NEW ORLEANS DIV.

(Continued

June 11, 1957

Mr. B. F. McLaurin
International Field Organizer
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street - Room 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Brother McLaurin:

Your letter of June 3, listing contacts who may be interested in attending the Southern Staff Training Seminar at Fisk University, was referred to me by Ben Segal, and invitations have been forwarded to each of the people you suggested. Thanks for your assistance in providing us with these names.

We would like very much to get in touch with the contacts you mention in North and South Carolina, and since Ben and I are working jointly on the Seminar, may I suggest that you send their names and addresses directly to me in care of Southern Regional Council.

Thanks once again for your help.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Signed in Mr. Via's absence.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st International Vice-President
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH
2nd International Vice-President
1308 Broadway, Room 305
Detroit, Michigan

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ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer

C. L. DELLUMS
3rd International Vice-President
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

T. D. McNEAL
4th International Vice-President
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis 3, Missouri

THOMAS PATTERSON
Eastern Zone Supervisor

July 3, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of June 11, 1957 expressing appreciation for the contribution of $3,000 from the AFL-CIO to the Southern Regional Council

May I say that your organization is doing a splendid job.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR/b

June 11, 1957

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street - Room 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

We were, of course, pleased and grateful to learn that the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO approved a contribution of $3,000 to the work of the Southern Regional Council. This support from organized labor strengthens us in more ways than one.

I am sure that your interest and help played an important part in this favorable action of the Executive Council, and I want to express our hearty appreciation.

May I take this oppo tunity to add a word of congratulations for the outstanding leadership which you gave to the Prayer Pilgrimage in Washington.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

File Copy

July 31, 1957

Mr. ~~A~~ E. A. Bryant
President
Shreveport Division, B.S.C.P.
The Pullman Company
Shreveport, Louisiana

Sent to 2852 Milam St.
Shreveport.

Dear Brother Bryant:

A recent letter from Will Campbell of the National Council of Churches indicated that you were planning conferences on civil rights to be held in Louisiana and that you were on the lookout for resource persons.

This letter is to offer to be of any service to you that I can. I do not know how much you know about the Southern Regional Council, so I am sending under separate cover some materials on our organization. We have had the friendship of President Randolph, are known by Mr. McFarlin of the Atlanta Division, and have a co-operating relationship with the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department; The AFL-CIO contributes financially to our work as do various international unions.

One of my jobs is to work with special institutes, conferences and summer schools sponsored by unions on matters related to civil rights, race relations, background on southern problems, the desegregation process, and what the Supreme Court said and its implications. The Council is also able to supply materials that are pertinent to these different areas.

I look forward to hearing from you and to being of such service as you feel will be of aid to you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via,
Labor Consultant

EFV:fc

File URWA
(Rubber Workers)

URW SMOKY MOUNTAIN UNION NEWS
Official Publication, United Rubber Workers,
District 8 School
Lake Junaluska Assembly

Lake Junaluska, N. C. September 27, 1957

Student Council Elected

Five local union delegates were elected to serve on a student council to work with staff members in making the District 8 School a success. The Council aided in planning recreation, receiving grievances, and providing special functions for all who attended the School. Those who were elected were: Martha Chester, Local No. 194; Lawrence Hessel, Local No. 312; W. E. Hodge, Local No. 351; Herbert Nelson, Local No. 277; and Leslie Roberts, Local No. 186. Emory Via served as staff representative to the Council.

Reverend Bogel talks on Church and Labor.

A Minister from Belmont, N. C. attended the Wednesday evening session to speak on the relation between churches and unions. He emphasized the fact that churches and unions must work together, although the Church could not do the Union's job. Where-ever both organizations are sincerely working for the welfare of people, then their goals would be the same. In cases of specific labor issues or union campaigns, the church was seen as a neutral or reconciling force rather than one that "took sides" except in cases where the cost would be to forsake principle or justice. Dr. James W. Fowler of the Junaluska Assembly also participated in the discussion. Three rubber workers' students took part in a panel to ask questions of the speaker. The student panel members were: Elizabeth Mitchell, Local No. 277, Herbert Nelson, Local No. 277, and T. E. Harless, Local No. 351.

That's the Way the Ball Bounces

The soft ball game finally got played. A lovely day on Wednesday so the game was on. A four inning limit probably saved the school from being half hospitalized with stiff muscles. The bouncing ball took the bounce out of the rubber-workers players in a lopsided 20-11 score. Special mention should go to the pitchers, who did most of the day's work. Walter Wyatt pitched for the winning team, and T. E. Harless pitched for the losing Team. Jim Turner of the staff was the umpire. When asked if he could actually see the ball, Jim replied: "Since when has ability to see been a requirement for an umpire?"

WAKE UP Coffee a Success

The Student Council arranged for early morning coffee in Room 11. The hot brew has been mighty welcome in the cool mornings. Our hats go off to two wives, Mrs. Hessel and Mrs. Koester, as well as to Martha Chester for the work they have put in getting the coffee time underway.

Early Graduation Planned

The student council acted on suggestions from other students to arrange with staff for an early graduation exercise, so that persons who wish to leave for home early may do so while others pay visits to Asheville or other nearby points. Supper on Friday will be at 5:00 p.m. and will be followed by giving of certificates and short talks. You should be free to leave by 7:00 P.M.

Picnicers Move In - - Bears Leave

Cool breezes chased intelligent bears into warmer culverts while rubberworkers cooked hot dogs and enjoyed themselves. The Picnic Committee did a wonderful job in seeing that we had a beautiful ride and plenty to eat. In fact, it's rumored that the District 8 Staff will be paid in hot dogs next week. Doris Bishop from Local 277 and Ray Junkins worked with Director Nixon to complete the arrangements; the Student Council pitched in on some details.

NIXON Tied up in Negotiations

The reason you haven't seen District Director Ray Nixon around the School is that he has been shoulder-deep in negotiations with the Dayton Rubber Company right here in Waynesville. Deadline is Friday at midnight, and we might have to call an emergency class session on the picket-line to give Local 277 an assist.

List of Students
URW District 8 Summer School
Lake Junaluska, North Carolina
September 22-28, 1957

Local 12 (Goodyear)	W. A. Eubanks	226 Nowlin St. East Gadsden, Ala.
"	John Poore	203 S. 6th. St., East Gadsden, Ala.
"	Erby Hayes	914 Raly St., East Gadsden, Alabama
Local 186 (Firestone)	Sam Welch	659 Decatur, Memphis, Tennessee
"	P. F. Glenn, Jr.	Rt. I, Millington, Tennessee
"	Earl H. Trammell	4010 Reenie Rd. Memphis, Tennessee
"	Lawrence Garrison	746 David Memphis, Tennessee
"	Leslie Roberts	3849 Overton Crossing Memphis, Tennessee
Local 194 (Goodrich)	Stewart Bland	Box 751, Guthrie, Ky.
"	Martha Chester	Route 1 Woodlawn, Tennessee
Chapter 194 Auxiliary	Ruby Chester	615 Central Ave. Clarksville, Tenn.
Local 277 (Dayton)	Doris Bishop	208 Hazel Street Waynesville, N. C.
"	A. J. Plemmons	Box 421, Hazelwood, N.C.
"	Herbert Nelson	Route 3, Box A-14 Waynesville, N. C.
"	R. D. Cowan, Jr.	Sylva, N. C.
"	Walter Wyatt	Box 546, Waynesville, N. C.
Local 312	Melvin B. Koester	Route 6, Box 392-C Waco, Texas
"	Lawrence J. Hessel	Route 4, Box 443-B Waco, Texas
Local 345	Felix A. Hall	Route 2, Box 209 Waynesville, N. C.
Local 351	W. E. Hodge	Rt.2, Cottondale, Ala.
"	Thomas E. Harless	11 Lynwood, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
"	D. N. Busby	12 Cypress Gardens Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Local 363 (Armstrong Cork)	Thomas C. Essary	165 Ferguson Drive Jackson, Mississippi
"	Willie J. Pace	4307 Welota Drive Jackson, Mississippi
Local 384 (Mastic Tile)	David L. Beach	6331 Milwee St. Houston 24, Texas
"	Fay V. Perez	3506 Chapman Houston, Texas
Local 539	Homer Steinbeck	39 Parkdale West Helena, Arkansas
"	James A. Yancey	145 South 9 Street West Helena, Arkansas
U. I. L.	Adolfo Di Marino	Via Privoto Chiari Milan, Italy

Staff : Ray Nixon, District 8 Director, 95 Merritts Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Joe Glazer, Education Director, URW Bldg., Akron 8, Ohio.
Jack Samels, Assistant to Vice-President, URW Bldg., Akron 8, Ohio.
James Turner, Director Fair Practices Dept., URW Bldg., Akron 8, Ohio.
Dan Powell, Field Director, COPE, c/o 815 16 St., Washington, D.C.
Emory Via, Labor Consultant, Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia
Ray Junkins, URW Field Representative, 95 Merritts Ave., E. Atlanta, Georgia

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Emory Via, Labor Consultant, Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia
Ray Junkins, URW Field Representative, 95 Merritts Ave., E. Atlanta, Georgia

February 27, 1958

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street, Rm. 201
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Enclosed is a copy of our 1958 request for assistance from the AFL-CIO.

We are deeply grateful for the support you have given the Council's requests in previous years. I hope you will feel that the work of the Council has justified your confidence.

With appreciation and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 1 (Copy of Meany Letter)
Annual Report Mailed - 2/26/58

Rec 3/13/58

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st International Vice-President
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH
2nd International Vice-President
1308 Broadway, Room 305
Detroit, Michigan

BROTHERHOOD of SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Train, Chair Car, Coach Porters and Attendants
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
Affiliated with the A. F. of L. - C.I.O. - C.L.C.

217 WEST 125th STREET — Room 301
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
MO 2-5080 - 1

440

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer

C. L. DELLUMS
3rd International Vice-President
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

T. D. McNEAL
4th International Vice-President
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis 3, Missouri

THOMAS PATTERSON
Eastern Zone Supervisor

March 11, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of February 27, 1958, enclosing copy of letter to President Meany of the AFL-CIO.

You may be assured I will support your request if, as, and when it comes before the Executive Council.

Congratulations upon the splendid work the Council is doing.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph
International President

R/BW

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st International Vice-President
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH
2nd International Vice-President
1308 Broadway, Room 305
Detroit, Michigan

Train, Chair Car, Coach Porters and Attendants
AN INTERNATIONAL UNION
Affiliated with the A. F. of L.

ATLANTA DIVISION
THOMAS W. CULPEPPER, President
942 PARSONS ST., S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

440
PLaza 3-8233

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer

E. J. BRADLEY
3rd International Vice-President
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis, Missouri

C. L. DELLUMS
4th International Vice-President
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

THOMAS W. CULPEPPER, President
Atlanta Division
942 Parsons Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
RA 8233

October 18, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We the members of The Atlanta Division, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, deplore the recent bombing of a Jewish synagogue in Atlanta as evidence of hatred in our society, a disrespect for law and order, and a failure to grasp fundamental democratic principles. We urge that all appropriate law enforcement agencies do all in their power to bring to justice those who have caused this blot on the good name of our community. We pledge our support to these agencies and join with right-minded people everywhere in condemning this bombing and in working for a society in which such incidents will not occur.

Very truly yours,

Thomas W. Culpepper

Thomas W. Culpepper, President
Atlanta Division, B.S.C.P.

TWC/wb

December 9, 1958

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Brother Randolph:

I noticed in the November 15 issue of the Black Worker that the statement by the Atlanta Division regarding the recent bombing of a Jewish synagogue was carried (page five). I thought you might like to know that a copy of the statement was sent to Rabbi Rothschild, who heads the synagogue, and that it was also carried in the Atlanta Daily World and the Atlanta Constitution. The Atlanta Division, so far as I know, was the first labor group in Atlanta to express its concern over this act of desecration. It seemingly was the only union group to have public attention called to its resolution.

Of course, they were only doing what was right and decent, but nevertheless, I can assure you that the timely response from this group of union men had special significance for many people in the Atlanta community.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

February 23, 1959

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 125th Street, Room 301
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am taking the liberty of sending you the enclosed copy of our letter to President Meany requesting the AFL-CIO's continued support of the Southern Regional Council in 1959. A copy of our Annual Report is also enclosed.

We are warmly grateful for your interest in the Council and for your own valuable leadership in behalf of human rights.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2. HCF ltr. to Geo. Meany and SRC Annual Report, '58.

Return to EFV File

American Fed. of State, County and Municipal Employees

Strictly confidential

MEMORANDUM

November 27, 1957

EFV's visit to Jacksonville re AFSCME local situation - November 25, 1957.

EFV had been notified by Segal that John Caldwell, ~~National~~ Education Director of AFSCME, might be in touch with Via regarding their local union in Jacksonville. Caldwell did call on November 18. The situation as originally described was that the local of 1200 city employees was all white and that there were some 800 Negro workers who wished to join the union. The white local said that they would disaffiliate rather than have an integrated union. The National Executive Board had discussed this problem and had voted not to issue a ~~support~~ separate charter but also agreed not to issue a direct order to the white local to integrate. Caldwell wanted to make use of an educational or ~~other~~ conciliatory approach that might bring forth a satisfactory solution. Via agreed to supply some community contacts in Jacksonville who could provide constructive community background ~~to Caldwell~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ who might be able to give some specific help with this problem. He also agreed to come to Jacksonville and meet with Caldwell and the AFSCME Director, Shorty Rowe, and if advisable with leadership from the white ~~and~~ or Negro groups. Via did meet Rowe and Caldwell in Jacksonville on November 25. With some further exploration additional facts were brought forth.

The white local is important in the city's politics. Its president is on the dog racing commission and holds one other political office; ~~and~~ he is credited with being influential in all city elections. The local serves as a real political base for him and he was in no mood to welcome ~~him~~ a threat either to the local or to his own political base. Similarly, the issue of how the Jacksonville situation was solved had become an internal political question for the union. The national president, Arnold Zander, had been challenged regarding this situation and further challenges were expected. This left the national

EFV in Jacksonville November 25, 1957

union staff looking for a solution which would not disrupt the local but which could be defended before pointed national critiesim.

Caldwell had been out of town for several days prior to Via's arrival and they had but a half hour together before the meeting arranged by Rowe began ~~to take place~~. Via was consciously, and wisely, excluded from this meeting. His advice to Caldwell had been largely in terms of not letting the line of settlement become too rigid prior to getting the kind of agreement with which the national union could live. This position was shared up with some predictions of the dire consequences which could ensue from an improper settlement and, perhaps, from any settlement less than an integrated local union. The possibility of Via's coming into the Jacksonville situation had been known by regional director Rowe and ~~perhaps~~ maybe by one or two of the local white leadership. This may have been something of a threat in the situation and his materialization on the scene possibly had some catalytic effect on the developments that took place.

The meeting involved the top leaders of the white city local and the county local. They came to a basic agreement and then arranged meetings with the two city commissioners directly responsible for the departments in which the Negroes are employed. Via's understanding of the agreed upon settlement is as follows: a) that an organizing drive will take place among all the unorganized workers for the city government: b) that all such workers will become members of the one local group: c) that separate membership meetings will be held: d) that the Executive Committee will have proportional representation: e) that the bargaining committee will have proportional representation: f) that the grievance committee will have proportional representation: g) that the delegation to the central labor union will have proportional representation: h) that the Negro group will receive a portion of their dues to be under their exclusive control.

Caldwell and Rowe felt that this was a major move away from the position of the white local leadership of only three weeks ago and that it was such a sub-

stantial move that it could be defended as a proper settlement before the National Executive Board.

The president of the white local, Thomas Porter, and the other leadership which had been consulted, were not willing to undertake the organizing campaign among Negro employees prior to the settlement. Now they are ready and willing to proceed with the campaign and to give it guidance. Porter has been extremely successful in building the white membership up in the past few years. He is recognized as an organzier and leader of some ability. The new organizing campaign will have the blessings of the two city commissioners mentioned earlier, but both of these men gave the assembled union representatives stern warnings about any move toward real integration. In most of the departmental situations where Negroes are working there are white supervisory employees who are already members of the local. These men will add their weight to why the Negroes should join. On these bases, plus some specific grievances plus the very great pull of a promise to fight for civil service standing for Negro employees, a successful organizing drive is anticipated. The predicted success by the local white leadership is that they will secure 400-600 Negro members and several hundred white members within the city and a lesser number from each group within the county. Before Via left Jacksonville the county local president had called Caldwell to congratulate him on having moved Porter so far and had agreed to send a letter expressing his approval of what had happened to president Zander.

The main consultation engaged in by Via was with Rowe and Caldwell "after the fact" and was in the form of criticism of the settlement reached. Recognising that progress had been made, that the situation was a truly tough one, and that any strong action entailed fairly serious calculated risks, he explained to the two union staffers that he felt his role at the point he was consulted was most appropriately that of a "needler" and as one who was willing to

anticipate some of the potential problems in such a settlement. Via's main tack was as follows: that the settlement was still less than the ideals of national union policy, that any failure to give full participation was a denial of representation on its face and must be carefully watched to prevent a great variety of discriminations, that discrimination was inherent even when the white group leaned over backwards to give protection to the Negro group, that once the Negro group was organized and realized what its rights and privileges should be that it would constitute a possible source of agitation and unless there was to be careful watching and programming for advances beyond this original settlement that they could soon expect at least as much difficulty both from whites and Negroes as they had anticipated currently from the white group if "forced to integrate". This was said in the context of a social situation which is undergoing more rapid change than most white staffers realise, especially when they are confronted with the strongest resistance to change. Rowe and Caldwell admitted the possibility of such future difficulties, claimed that they would be watchful and prodding in the Jacksonville situation; Via was urged to spell out what would continue to be needed in the situation if this settlement is carried through and send these recommendations to president Zander himself.

EFV was in touch with several SRC contacts in Jacksonville in the attempt to get some judgment on the temper of this community. In talking with Davisson Dunlap and Canon McCloskey he was able to show that there were changes of attitude even in Jacksonville and that there is a small group of people, but important to the labor movement, who would not welcome improper settlements. The union staff guys could see that this was one other area, along with organized Negro groups, which could threaten the "peace" of the situation if the current settlement were allowed to become fixed.

EFV in Jacksonville November 25, 1957

Via does not feel that his consultation was of any real use in the actual settlement rached, with the possible exception of whatever push his presence gave to those doing the negotiating. It was perhaps of value to have forcefully put forth the cautionary notes indicated above right at the time the settlement was being made, to have sensitised the national staff person prior to the meeting, and to have opened up the channel of communicating these concerns to the union presdient directly. Beyond this he did establish friendly relations with the regional director and there is still the real possibility of being re-consulted on this or other situations. There have been several areas in which EFV has been active where the AFSCME is looking for some advice of the sort that SRC and its contacts can provide.

EFV is not wholly convinced that Caldwell was not at least partly taken in by the local leadership. The visit to the commissioners went almost too smoothly in the direction of that kind of agreement which the white leadership had intended to settle for and the basic lines of settlement seemingly had been agreed to prior to the lengthy session that took place on Monday. I doubt if Caldwell could really have avoided this given the conditions under which he was operating. We have yet to see whether or not the situation is watched closely and given guidance and whether even this settlement is acceptable to the National Executive Board.

EFV:fcl

December 6, 1957

Mr. John Caldwell
Education Director
American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
815 Mount Vernon Place, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear John:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to President Zander; I do believe that his original failed to show that you and Shorty Rowe were receiving copies.

Trust you and Bertie had a good trip back and got some relaxed time somewhere. I hope all goes well in Jacksonville; it was good to see you again and please feel free to call on me if I can be of further service.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure.

EFV:fcl

December 6, 1957

Mr. W. A. Rowe
American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
Forsyth Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Brother Rowe:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to President Zander. It was good to have met you in Jacksonville and to have had some time to get acquainted.

Your regional job gives you a great number of responsibilities and I do hope that the Jacksonville situation will continue to be settled peacefully and fairly for all.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure.

EFV:fcl

December 19, 1957

Mr. Tom Moore McBride, Managing Editor
The Public Employee
American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees,
AFL-CIO
815 Mount Vernon Place, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Mr. McBride:

We were interested in the copy of The Public Employee which we received recently. We would like to see it regularly and wonder if you would be willing to exchange it with our own monthly publication, New South. If so, I will arrange for your name to be put on our mailing list. I am enclosing a copy of the current issue of New South and also a copy of a recent study published by the Southern Regional Council, The Negro Voter in the South.

Please address communications to Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant, at the above address.

Sincerely,

Secretary to
Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

fcl.

December 4, 1957

Mr. Arnold S. Zander, President
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
815 Mount Vernon Place, N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Brother Zander:

I was requested by John Caldwell, with your consent, to consult with him and regional director Rowe regarding the problem in local 1048 in Jacksonville, Florida. This letter will give you some idea of my view of this situation and some problems which I believe are inherent in the settlement which has now been reached. Caldwell and Rowe thought that I should write to you candidly about the observations I made to them in Jacksonville.

First of all I think you should know that I recognize the Jacksonville problem is a tough one. The community situation is not the best, the temper of the labor movement in the area is not very liberal, and the local seems to have articulate leadership which was of a mood to resist any attempted integration of white and Negro workers in the same local union. All of this you knew.

I was in Jacksonville on November 25th, when the conferences were held, but had no direct part in them. Let me summarize my understanding of the settlement: a) an organizing drive would take place among all the unorganized workers in the city government; b) all workers will become members of one local union; c) racially separate membership meetings will be held; d) the executive committee will have proportional representation; e) the bargaining committee will have proportional representation; f) the grievance committee will have proportional representation; g) the delegation to the Central Labor Union will be proportionately representative; and h) the Negro group will receive a portion of their dues to be under their exclusive control.

On its face this settlement is a major move away from the local leadership's earlier position of opposing all integration and refusing to participate in an organizing drive unless separate locals were established.

Mr. Arnold Zander December 4, 1957

Nevertheless, the settlement perhaps fell short of the highest ideals of national union policy; failure to give full participation is a denial of proper representation and discrimination is inherent in such a situation, even when the white group leans over backwards to give protection to the Negro group.

But all of us working in the South in these times of tension have experienced the necessity of accepting practical solutions that fall short of our ideals. It is often more important to get recognition of the need to face problems of integration, to organize and give protection to Negro workers, and to see that the two racial groups find a basis for beginning to work together towards the mutual settlement of such problems as may arise than it is to uphold the fine lines of a preconceived ideal.

Whether greater progress was possible in Jacksonville is a question which I cannot honestly answer, especially since I had no face to face contact with the local leadership involved - this latter is as it should have been under the existing circumstances. The acid test for the union in Jacksonville is whether this is the first step towards a democratic settlement or whether it is an entrenching of discrimination for years to come. Such a situation requires careful and continued watching and the union will need to have a policy that looks toward a settlement that is fully democratic. All concerned with this problem should keep in mind that there are positive forces in Jacksonville, that some support could be expected from them, and that their evaluation of the community temper would be useful in the future.

There are other factors which should be borne in mind. It is a part of our experience these days that once a Negro group has been organized and becomes aware of its rights and privileges it becomes a potential source of agitation; such agitation could lead to difficulties as severe as those originally anticipated if the issue of integration had been forced. However, such a group seeking equal justice can nearly always be a positive factor when properly channeled. Other groups also might wish to make private or public complaint about discrimination within a union. These groups include Negro and bi-racial organizations friendly to labor who wish to see social and economic justice achieved.

I had the feeling that those involved in the discussions knew the national office was serious in its deliberations and that a settlement would have to be reached other than adamant refusal to integrate. I would suppose that the union's willingness to send national staff people into the situation as well as to procure outside help furthered the local's recognition of the serious intent of the national. I was encouraged by Caldwell's and Rowe's interest in arriving at a workable agreement and their appreciation of some of the problems that have been pointed out here.

I hope these comments will be of some help to you in the immediate situation and in your continuing concern for the developments in Jacksonville.

Sincerely and fraternally,

EFV:fcl

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Expenses for Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant, Southern Regional Council for trip to Jacksonville, Florida, November 25th, 1957.

Air travel - Atlanta-Jacksonville-Atlanta		$34.32
Ground Transport (3)		3,05
Meals (1)		1.15
Telephone (1)		.10
	Total	$38.62

Make payable to the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

(Other meals and phone calls taken care of by John Caldwell)

Encl. EFVia ltr. to Arnold S. Zander, Dec. 4, 1957

October 16, 1959

Mr. Jerry Wurf
AFSCME
22 Elk Street
New York 7, New York

Dear Jerry:

The letter to Brother Zander from our then man Via is older than I had thought -- but, true to my word, here it is. Maybe you can find a few chuckles in it.

I congratulate myself on having hooked onto you and La Kiefer Saturday night; otherwise, I might have died of boredom on the boredwalk, or at the FEP "party." I'll agree to discount your distraught comments by eighty per cent if you'll do the same for me. We are, seriously, warmly disposed toward JLC and I look forward to closer communion with Manny and his prospective Southern contingent.

Come South; I dare you.

Best,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

Labor - Alabama Labor Council

May 10, 1957

Mr. E. C. Pippin
Alabama Labor Council
Len Building
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Earl:

It was indeed good to have a chance to talk with you when I was in Montgomery the other day. Enclosed is a copy of our summary of segregation legislation in the Southern states. I hope that you will find this item of use.

Today begins your really busy season, and I can only hope that your task will be as rewarding as I know it will be wearing.

I know that Bob Hughes appreciates your support and whatever participation you are able to give the Alabama Council on Human Relations. As you already know, he is a real good guy and doing a very important job.

In the near future we hope to have two items that I think will be of special interest to you. One of them is a voting study which shows interesting facts about registration and voting patterns in the Southern states. The other is a documentation of the references to unions and the labor movement made in the various publications of the pro-segregation groups.

With best personal wishes,

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Central file

September 13, 1957

Mr. Carl Griffin, President
Alabama Labor Council
AFL-CIO
604 Lyric Bldg.
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Carl:

I would like to have your suggestion of a woman from your state who is both a church woman and a unionist who would be interested in participating in the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned described in the enclosed materials. My guess is that it would be simpler not to try to make this any kind of official representative, since the Fellowship itself is not a delegate body. Your personal suggestion is all that is needed.

The Fellowship of the Concerned has been made up of thoughtful church women who wish to give prayerful consideration to the problems of the South and who seek ways to give expression to their own religious motivations in the broad field of social action. Mrs. M. E. Tilley of our staff gives the group leadership along with many volunteers all over the South; it is a group which over the years has engaged in sensible and helpful projects to aid the cause of decency and democracy.

Unfortunately, few, if any of, these church women also happen to be union members. This is a double loss: one to the individual union woman and the groups to which she belongs, and, secondly, to the Fellowship of the Concerned which misses the opportunity of being in contact with lively union points of view even if they are expressed in informal discussions. It is in the effort to remedy this lack that I write you and a few other union leaders in other Southern states. Either a staff person or local member of quality would do. Mrs. Tilley is prepared to cover

the transportation and hospitality cost for one such union woman from each Southern state.

Your attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated and I look forward to some word from you as to your suggestion within a week, if it is possible; Mrs. Tilley then would correspond directly with the person involved.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via,
Labor Consultant

EFV:fc

this same letter sent to the following:

V. H. Williams
Ark. State Fed. Labor Council
Little Rock, Ark.

Sam Ezelle
Ky. State Federation of Labor
Louisville, Ky.

Emile J. Bourg
La. State Labor Council
Baton Rouge, La.

W. M. Barbee
N. C. State AFL-CIO
Raleigh, N. C.

E. T. Kirkland
S. C. Labor Council
Columbia, S. C.

Stanton E. Smith
Tenn. State Labor Council
Nahsville, Tenn.

Harold Boyd
Va. State AFL-CIO
Richmond, Va.

ALABAMA LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

CARL E. GRIFFIN
President

E. C. PIPPIN
First Vice-President

LEROY LINDSEY
Secretary-Treasurer

E. J. BARNETT
Second Vice-President

604 Lyric Building — Birmingham 3, Alabama
Phone FAirfax 4-5648

October 8, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I have your letter of September 13, in which you request that I suggest a woman in Alabama to attend a meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

Your request has been given a great deal of thought, and I can think of no one better qualified to attend and participate in this meeting than the person I am going to suggest. She is Secretary of the Mobile Central Trades Council and is an active member of the First Christian Church in Mobile.

Please have Mrs. Tilley address her as follows:

Mrs. Susie Kuffskie
307 St. Francis St.
Mobile, Alabama

It was a real pleasure to see you in Daytona Beach during the recent institute of the Southern Labor School. I hope that if you have an opportunity to come to Birmingham you will stop by to see us.

Sincerely,

Carl E. Griffin
President

CEG:mw

State Labor Bodies
Alabama

October 17, 1957

Mr. Carl Griffin, President
Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Carl:

I note from the Alabama Labor Council News Letter that there is renewed activity on the part of Southern Crafts Inc. Also you were quoted in the Wall Street Journal (October 16, 1957) as dismissing it as a "phony." Of course it is. Do you feel that these new moves are of any importance, and could you supply me with such information (news clips, etc.) as you have on Southern Crafts.

I trust it will not be too much longer before I get into Birmingham.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

November 4, 1957

Mr. Carl Griffin
Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Carl:

Thanks so much for sending me the clips. They are herewith returned.

You have my best wishes in your new job with your international union. I feel certain you will give them distinguished service; however, I know that your talents will be missed by the Alabama Labor Council. I trust that we will continue to have opportunity to work together and that you will feel free to call on me whenever you think I can be of service to you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosures.

EFV:fcl

ALABAMA LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

CARL E. GRIFFIN
President

E. C. PIPPIN
First Vice-President

LEROY LINDSEY
Secretary-Treasurer

E. J. BARNETT
Second Vice-President

604 Lyric Building — Birmingham 3, Alabama
Phone FAirfax 4-5648

November 1, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 17, 1957, requesting news clips on Southern Crafts.

I am enclosing four news clips which we have on Southern Crafts. Please send the news clips back to us for our files as soon as possible.

With every good wish, I remain

Sincerely and fraternally,

Carl

Carl E. Griffin
President

CEG:mw

oeiu-18

Enclosures

1

Originals sent to:
W. A. Montague - Ga.
V. H. Williams - Ark.

September 5, 1958

Mr. Barney Weeks
Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO
604 Lyric Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Brother Weeks:

I would like to have your suggestion of a woman from your state who is both a church woman and a unionist who would be interested in participating in the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned described in the enclosed materials. My guess is that it would be simpler not to try to make this any kind of official representative, since the Fellowship itself is not a delegate body. Your personal suggestion is all that is needed.

The Fellowship of the Concerned is a group of thoughtful church women who wish to give prayerful consideration to the problems of the South and who seek ways to give expression to their own religious motivations in the broad field of social action. Mrs. M. E. Tilly of our staff gives the group leadership along with many volunteers all over the South; it is a group which over the years has engaged in sensible and helpful projects to aid the cause of decency and democracy.

Last year four union women attended the meetings and they made a distinctive contribution to the proceedings. They were most welcome by the rest of the conference and this year we are attempting to increase their number. Either a staff person or local member of quality would do. Mrs. Tilly is prepared to cover the transportation and hospitality cost for one such union woman from each Southern state. We are not in a position to cover the cost of lost time.

Your attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated and I look

forward to some word from you as to your suggestion - within a week, if it is possible; Mrs. Tilly then would correspond directly with the person involved.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
enc.

Alabama LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

BARNEY WEEKS, PRESIDENT
LEROY LINDSEY, SECRETARY-TREASURER
E. C. PIPPIN, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
E. J. BARNETT, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

FA 4-5648 • 604 LYRIC BLDG.
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

September 9, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Brother Via:

Thank you for your letter of September 5 concerning the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

We would like to recommend Mrs. Charlotte Jones to attend the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

Mrs. Jones address is: Selma Highway, Montgomery, Alabama. I believe she will meet the qualifications you gave in your letter.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Barney Weeks

Barney Weeks
President

mw

oeiu-18

Note this name & address
who recommended a position
and send to Mrs. Tilly
Marked "for Fellowship of Concerned
Inv. Intrac"

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Of B'nai B'rith

515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., PLaza 1-1800

February 4, 1960

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your kind comments. I hope the pamphlet helps after all the blood, sweat and tears.

How frustrating long distances can be.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Oscar

Oscar Cohen

OC:ms

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

January 20, 1955

Mr. E. F. Vickers, Sr.
Secretary-Treasurer
Arizona State Federation of Labor
112 North Fifth Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Brother Vickers:

When various of your people were at Mineral Wells, Texas, last December for the Southwestern Labor School, one or two in the Arizona State Federation cooked up a tentative plan to ask me to come out for an Arizona School some time this coming Summer. Nothing was formally proposed, and everybody had to check back on proper committees and so on. But I want to go, and hope it will work.

If some probable date has been fixed on for your session this Summer I would like to try to hold it on my calendar, on the speculation that ducks would get in a row and the Arizona Federation would be willing at an appropriate time, to invite me to come out.

I drive an undersized Ford, and get it around for four cents a mile, so though the distance is a lot the bill needn't break you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

February 8, 1955

Dictated February 7th

Mrs. Fara M. Darland
Arizona State Federation of Labor
512 West Adams Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Darland:

That is awfully nice news! I was hoping that it would come through, and here it came.

I have marked my calendar to be at Flagstaff, Arizona from Sunday evening August 21st through Saturday afternoon, August 27th.

I will try to bone up on the "Wetback" business. I have a close friend in Denver who knows a mischief of a lot about it governmentwise, and I will stop and talk to him on the way out to Arizona and try to pick up some ideas of what can be done in Mexico and for the Mexican people.

How very nice of you all to put out $100 and expenses. I will promise to keep the expenses down to a minimum.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

February 1, 1955

Mr. Fara M. Darland
Chairman
Arizona State Federation of Labor
512 West Adams Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Darland:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 25th to Dr. Mitchell, who is out of the city. I will call your letter to his attention upon his return on Monday, February 7th.

He will be pleased to see your reference to the Mineral Wells Labor School. I do know that he greatly enjoyed teaching there.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Brantley
(Secretary to
Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director)

eab/

KEENE S. BROWN, PRESIDENT
512 WEST ADAMS
PHOENIX

E. F. VICKERS, SR., SECRETARY-TREASURER
512 WEST ADAMS
PHOENIX

ROLLIN J. FISH, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
POST OFFICE BOX 317
McNARY

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
FARA M. DARLAND
CHAIRMAN
FRED D. RHODES
A. V. HUMPHREY
LAURA HERRON
E. H. POOLE
FRANK J. SLOAN
R. J. PEEK

Arizona State Federation of Labor

PUBLISHER ARIZONA LABOR JOURNAL

512 WEST ADAMS STREET — PHONES: AL 8-3407 - AL 8-3408

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

January 25, 1955

JAN 31 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
South Reginal Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Our Arizona boys returned from Mineral Wells with lots of enthusiasm and praise of the school. Fred Rhodes a member of the Education Committee, tells us that he enjoyed your work most of all and I know just how he feels.

The Committee agreed that we would like very much to have you work with us in our Labor School in Flagstaff opening Sunday Aug. 21, with a dinner-meeting at 6.00 p.m. and closing early Saturday afternoon Aug. 27.

We would like for you to teach your Southern Labor Problems and add something of our "Wetback" problem to it. You speak of what has been done, we are now in the process of doing the same again to another race of people. I am sending you a booklet gotten out by the Texas State Federation of Labor that I think will give you an idea of what I mean. The ends to which our greed leads us as members of the human family seems almost beyond belief. Again we work at slave wages and conditions.

Our Committee has agreed on a $100.00 honorarium, plus expenses.

Please let us know at your earliest convenience if this is satisfactory. Looking forward to seeing you again. With Every Good Wish.

Sincerely & fraternally

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Fara M. Darland

Fara M. Darland, Chairman
FD/cc oeiu#56

May 18, 1955

Mrs. Fara M. Darland
Arizona State Federation of Labor
512 West Adams Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Darland:

The pamphlets came. Many thanks! I will read them and send them back to you.

Meanwhile, I make official registration for George Mitchell and Alice his wife. We will turn up Sunday afternoon, August 21st and stay through Friday, or probably through Saturday, August 27th.

So please be warned that two Mitchells are a'coming.

So glad to see that Margaret Dagen is going to teach Labor History.

I expect that that is going to be a nice occasion all around.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

May 18, 1955

Mrs. Fara M. Darland
Arizona State Federation of Labor
512 West Adams Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Darland:

I look forward to the coming of the pamphlets you are sending. I will read them and get them back to you.

Sorry about Mr. Swackhamer.

The people who could teach political education the way it ought to be taught are very few. I don't know anybody in this part of the country that I would put forward for it, and I am too far away from the West Coast to know the people there. Frank McCallister, who runs the labor part of Roosevelt College in Chicago (Michigan Boulevard), would be a trustworthy advisor as to whom to pick.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

KEENE S. BROWN, PRESIDENT
512 WEST ADAMS
PHOENIX

E. F. VICKERS, SR., SECRETARY-TREASURER
512 WEST ADAMS
PHOENIX

ROLLIN J. FISH, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
POST OFFICE BOX 317
McNARY

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
FARA M. DARLAND
CHAIRMAN
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LAURA HERRON
E. H. POOLE
FRANK J. SLOAN
R. J. PEEK

Arizona State Federation of Labor

PUBLISHER ARIZONA LABOR JOURNAL

512 WEST ADAMS STREET

PHONES: AL 8-3407 - AL 8-3408

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

May 13, 1955

MAY 18 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
South Reginal Council
63 Auburn Av., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Under seperate cover, I am sending some pamphlets loaned to us by the Education Department - that must be returned. I thought they might help with the coordination of your program, in the way we planned.

We have just received word of the death of Mr. John Swackhamer. Would you know of any one who might be available to teach Political Education - "grass root" variety.

We are looking forward to working with you this summer.

Sincerely & fraternally,

Fara M. Darland

Fara M. Darland c.c
FD/cc oeiu#56
Enclosure

SOUTHERN AFL LABOR SCHOOL

University of Virginia

July 24 - 29, 1955

DAILY SCHEDULE

7:30 - 8:15 = Breakfast

8:15 - 9:40 = 1st Class Period - SURVEY OF LABOR LAWS
Groups A & B - Room 422

9:50 - 10:50 = 2nd Class Period - SOUTHERN PROBLEMS, Group A - Room 422
PARLIAMENTARY LAW, Group B - Room 423

11:00 - 12:00 = 3rd Class Period - PARLIAMENTARY LAW, Group A - Room 423
SOUTHERN PROBLEMS, Group B - Room 422

12:15 = Lunch

1:30 - 2:30 = 4th Class Period - PUBLIC SPEAKING, Group A - Room 422
LLPE ORGANIZATION, Group B - Room 423

2:40 - 3:40 = 5th Class Period - LLPE ORGANIZATION, Group A - Room 423
PUBLIC SPEAKING, Group B - Room 422

3:40 - 6:00 = Recreation, Study and Rest

6:00 = Dinner -(Except Sunday 6:30)

7:30 - 9:30 = EVENING PROGRAMS - Room 422

Sunday - Tuesday - Thursday
(No evening programs on Monday and Wednesday.)

All classes and evening programs will be held in New Cabell Hall

FRIDAY SCHEDULE - There will be no LLPE or Southern Problems Classes on Friday. Both A and B Groups will meet together for Parliamentary Law 2nd period in room 423 and for Public Speaking the 3rd period in room 422. The School will adjourn following noon meal on Friday.

OEIU-179
AFL

$243.65 round trip

August 8, 1955

AIR MAIL

Mrs. Tara M. Darland
520 West Adams
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Darland:

I find I can't bring my wife with me because of illness in her family. Which means I won't drive, which means I will fly. And I get to Flagstaff by Frontier airlines at 9:45 p.m., Sunday, August 21st. Unless I hear from you to the contrary, I'll simply come on out to Arizona State College, and hope for a bed!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

ARIZONA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

LABOR SCHOOL

AUGUST 21-27, 1955

REGISTRATION

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING TEACHER

Leo J. Buckley
International President
Stereotypers & Electrotypers In'l.
475 Fifth Avenue, Room 1206
New York 17, New York

C.L.U. & LOCAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS TEACHER

John E. Cosgrove
Assistant Director of Education
American Federation of Labor
1625 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

LABOR HISTORY TEACHER

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
American Federation of Teachers
114 South Bemiston
Clayton 5, Missouri

WETBACK & SOUTHERN PROBLEMS TEACHER

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Aubern Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

L.L.P.E. SPEAKER

Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh
Director of Women's Division
Labor's League for Political Ed.
1625 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

ECONOMICS FOR WORKERS TEACHER

Lewis E. Wagner
Research Associate
State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE AND PUBLIC SPEAKING

Ted Williams
Director of Education and Research
Alabama Federation of Labor
Instructor, University of Ala.
P. O. Box 1426
Burmington, Alabama

Fara M. Darland, Chairman
Education Committee
Arizona State Federation of Labo.
2829 E. Ind. Sch. Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona

STUDENTS

Vincent F. Adams
U.C.L. & G.W. #296, President
5641 E. 21st Street
Tucson, Arizona

Alton D. Anderson
I.B.E.W. #266, President
1646 E. Granda
Phoenix, Arizona

Marguerite Ballent
I.B.E.W. #387 Aux., Treasurer
6822 N. 7th Street
Phoenix, Arizona

R. E. Barrett, Ed. Com. Member
Carpenters Local #1089, B.A.
6217 S. 8th Place
Phoenix, Arizona

D. A. Bennett
Carpenters Local #906, B.A.
745 East "C" Avenue
P. O. Box 606
Glendale, Arizona

Elisa Bernardoni, Member
O.E.I.U. #56
2215 North 8th Street
Phoenix, Arizona

L. C. Bernardoni
State Emp. Serv. #1079, Member
2215 North 8th Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Richard F. Brookshire
A.F.S.C. & M.E. #318, President
2801 North 3rd Street
Phoenix, Arizona

W. H. Cole
Bus Drivers #1023, Vice President
2507 E. HeatherBrae
Phoenix, Arizona

Bonnie J. Cox
I.B.E.W. #266, Rec. Sec.
1706 E. Clarendon
Phoenix, Arizona

Kenway E. Dick
Carpenters Local #1089, Member
5026 N. 17th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

L. L. Dugan, Jr.
I.U.O.E. #428, Dispatcher
1245 N. 21st Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Clement Elmore
Plumbers Local #469 , Member
415 North 41st Place
Phoenix, Arizona

Delbert Fousel
I.B.E.W. #1116, Member
3013 E. 21st Street
Tucson, Arizona

Joseph J. Geiger
Typographical #352, Vice President
4531 N. 17th Drive
Phoenix, Arizona

Robert B. Grimes
O.E.I.U. #56, Member
1407 N. 1st Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Arthur James Harris
I.S. & E.U. #151, Apprentice
2753 W. Lawrence Lane
Phoenix, Arizona

Jeff Harrison
I.U.O.E. #428, Vice President
3116 N. 34th Place
Phoenix, Arizona

Joseph L. Henneman
State Emp. Serv. #741, Trustee
841 West Amelia
Phoenix, Arizona

Roy H. Holderby
Operating Engrs. #428, Member
1930 E. Cambridge
Phoenix, Arizona

Ronald L. Hughes
I.B.E.W.#640, Member
1705 E. Montecito
Phoenix, Arizona

Ruby P. Jeffrey
State Emp. Serv. #1079, Pres.
2827 N. 30th Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Neales "Nick" Kennedy
Barbers #628, Rec. Sec.
1240 N. Oakleaf Drive
Phoenix, Arizona

Anthony Kienstra, Ex. Bd. Mbr.
United Association #469
3546 East Flower St.
Phoenix, Arizona

Robert W. Knox
Carpenters Local #1089, Member
1606 W. Lynwood
Phoenix, Arizona

Truman R. Nussbaum
Typographical #465, Vice Pres.
27 E. MacIver Place
Tucson, Arizona

L. L. Dugan, Sr.
Operating Engineer
Phoenix, Arizona

G. E. Parker
Plumbers #469, Member
4202 N. 44th St.
Phoenix, Arizona

Nick Philips
Typographical #352, Member
7743 N. 17th Drive
Phoenix, Arizona

Sue Philips
7743 N. 17th Drive
Phoenix, Arizona

Frank Reek
Bartenders #631, Member
1359 E. Weldon
Phoenix, Arizona

Charles A. Slack
Operating Engrs #428, Conductor
4766 E. 2nd Street
Tucson, Arizona

Mrs. V. I. Slack
4766 E. 2nd St.
Tucson, Arizona

Frank J. Sloan
I.S.E.U. #151, Member of Ed. Com.
6816 N. 24th Drive
Phoenix, Arizona

Mrs. Frank Sloan
6816 N. 24th Drive
Phoenix, Arizona

George H. Smith
I.B.E.W. #387, President
4305 N. 31st Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

Samuel J. Thomas
I.T.U. #352, Member
312 West Sunland
Phoenix, Arizona

Raymond L. Trimble, Jr.
I.A.M. #519, Member
1109 S. 19th Place
Phoenix, Arizona

E. F. Vickers, Sr.
Typographical #352, Member
1622 E. Cheery Lynn
Phoenix, Arizona

Frankie C. Von Blomberg
O.E.I.U. #56, Member
2619 N. Foote Drive
Phoenix, Arizona

Harold T. Williams
I.S.E.U. #151, Rec. Sec.
2726 E. Picadilly Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona

GUESTS

Mrs. R. E. Barrett
6217 S. 8th Place
Phoenix, Arizona

Mrs. Richard F. Brookshire
2801 N. 3rd St.
Phoenix, Arizona

Mr. H. S. Brown, Rep.
Texas State Federation of Labor
Austin, Texas

Mr. S. Wesley Johnson
Regional Director
American Federation of Labor
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Raymond Kilroy, Field Sup.
Arizona State Emp. Service
Phoenix, Arizona

Mr. Joel Von Blomberg
2619 N. Foote Drive
Phoenix, Arizona

Marjorie Williams
2726 E. Picadilly Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona

Royal Pringle, Manager
Winslow Office of A.S.E.S.
Winslow, Arizona

Robert Shaw, Manager
Flagstaff Office of A.S.E.S.
Flagstaff, Arizona

Ruth L. Smith
4305 N. 31st Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

Kathrine Harris
2753 W. Lawrence Lane, Phoenix

Mrs. Betty Dugan
1245 N. 21st St., Phoenix

August 29, 1955

Mrs. Fara M. Darland
Education Committee
Arizona State Federation of Labor
2829 East Ind. Sch. Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Darland:

Safely back to find my home not burnt down nor blown down, and all in order. I even got the frying pan out to keep bachelor's hall.

The members of the school were so kind in hauling me around in Flagstaff and in Phoenix that I saved two airport bus fares at $1.25 apiece, and I return to the coffers of the Arizona State Federation of Labor the consequent savings of $2.50.

I never saw a friendlier group of people. You should be extremely proud to provide so valuable a service for so forward-looking and strong a body of men and women.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

520 West Adams
Phoenix, Arizona

Committee
Fara M. Darland, Chairman
Frank J. Sloan
Fred Rhodes
Laura Herron
Eddie Poole
A. V. Humphrey

ARIZONA LABOR SCHOOL

Sponsored by The Education Committee of the Arizona State Federation of Labor

13

To THE OFFICERS and BUSINESS AGENTS
OF CENTRAL BODIES and COUNCILS
ALL LOCAL UNIONS
ALL MEMBERS and THEIR WIVES or HUSBANDS

Notice is hereby given of the 2nd Annual Session of the

Arizona Labor School

Place **Arizona State College, Flagstaff, Arizona.**

Date **Aug. 21 thru 27, 1955.**

Purpose To study the History, Ideals, Economics, and Functions of Organized Labor and thus be the better able to help and teach others.

Course of Study

Collective Bargaining — Frank Marquart

CLU and Local Education Programs — John Cosgrove

Labor History — Margaret Dagan

Parliamentary Procedure and Public Speaking — Ted Williams

Wet Back and Southern Labor Problems — Dr. George Mitchell

Political Education — John Swackhammer

Registration Registration of delegates will begin at 1:00 p.m. on Sunday, Aug. 21 in the lobby of the Administration Bldg. School will adjourn at noon Saturday, Aug. 27, 1955.

Cost Board, Room and Tuition, $40.00.

Meals The first meal will be served Sunday evening August 21 in ..... at 6:00 p.m. A get acquainted meeting and talks by John Cosgrove AF of L on World Affairs. All meals through Saturday, Aug. 27 will be served in the Cafeteria dining room and are included in the cost of the School.

Housing Rooms will be assigned as registration is made. These will be dormitory rooms and you **must** bring your own bedding (Teachers excepted.) This includes a mattress cover or a cotton blanket to be used as a cover and is required by the College. Students may live off the compus if desired and pay only tuition, which will be $10.00. Single meals may be secured at $1.00 per meal.

Picnic Wednesday afternoon and evening there will be a picnic on the rim of the Grand Canyon. So there will be only 1 class after lunch on Monday and the group will plan to leave the college at about 2:30.

Tuesday evening — Film Forum.

Friday evening — Arizona's L.L.P.E. program, Margaret Thornburgh.

Reservations If you plan attendance please send your reservation. You may cancel if you wish, but an estimate must be made.

Labor - State Federated Labor Council

May 31, 1957

Mr. V. H. Williams
Executive Secretary
State Federated Labor Council
415 National Old Line Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Brother Williams:

Nat Griswold of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations has told me that he has talked with you regarding our union staff training seminar to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations. I am enclosing our general announcement of this program and some materials on the Fisk Institute itself. Your offer to give this program a push among staff persons in Arkansas is most appreciated. You would be the best judge of how widespread such an announcement should be; we are looking for those men or women in the labor movement who recognize that there are problems in meeting racial issues as they crop up in unions and who are wanting to find better ways of meeting these situations.

We have had a good cooperating relationship with several of the internationals and with the AFL-CIO. Just this week, the annual contribution from the AFL-CIO arrived; it had been increased from two to three thousand dollars. Such internationals as the Steelworkers, UAW, ILGWU, ACWA, and the Rubberworkers contribute to our budget; most of these donations are annual - two of them are for one thousand dollars. Members of our staff have worked cooperatively with staff members of several of the national AFL-CIO departments. Paul Christopher, Director, Region 8, AFL-CIO, is an active member of our Executive Committee. Several of our state affiliated organizations also have labor representation on their executive boards; I have close working relations with many of the regional offices located here in Atlanta and elsewhere as well as with some of the educational departments and civil rights departments of several of the internationals.

Just last week I was an instructor with the International Chemical Workers Summer School at Lake Junaluska, N.C.; several other schools or staff institutes will be serviced either by me or persons for whom we have helped make the arrangements. In March we held a two-day conference on labor and race relations problems; some eleven internationals sent regional and/or national representatives. Two AFL-CIO departments were represented.

I have deliberately gone into this much detail to give you as quick and clear a view of our relations with the labor movement as possible - this, perhaps, will make up in part for our not knowing each other personally and having had a chance to discuss our program more fully. Of course, in past years we have supplied resource speakers and materials to many unions. You already know that George Mitchell serviced one or two labor schools in Arkansas as well as many others throughout the rest of the South.

I trust that Arkansas will have a good representation to our Staff Training Seminar to be held at Fisk University. I will be happy to supply you with extra copies of the materials announcing this program; please let me know how many you will require.

I look forward to meeting you personally in the near future.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

P.S. I am also including some materials explaining more about the SRC's origin and work.

EFV:mm
Enclosures: The South of Promise
SRC - A Brief Account of its Origins and Aims
Members of Central Professional Staff
Fisk Institute Brochure and letter

June 24, 1957

Mr. V. H. Williams
Executive Secretary
State Federated Labor Council
415 National Old Line Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Brother Williams:

Enclosed are the information sheets and letters announcing our Union Staff Seminar to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations, July 7th - 13th.

We would be most pleased to have you or someone else from the Arkansas AFL-CIO participate in this seminar. It would be possible to supply such a person with a full scholarship covering tuition, registration, room, and board. Unfortunately, we cannot help with travel expenses.

I look forward to receiving a registration from the Arkansas Federated Labor Council.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:bm
Enclosures

State Labor Bodies

October 28, 1957

Mr. V.H. Williams
Arkansas State Federated Labor Council
415 National Old Line Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Bill:

This is a belated note of appreciation to you, Odell, and the Arkansas State Federated Labor Council for the September 1st statement on the impending integration in Little Rock's schools.

I am sure that you have had troubles enough during the past few weeks. I trust that it will not be too long before I can be in Arkansas. I am enclosing a copy of our most recent publication. Please feel free to call on me if I can be of service to you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure

EFV:fcl

Arkansas State Federated Labor Council

415 NATIONAL OLD LINE BUILDING
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS FRanklin 4-8297

ODELL SMITH, president
WM. C. DEMERS, vice-president
CHAS. M. CATTON, treasurer

V. H. "BILL" WILLIAMS
executive secretary

September 10, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 5, 1958, requesting the name of a woman from this state to participate in the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned.

I am sorry that Mr. Williams is out of the office and will not return for approximately two weeks. Your letter will be brought to his attention at that time, but it may be too late to help you since you stated you needed this information within a week.

Sincerely,

June Ward

(Mrs.) June Ward
Secretary to V. H. Williams

August 5, 1955

Mr. Jimmie Jones
A. F. of L.
1291 N. E. 145th Street
North Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Jones:

This confirms my wire of this morning, saying that I would be at your service October 22nd.

I trust it has been understood all along that your group would cover my expenses in travelling to Miami and back.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram

FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$ S E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	COLLECT		THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	8/5/55

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. JIMMIE JONES
A. F. OF L.
1291 N. E. 145TH STREET
NORTH MIAMI, FLORIDA

OCTOBER 22nd OK WILL SAVE AND BE THERE

GEORGE MITCHELL

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram

FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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MR. JIMMIE JONES
A. F. OF L.
1291 N. E. 145TH STREET
NORTH MIAMI, FLORIDA

OCTOBER 22nd OK WILL SAVE AND BE THERE

GEORGE MITCHELL

July 15, 1955

Mr. Jimmy Jones
Chairman
Week-End A. F. L. Labor School
1291 N. E. 145th Street
North Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Jones:

I never heard any more from you about a September week-end labor school that you wrote about early in June.

All that's happening these days keeps me hopping around too much, and I am not anxious to be out of town any more days than are now promised; but if you have decided to go ahead, and should still be wanting me to come, let me know as soon as you can about dates, and I will do what I can toward holding a spot.

Hope to see you in Charlottesville?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 7, 1955

Mr. Jimmy Jones
Chairman, Week-End A.F. L. Labor School
1291 N. E. 145th Street
North Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Jones:

Very nice to get your letter. If you picked September, I am practically free in that month except that sometime between September 10th and 16th I seem to have promised to be at a labor school at Junaluska, North Carolina. October is entirely free, except for October 12-15, as far as I know.

I would be delighted to come to Dade County for your meeting, and all I would need would be the travel expense involved.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

cc: (and incoming ltr to) FBR ✓

See GSM re: this

labor people Miami
Miami

Howard Walton - CWA - CIO-PAC
Burt Nichols - Central Labor Org.
Sam Macy - IAGW

June 1, 1955

FILE COPY

JUN 2 1955

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave NE.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I was a delegate at the Southern AFL Labor School at the University of Virginia, where you were the instructor of Southern Problems.

I am at present a member of the Educational Committee of the Dade ~~County~~ County Central Labor Union. I was Chairman of our last Week-End Labor School where we had 160 delegates in attendance

We have made great strides with our Edu. Program here in Dade County and have had outstanding instructors from U. of Miami and Washington D.C., however, we of the education Comm. take this opportunity to tell

you that your instruction at the
U. of Va. was most outstanding.

We are planning another school
in about 4 months and would
like to know if it would be possible
to have you in attendance.

We realize that you are not in the
same position as the members of our
Edu. Comm. in Washington and our Inter-
national Rep. so, if you please let me
know if you could come down if
a suitable date is picked, let me
know what expense would be
necessary so that I can take it
up before the Dade County Central
Labor Union.

We of the Edu. Comm. certainly hope
that we can arrange to have you at
our next Week-End Labor School

Yours truly,
Jimmy Jones
Chairman Week-End
AFL Labor School
1291 NE 145 St.
N. Miami, Fla

SEP 29 1955

EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN

NOTICE OF LABOR SCHOOL

The Educational Committee of the Dade County Central Labor Union will have a week-end Labor School - to be held Saturday, October 22, 1955, in the Air Conditioned Beaumont Hall located on the University of Miami Campus. The School will begin at 8:30 A. M.

There will be a nominal cost of $3.00 to each individual attending the School. This will go toward lunch and coffee, etc. Local Unions are entitled to send TWENTY delegates. A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Union Members are eligible to attend.

The schedule for the school is as follows:

A. M.	
8:30 - 9:00	Welcome to Delegates.
9:00 - 10:30	How to set up an Educational Program within a Local Union - and History and Goals of American Federation of Labor. Instructor - John Cosgrove, Assistant Director of Education, A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.
10:30 - 10:45	Break.
10:45 - 12:15	Arbitration - Instructor - Jim Vadakin, Professor of Economics, University of Miami, Dr's Degree in Labor Relations.
P. M.	
12:15 - 1:00	Lunch.
1:00 - 2:30	Labor Law - Instructor - Joe Von Arx, Professor of Law, University of Miami.
2:30 - 2:45	Break.
2:45 - 4:15	Southern Problems - Instructor, George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
4:15 - 4:30	Questions answered by Instructor of Southern Problems.

Local Union Secretaries are requested to mail check and list of Delegates immediately to Dade County CLU Educational Committee, P. O. Box 106, Miami, Fla.

Fraternally,

Dade County Central Labor Union
Educational Committee

Jimmy Jones, Chairman
Bill Bailey
J. B. Breig
Al Gonzalez
Lester Strom
George Pfaffendorf
Bill Owens
Angelo Sands

Sept. 15, 1955.

E. Jimmy Jones
Chairman Labor School
1291 NE 145 St.
N. Miami, Florida

MIAMI, FLA.
SEP 27
6 PM
1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council Inc.
Room 432, 63 auburn avenue, N.E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

October 6, 1955

Mr. Jimmie Jones
A. F. of L.
1291 N. E. 145th Street
North Miami, Florida

Dear Jimmie:

I am coming down to Miami the night of October 21st, arriving at the airport around 9:00 p.m., and will need a bed to sleep in that night.

Available at your service bright and early Saturday morning the 22nd. They tell me that classes begin around 9:00 a.m. Anyway, I will get myself out to Coral Gables, which I know how to do, and be on the campus in plenty of time.

It scares me stiff to try to find a hotel room in Miami. Can't you use your inside knowledge and tie up one for me at an honest man's price. By that I mean around three, five, or six dollars a night, no more. I don't mind them grubby, but I can't stand them high. Once I stayed at a place called the Coronada and I think it was all right.

Anyhow, please write me that you have got a bed sewed up for me, and I will aim for it and sleep there that night. I will be at the meeting Saturday morning with my pink chalk.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 11, 1955

A I R M A I L

Mr. Jimmy Jones
A. F. of L.
1291 N. E. 145th Street
North Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your telegram arrived this morning and, in the absence of Dr. Mitchell from the city (for today only), I send you the flight information you requested.

Dr. Mitchell will be leaving Atlanta on Eastern Air Lines' Flight 105 at 7:00 p.m., the night of Friday the 21st, arriving in Miami at 9:03 p.m. Return passage has been booked on Eastern's Flight 724, leaving Miami at 10:30 p.m., the night of the 22nd.

I have noted that a reservation has been made for Dr. Mitchell at the Columbus Hotel for the night of October 21st, and, unless he hears from you that he is to be met at the airport, he will go directly there.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Brantley
Secretary to
Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

eab/

SENDER IS AWAITING A SPEEDY

answer

PLEASE GIVE IT TO THE MESSENGER OR TELEPHONE

STERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

telegram is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

(51)...

1955 OCT 10 PM 8 32

A MZA1241 PD AR=MIAMI FLO 10 729PME=

GEORGE S MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE DIR SOUTHERN REGIONAL
COUNCIL INC=RM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTH EAST ATLA=

PLEASE ADVISE ARRIVAL TIME FLIGHT NUMBER AIRLINE.
RESERVATIONS MADE AT COLUMBUS HOTEL=

JIMMY JONES CHAIRMAN AF OF L LABOR SCHOOL=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

April 14, 1954

Mr. James E. Wolfe
Department of Research and Education
Of The Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Jim:

Will be right there and mighty happy to be invited. Second week, I would pick. It's on my calendar. Write me details when they shape up. That's July 18 - 24.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM/m

Department of Research and Education
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

312 Armory Place LOUISVILLE 2, KY. Phone CLay 7761

JAMES E. WOLFE
Director

NORBERT L. BLUME
Asst. Director

RECEIVED
APR 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 13, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

We are making plans for our 1954 Kentucky Labor School, July 11 to 24, which will again be held at the University of Kentucky, Lexington. Although we discussed the program last year, I am not sure whether you accepted my invitation to serve on our staff this year.

I promise that you will not be worked so hard, only two classes scheduled this year, and at this time I am prepared to give you your choice of weeks.

I do hope that you can be with us and I am very pleased with the "good" you brought about in your last visit.

Best wishes and kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

Jim

James E. Wolfe
Director

Strengthen Your Union Through Education

June 23, 1954

Mr. James E. Wolfe
Director
Department of Research and Education
of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

All right here for the Kentucky Labor School, July 18-23.

I would like to bring my wife along this time. Of course, in all respects, at my expense.

If you can work that out dormitory-wise, I would be grateful, but if no suitable accommodations are workable within your general plan, she and I would find us a motel somewhere outside of town and stay there.

I will bring either some copies of The Schools and the Courts or the new pamphlet which we hope to have out by then called Answers for Action.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Engagements

Department of Research and Education
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

312 Armory Place LOUISVILLE 2, KY. Phone CLay 7761

JAMES E. WOLFE
Director

NORBERT L. BLUME
Asst. Director

June 17, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 66 Auburn Ave. NE.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
JUN 18 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Just a few last minute lines to let you know that things are prepared from this end. All the facilities which we had last year, we will have this year. We have only one Negro registered thus far, a lady president of a Tobacco Workers Union. However, I am expecting more.

Best wishes, and I will be expecting you on the 17th.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

James E. Wolfe
Director

JEW:jv

P.S. Would appreciate it if you could bring along some copies of "The Schools and the Courts".

Strengthen Your Union Through Education

July 9, 1954

Mr. James E. Wolfe
Director
Department of Research and Education
Of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

I expect to drive to Louisville and arrive late Sunday afternoon, July 18, in time for supper. I will have Mrs. Mitchell with me.

One complication. The Kentucky Division of the Southern Regional Council is having an important reorganization meeting of its Executive Committee in Louisville at 12:00 Noon Thursday, July 22.

I am aware that it is a pretty grave matter to ask you to try to arrange the teaching schedule so as to let me get to Louisville for that meeting; but do see what you can work out. I don't mind missing the luncheon part of the meeting provided I could arrive in downtown Louisville by say 12:45 that day. I will have my own car so no bother about transportation.

Perfectly willing to stay over another day to make it up or to teach double on an afternoon, or to teach at night, or at 4 AX, or anything you want.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Department of Research and Education
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

312 Armory Place LOUISVILLE 2, KY. Phone CLay 7761

JAMES E. WOLFE
Director

NORBERT L. BLUME
Asst. Director

July 30, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Just a word of thanks for your share toward the success of the 1954 Kentucky Labor School. We really appreciated the time and effort you gave to our group. I feel the students got a great deal out of your sessions this year.

I hope you and Mrs. Mitchell enjoyed your stay with us. I am happy that you were able to take care of so much of the Southern Regional Council affairs while in Lexington, and I feel sure that the new program, launched by the group while you were here, will do a good job.

Best wishes to you, and I hope we will be able to count on you for next year's school.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

James E. Wolfe
Director

JEW:jv

RECEIVED
AUG 2 195
Southern Regional Counc

Strengthen Your Union Through Education

August 4, 1954

Mr. James E. Wolfe
Director
Department of Research and Education
of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear James:

We had a grand time at Lexington and wouldn't take anything for the chance to be with you and all the good folks there. Keep me on the books for next year and I will turn up!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 22, 1955

Mr. James E. Wolfe
Department of Research and Education
of the Kentucky State Federation
of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Jimmy:

My Kentucky Council on Human Relations has scheduled a meeting for themselves at Louisville, Tuesday, June 28th. Nice if my schedule would permit me to go by -- not absolutely necessary.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Department of Research and Education
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

312 Armory Place LOUISVILLE 2, KY. Phone CLay 7761

JUN 13 1955

JAMES E. WOLFE
Director

NORBERT L. BLUME
Asst. Director

June 9, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell, Asst. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I am enclosing a map of the campus marked for your convenience. Donovan Hall will be the location of the school and the sleeping accommodations. The building has just been completed and should be very comfortable. We hope that you can bring Mrs. Mitchell.

Best wishes and we are looking forward to having you with us.

Sincerely,

Jim

James E. Wolfe
Director

JEW:jv

Enclosure

you have map

Strengthen Your Union Through Education

March 28, 1955

Mr. James E. Wolfe
Director
Department of Research and
Education of the Kentucky
State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

All straight. June 26th - July 1st, Lexington, Kentucky, it is.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Department of Research and Education
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
312 Armory Place LOUISVILLE 2, KY. Phone CLay 7761

JAMES E. WOLFE
Director
•
NORBERT L. BLUME
Asst. Director

March 25, 1955

MAR 28 1955

Mr. George Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

The second week of the Kentucky Labor School, June 26-July 1 will be fine. Please don't give any of that time away.

I will send you more details later. we will be sending out our brochure within a week.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Jim

James E. Wolfe
Director

Strengthen Your Union Through Education

June 26 - July 1

March 3, 1955

Mr. James E. Wolfe
Director
Department of Research and Education
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

I have been trying to hold on my calendar the whole of the period from June 19th to July 1st, so that you could pick either week out of it that you wanted.

But I begin to be pressed to give away bits of that time and have indeed promised to be in Washington June 24th.

So that confines me to being at your service June 26th - July 1st -- the second week.

I hope that that is all right. If it isn't I would have to crawfish mighty fast with the Washington people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

1955
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1953
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1947
1946

TENTH ANNUAL KENTUCKY LABOR SCHOOL

☆

University of Kentucky

Lexington, Kentucky

June 19-July 1

☆

Sponsored by

Department of Research and Education
Kentucky State Federation of Labor

LABOR SCHOOL SUBJECTS

Collective Bargaining
Labor Law
Labor Economics
Labor History
Union Administration
Public Speaking

☆

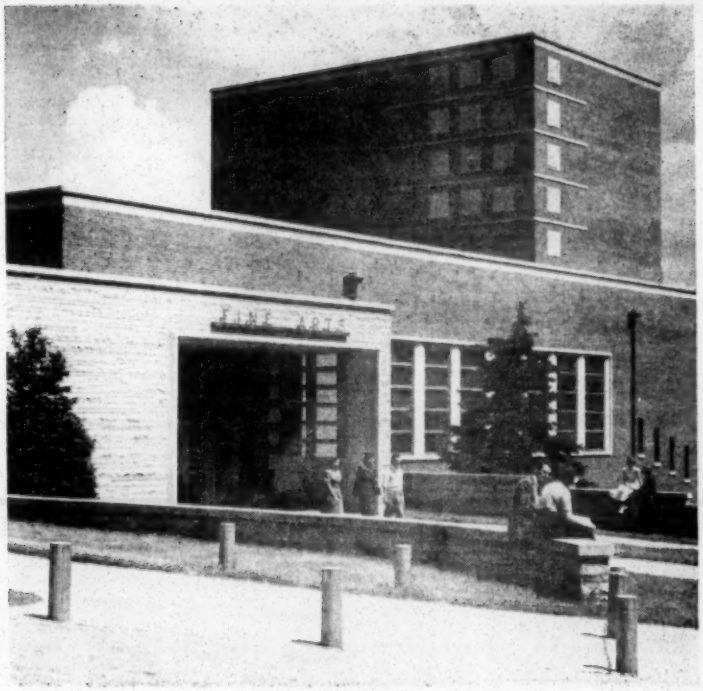
Parliamentary Procedure
Social and Economic Problems
Organization Techniques
Labor Ethics
Community Relations
Teaching Techniques
Political Action

☆

Special Courses for
International Representatives and
Business Agents
Building Tradesmen

Kentucky Labor School offers training for all trade union members . . .

Officers
Stewards
Business Agents
International Representatives
Bargaining Committees



Fine Arts Building

After Class Recreation

Swimming
Volleyball
Tennis
Bowling
Baseball
Badminton
Outings
Picnics

APPLICATION

Date _____

Name _____

Address _____
Street

_____
City State

Local Union _____

Position in Union _____

Check for tuition enclosed _____

will mail later _____

Cost of tuition, room and board for two-week session $100.00

Mail this application to

Department of Research and Education
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place Louisville 2, Ky.

SPECIAL AWARDS WILL BE MADE TO ALL STUDENTS

ATTENDING THE . . .

10th Anniversary KENTUCKY LABOR SCHOOL

Students, Faculty and Staff of the 1954 Kentucky Labor School
University of Kentucky, Lexington

STRENGTHEN YOUR UNION THROUGH EDUCATION

458

Dear George

I am driving over to Mt. Sterling & will return late.

Anxious you early in the morning - for I don't want to disturb you this P.M.

Breakfast schedule is 7:00 AM - 8:30 AM

Jim Wolfe

10th ANNIVERSARY

Kentucky Labor School

June 19th -- July 1st

Donovan Hall, Home of the 1955 Kentucky Labor School

University of Kentucky

LEXINGTON, KY.

Sponsored by

Department of Research and Education
Kentucky State Federation of Labor

To American Federation of Labor Union members in Kentucky, the annual Kentucky Labor School has become a tradition. With the 1955 session, now being held on the campus of the University of Kentucky, the School celebrates its tenth anniversary.

The Kentucky Labor School was born back in 1946 on the campus of Eastern State College, Richmond. Thirty-seven students, all from Kentucky AFL unions, were in attendance. Since that time, interest in the School has grown steadily and representatives from other states have been included in the last few years.

Agencies of the U. S. Government have recognized the value of the training courses and have sent a number of foreign representatives, under their charge, to the Kentucky Labor School. In the past, Germany, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Dominican Republic, Sweden, Burma, Italy, England, France, and Cuba have been represented.

The prestige enjoyed by the Kentucky Labor School is due to the activities and efforts of the former students. Many have been honored by being placed in positions of responsibility both in their local unions and in their national and international organizations. One international union has five full-time representatives in this area - all have attended the Kentucky Labor Schools. A few have been appointed to governmental posts.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Located just south of Lexington's business section, within easy walking distance of the center of the city, is the beautiful 106 acre campus of the University of Kentucky. Located adjacent to the campus proper is the school's expansive Experiment Station Farm of 600 acres which offers visitors many inviting roadways during all seasons of the year.

Tourists visiting Lexington for the first time often are amazed at the unique location of the UK campus in relation to the city. The campus appropriately has been described as a "city within a city." Community life is a reality on the campus with the "University Community" of students, faculty, and staff members and their families numbering over 10,000.

The physical plan of the University includes more than 50 major buildings, and several temporary buildings not being used for classrooms and offices. Among other independent community units on the campus, the institution has its own newspaper (largest weekly in Kentucky), radio station, and police force.

Although most of the UK structures will hold interest for the visitors, four buildings usually stand out from the rest in the tourist's mind after he leaves the campus. They are Memorial Coliseum, Fine Arts Building, Memorial Hall, and Donovan Hall.

The newest building on the campus is Donovan Hall, the home of the 1955 Kentucky Labor School. The building was completed this year and was dedicated during the Commencement exercises. It is named in honor of the President of the University. The dormitory, which will house men students during the school year, is one of the finest in the United States.

Historically the visitor will find the UK campus fascinating. The institution now known as the University came into existence in 1865, but the school was not moved to its present site until 1880. The location was formerly Lexington's fairground which, during the Civil War, had been utilized as a bivouac area for Union troops.

Museums of anthropology, zoology, and natural sciences, as well as other smaller exhibits are open to the public throughout the year. Special tours through these museums and other points of interest may be arranged by calling the University's Department of Public Relations.

Department of Research and Education
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

312 Armory Place LOUISVILLE 2, KY. Phone CLay 7761

JAMES E. WOLFE
Director

NORBERT L. BLUME
Asst. Director

1955 KENTUCKY LABOR SCHOOL STUDENTS

Greetings:

We wish to congratulate you upon being selected to attend the tenth anniversary Kentucky Labor School conducted by the Department of Research and Education of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

A lot has happened since the 1954 School. During the past year Kentucky became the hardest hit state in unemployment, and we still hold the record. The Taft-Hartley Act is still the law of the land, and no major revision is expected. Employers' Associations are proposing a "right to wreck" law for our state, the last bulwark of industrial democracy in the South. Politics are the hotest in recent years, and the labor movement finds itself in the midst of the battle. These and many other vexing problems will be analyzed and discussed at the 1955 Kentucky Labor School.

The need for trained officers and better informed union members is greater than ever before in the long history of organized labor. New duties, new responsibilities face us each day and we must be prepared to meet the challenge.

Past Labor Schools have had international recognition, and the 1955 session will not be an exception. We know that you will want to do your part to make this year's session a great success. We all know the advantages of good public relations and this is our opportunity to promote friendship and understanding with the University of Kentucky. Dr. H. L. Donovan, President of the University, and Dr. C. C. Carpenter, Dean of the College of Commerce, have been most cooperative and we should reciprocate.

We look forward to seeing you Sunday, June 19, on the campus of the University of Kentucky.

Fraternally,

James E. Wolfe

James E. Wolfe
Director

JEW:jv

Strengthen Your Union Through Education

Department of Research and Education
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

312 Armory Place LOUISVILLE 2, KY. Phone CLay 7761

JAMES E. WOLFE
Director

NORBERT L. BLUME
Asst. Director

1955 INSTRUCTION SHEET

KENTUCKY LABOR SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, KY.

****

1. TIME OF ARRIVAL - You should arrive during the afternoon of Sunday, June 19. Dinner will be served in the cafeteria at 6:00 p.m. and the first meeting of the session will be held at 7:30 p.m. At that meeting we shall have an opportunity to become acquainted with one another. Many important announcements will be made at that time regarding the program beginning the following morning. Your presence is therefore of the utmost importance.

2. GETTING LOCATED - On arrival in Lexington report to Donovan Hall (see sketch map). When you register the secretary will tell you where your room is located.

3. PERSONAL EQUIPMENT YOU WILL NEED -

1. Soap, washcloths
2. Bathing suit, tennis racquets, baseball gloves, golf clubs, bowling ball, etc., if you care to indulge in sports.
3. Comfortable shoes and clothing for outings. Classes are very informal, so dress comfortably.

4. MATERIALS FOR STUDY - You will add greatly to the value of the class discussions if you will bring with you the following: copies of your union contract, your union constitution and by-laws, company financial statements (if available) for examination and study, samples of your shop papers, union publicity materials and any other documents or papers that you want discussed and studied.

IN ORDER TO AVOID CONFUSION AND DELAY PLEASE REGISTER BEFORE 5:00 P.M. YOUR COOPERATION WILL BE APPRECIATED.

Fraternally,

James E Wolfe

James E. Wolfe
Director

JEW:jv

Strengthen Your Union Through Education

F A C U L T Y

Gifford Blyton - (PUBLIC SPEAKING, PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE) - Faculty, University of Kentucky

Robert Cojeen - (LABOR ECONOMICS) - Faculty, University of Kentucky

Margaret Dagen - (LABOR ETHICS, LABOR HISTORY) - Faculty, Highland Junior High School, University of Louisville, Bellarmine College, Louisville

Sam Ezelle - (UNION ADMINISTRATION) - Secretary- Treasurer, Kentucky State Federation of Labor, Louisville

Howard Haynes - (WORKSHOP) - Business Agent, Dairyworkers #783, Louisville

John Johnson - (TAXATION) - Faculty, University of Kentucky

William Kaufman - (WORKSHOP) - Kentucky Representative, ILGWU

George Mitchell - (SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTH) - Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

Herbert Segal - (LABOR LAW) - Louisville Attorney

Jack Sessions - (COLLECTIVE BARGAINING) - Assistant Director, ILGWU Training Institute, New York

Leo Troy - (LABOR ECONOMICS) - National Bureau of Economic Research, New York

S T A F F

James Wolfe - Director

Norbert Blume - Assistant Director

Joyce Voit - Secretary

1955

KENTUCKY LABOR SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

GROUP "1"

First Week, June 20-25

HOUR	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTOR	ROOM
8:30 - 9:25 a.m.	Labor Law	Segal	Gompers
9:30 - 10:25 a.m.	Labor Ethics	Dagon	Green
10:30 - 11:25 a.m.	Labor Economics	Troy	Meany
11:30 - 12:25 p.m.	Collective Bargaining	Sessions	Gompers
12:30 - 2:00 p.m.	Lunch	(Student Union Building)	
2:00 - 3:30 p.m.	Workshops		
(Elect One)	Organization	Haynes	Gompers
	Parliamentary Procedure	Blyton	Meany

Second Week, June 27-July 1

HOUR	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTOR	ROOM
8:30 - 9:25 a.m.	Social Insurance (2 Days) Taxation (3 Days)	Guest Speakers Johnson	Gompers
9:30 - 10:25 a.m.	Labor Economics	Troy	Green
10:30 - 11:25 a.m.	Collective Bargaining	Sessions	Meany
11:30 - 12:25 p.m.	Labor Economics Collective Bargaining	Troy Sessions	Gompers
12:30 - 2:00 p.m.	Lunch	(Student Union Building)	
2:00 - 3:30 p.m.	Workshops		
(Elect One)	Organization	Haynes	Gompers
	Political Action	Wolfe Blume	Meany

*** STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEND EVENING SESSIONS

1955

KENTUCKY LABOR SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

GROUP "2"

First Week, June 20-25

HOUR	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTOR	ROOM
8:30 - 9:25 a.m.	Labor History	Dagen	Green
9:30 - 10:25 a.m.	Collective Bargaining	~~Sessions~~ Troy	Meany
10:30 - 11:25 a.m.	Labor Law	Segal	Gompers
11:30 - 12:25 p.m.	Public Speaking	Blyton	Green
12:30 - 2:00 p.m.	Lunch	(Student Union Building)	
2:00 - 3:30 p.m.	Workshops		
(Elect One)	Organization	Haynes	Gompers
	Parliamentary Procedure	Blyton	Meany

Second Week, June 27-July 1

HOUR	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTOR	ROOM
8:30 - 9:25 a.m.	Problems in South	Mitchell	Green
9:30 - 10:25 a.m.	Collective Bargaining	Sessions	Meany
10:30 - 11:25 a.m.	Labor Economics	Cojeen	Gompers
11:30 - 12:25 p.m.	Union Administration	Ezelle	Green
12:30 - 2:00 p.m.	Lunch	(Student Union Building)	
2:00 - 3:30 p.m.	Workshops		
(Elect One)	Organization	Haynes	Gompers
	Political Action	Wolfe Blume	Meany

*** STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEND EVENING SESSIONS

1955

KENTUCKY LABOR SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

GROUP "3"

First Week, June 20-25

HOUR	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTOR	ROOM
8:30 - 9:25 a.m.	Collective Bargaining	Sessions	Meany
9:30 - 10:25 a.m.	Labor Law	Segal	Gompers
10:30 - 11:25 a.m.	Public Speaking	Blyton	Green
11:30 - 12:25 p.m.	Labor History	Dagen	Meany
12:30 - 2:00 p.m.	Lunch	(Student Union Building)	
2:00 - 3:30 p.m.	Workshops		
(Elect One)	Organization	Haynes	Gompers
	Parliamentary Procedure	Blyton	Meany

Second Week, June 27-July 1

HOUR	SUBJECT	INSTRUCTOR	ROOM
8:30 - 9:25 a.m.	Collective Bargaining	Sessions	Meany
9:30 - 10:25 a.m.	Problems in South	Mitchell	Gompers
10:30 - 11:25 a.m.	Union Administration	Ezelle	Green
11:30 - 12:25 p.m.	Labor Economics	Cojeen	Meany
12:30 - 2:00 p.m.	Lunch	(Student Union Building)	
2:00 - 3:30 p.m.	Workshops		
(Elect One)	Organization	Haynes	Gompers
	Political Action	Wolfe Blume	Meany

*** STUDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO ATTEND EVENING SESSIONS

June or July

April 6, 1956

Mr. James E. Wolfe, Director
Department of Research and Education
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Jimmy:

I tried to get word to you through Ben Segal that I would be fully available to you for either week. My choice was Sunday, June 17 through 22. But if you wanted me for the next week I don't know why it shouldn't be the last week instead of the first.

I look forward to it a lot.

Mrs. Mitchell has an elderly and ill aunt staying with us and I don't think I could get Mrs. Mitchell away.

I appreciate your kind remarks. I like you guys.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Department of Research and Education
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
312 Armory Place LOUISVILLE 2, KY. Phone CLay 7761

JAMES E. WOLFE
Director
•
NORBERT L. BLUME
Asst. Director

April 4, 1956

RECEIVED APR 5 1956

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

I am very happy to get the report that you will be able to be with us another year at the Kentucky Labor School. This is most important to us this year, for we are in the process of integration all over the State. It is my personal opinion that you, more than any other individual, have been responsible for the excellent attitude of our union members.

Once again, I am prepared to offer you the choice spot on our schedule. The Kentucky Labor School will be held on the campus of the University of Kentucky, June 17 to 29. We are proud of the fact that Negroes will be housed for the first time in the dormitory, and this policy change will begin with our group. We would like to have you with us for one week, so please let me know which week will be most convenient for you.

I do hope you can bring Mrs. Mitchell with you.

Very best wishes to you, and believe me, I am very grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Jim

James E. Wolfe
Director

Strengthen Your Union Through Education

Department of Research and Education
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
312 Armory Place LOUISVILLE 2, KY. Phone CLay 7761

JAMES E. WOLFE
Director

April 11, 1956

RECEIVED APR 13 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

Thank you for your kind letter. I will go ahead and make plans for your visit with us the week of June 17 to 22. It will be wonderful having you with us again and we will do our best to make you comfortable.

Very best wishes to youe wife.

Sincerely,

Jim

James E. Wolfe
Director

Strengthen Your Union Through Education

June 14, 1956

RECEIVED JUN 18 1956

Mr. James E. Wolfe
Kentucky Federation of Labor
319 Armory Place
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

This is a letter to suggest a date or two for the appearance of Dr. George S. Mitchell in the Seminar in Intergroup Relations about which I wrote you several weeks ago. The time which suits us best for Dr. Mitchell to speak to our group will be Wednesday morning, June 20. Our group meets from 8:30 A.M. until noon so that any hour or more that he can be spared from the Labor School will meet our convenience. If this date is not satisfactory from your standpoint please let me know as early as possible and indicate which day or two we might be able to have him.

Of course, we would very much like to have Dr. Mitchell for two days an hour or so if that could be worked in but we will be willing to settle for just one if this is best.

Once again, thank you for cooperating with us in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
Director, Seminar in
Intergroup Relations Univ. of Ky

WAS:lm

cc: Dr. Mitchell

Looking forward to seeing you
Willis

June 26, 1956

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. James E. Wolfe, Director
Department of Research and Education
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Jimmie:

Had a good time, and am grateful.

Charged you too much by $1.10 (for limousine not ridden) and here it is back!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC check for $1.10

June 27, 1956

Mr. James E. Wolfe, Director
Department of Research and Education
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Jimmie:

If you achieve an address list of the students at the recent school, I would like to have a copy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

July 10, 1956

Mr. James E. Wolfe
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Jimmy:

Your kind letter of July 6th is balm to my soul. So few people want what I do.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

GSM/eab

Department of Research and Education
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
312 Armory Place LOUISVILLE 2, KY. Phone CLay 7761

JAMES E. WOLFE
Director

July 6, 1956

Doctor George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
432, 63 Auborn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUL 7 1956

Dear George:

I am very grateful to you for a job well done at the 1956 Kentucky Labor School. This was your 4th year with us and it is my personal opinion that you have contributed more than any other individual to the success of Kentucky's Human Relations program. As far as the improved attitudes of our AFL members, I know this to be the case.

I received your refund check for which I thank you.

Very best wishes to you and your family, and I hope that I will be privileged to work with you in the future.

Sincerely and Gratefully,

Jim

James E. Wolfe
Director

JEW/pp

Enclosure

Strengthen Your Union Through Education

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

10/12/56

Did make reservations for GSM on DAL Fl 444, 7:00 p.m. for Lexington, Ky., June 17th, returning Friday, June 22nd on DAL Fl 435, arriving Atlanta at 6:34 p.m.

arriving 9:37 p.m

Lvs 4:40

Return to

Department of Research and Education
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
312 Armory Place LOUISVILLE 2, KY. Phone CLay 7761

RECEIVED JUN 11 1956

JAMES E. WOLFE
Director

June 6, 1956

Kentucky Labor School Delegates

Greetings:

Congratulations on being selected to attend the 1956 Kentucky Labor School. We fully expect the eleventh annual session to be the best in our history.

The school will open with an evening session on Sunday, June 17 at 7:30 P. M., in the Euclid Avenue Classroom Building. All the classes during the two weeks session will be held here unless notified later to the contrary.

We would like for you to arrive sometime in the afternoon of June 17, in order that you can be assigned to your rooms prior to our evening meal session in the cafeteria. Please come directly to the Euclid Avenue Classroom Building to register, where additional information will be given to you by the secretary.

We would suggest that you bring informal clothing with you (sportshirts, slacks, blue jeans, cotton dresses, shorts, etc.). As usual, we will try to make the study program as comfortable for the delegates as possible.

The residence for the delegates and staff will once again be Donovan Hall. We would suggest that you include soap in your bag, as this is the only item not supplied by the University.

Very best wishes to you, and we will see you June 17.

Fraternally,

James E. Wolfe

James E. Wolfe
Director

JEW/pp

P.S. Enclosed you will find a sketch locating the buildings which we need to become familiar with immediately.

Strengthen Your Union Through Education

September 12, 1957

Mr. Robert Rowe
Director of Education
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Bob:

Just a reminder of the Southern Newsletter which I talked with you about at Daytona.

Eugene Feldman is listed as editor; Perry Cartwright is the circulation manager. One of the articles was written by Dr. Oakley C. Johnson. Their address is P. O. Box 1307. The July 1957 issue was sent out to promote subscriptions and is tabbed as Vol. 2, No. 5.

Enclosed is a copy of their mimeographed subscription appeal.

Any information that you have as to how this group relates to the labor movement in Kentucky or to groups interested in desegregation would be appreciated.

It was good to have seen you at Daytona and I trust that it won't be too long before we are together again.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf
Enclosure - 1

May 30, 1958

Mr. Sam Ezelle
Secretary-Treasurer
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Sam:

Thanks for your prompt answer to the letter from Ben and me regarding the Union Seminar to be held at Fisk. We, too, are keenly aware of what the recession has meant in terms of extra-curricular participation. We do feel that the theme of the Union Seminars is crucial and warrants our pushing it as much as possible. We could make available to you or to someone else of your selection, a scholarship which would cover the cost at Fisk. I am afraid that we would not be able to do anything regarding transportation. If this will help out sufficiently, please take advantage of it.

I realize that the Kentucky Labor School program is probably set but if there is any way in which I can be of aid to you in terms of materials or in my own participation, please feel free to call on me.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

Originals of this ltr. sent to:
Sinway Yenning
Victor Bussie

September 4, 1958

Mr. Sam Ezelle
Kentucky State Federation of Labor
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Sam:

I would like to have your suggestion of a woman from your state who is both a church woman and a unionist who would be interested in participating in the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned described in the enclosed materials. My guess is that it would be simpler not to try to make this any kind of official representative, since the Fellowship itself is not a delegate body. Your personal suggestion is all that is needed.

The Fellowship of the Concerned is a group of thoughtful church women who wish to give prayerful consideration to the problems of the South and who seek ways to give expression to their own religious motivations in the broad field of social action. Mrs. M. E. Tilley of our staff gives the group leadership along with many volunteers all over the South; it is a group which over the years has engaged in sensible and helpful projects to aid the cause of decency and democracy.

Either a staff person or local member of quality would do. Mrs. Tilley is prepared to cover the transportation and hospitality cost for one such union woman from each Southern state. We are not in a position to cover the cost of lost time.

Your attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated and I look forward to some word from you as to your suggestion - within a week, if it is possible; Mrs. Tilley then would correspond directly with the person involved.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
enc.

via air mail

April 21, 1960

Mr. Scott W. Cole
Director
Department of Research and Education
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Cole:

I appreciate your invitation to speak at the Annual Kentucky Labor School, and regret that I can't accept because of prior commitments.

However, Paul Rilling, SRC's field director, is well equipped to discuss the subject you have scheduled. As far as I know, he is free on July 27. If you would like to invite him, I suggest you write him directly at this address.

In any case, every good wish for the success of the school, and best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

KENTUCKY STATE AFL-CIO
UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

JUniper 3-7761 312 Armory Place Louisville 2, Ky.

April 14, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Our 15th Annual Labor School sponsored by the Kentucky State AFL-CIO is to be held from July 17th to 29th.

On Wednesday evening July 27th from 7:30 to 9:30 we would like to have someone speak on "Race and Community Relations in the South". Would it be possible for you to present this material for us. if you are free at this time and can accept I will send you further information.

I would appreciate an early reply as we are in the process of completing our schedule.

With every kind wish.

Sincerely,

Scott W. Cole

Scott W. Cole, Director

SWC/AH

Announcing . . .

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL

KENTUCKY LABOR SCHOOL

Sponsored By

THE DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION
OF THE KENTUCKY STATE AFL-CIO

Basic Labor Course

July 17

Advanced Labor Course

July 24

at University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

THE NEED

With the increasing need for advanced education in the field of labor, the Department of Research and Education of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO offers the following courses during its 1960 Summer School, to be held at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., July 17th to 29th.

This program has been especially developed to meet the needs of workers on various levels of union activity. The student will benefit from the ideas and experiences of top labor educators, thereby permitting the individual to build up his or her own experiences, and to enrich their lives as active members of the labor movement.

WHO CAN PARTICIPATE

Anyone with an active curiosity and desire to learn and a willingness to share in labor educational pursuits and programs.

WHAT TAKES PLACE

Classes; Round-table discussion groups guided by their leaders and University faculty members; especially prepared books supplemented by recordings, motion pictures and other visual medium.

ADVISOR-ADVISEE STYLE PROGRAM

The student will be given an opportunity to consult with members of the faculty before selecting a program of study. It is felt that in this way the desires of the student can be better satisfied, thereby meeting both the needs of the student and the local union to which he belongs.

WHERE AND WHEN TO REGISTER

Basic School — July 17th Donovan Hall, University of Kentucky, 12 noon to 4:00 P. M.

Advanced School — July 24th Donovan Hall, University of Kentucky, 12:00 noon to 4:00 P. M.

The University of Kentucky is located in Lexington, Kentucky, in the heart of the famous Bluegrass Country.

You will be receiving instruction at one of the nation's most beautiful college campuses. Featured will be air conditioned classrooms, and superb dining and dormitory facilities.

Lexington is located approximately eighty miles from Louisville, and only a few minutes drive from the state capital at Frankfort. It is also accessible to Danville, Harrodsburg, and other centers of cultural and historic interest.

Persons desiring to attend will receive instructions and directions as to the location of classrooms and dormitory.

We invite you to mail this Registration Form today if you wish to participate, or write the Department of Research and Education, Kentucky State AFL-CIO, 312 Armory Place, Louisville 2, Kentucky, for further information regarding this program.

Courses to be Offered

UNION MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Labor Economics
Collective Bargaining
Grievance Procedure and Dispute Settlements
Labor Law
Public Relations

LABOR SCIENCE

Labor Psychology
Time Study
Automation
Apprentices' Training
Job Evaluation

UNION ORGANIZATION

Labor History
Principles and Structure of the Labor Movement
Principles of Administration
Political Education

COMMUNICATION-SKILL AND THE ARTS

Public Speaking
Parliamentary Procedure and the Union Meeting
Journalism and Radio Technique
Labor Literature
Philosophy

WOMEN'S WORKSHOP

Consumer Buying
Setting Up a Woman's Program

APPLICATION

Date_____

Name_____

Address_____
STREET CITY STATE

Union Affiliation_____, _____
LOCAL INTERNATIONAL

Check for tuition enclosed_____will mail later_____

(Cost of Tuition, Room and Board: Basic School $60.00; Advanced School $60.00.)

Write or phone for special rates for students desiring to live off campus. Details for arrival and housing will be sent to all applicants at a later date.

Mail this application to: **SCOTT W. COLE, Director**
Department of Research & Education, Kentucky State AFL-CIO
312 Armory Place Louisville 2, Kentucky
Phone JUniper 3-7761

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE MAILED NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1960.

October 7, 1957

Mr. H. B. Boyd
President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 North Belvidere Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Harold:

Sorry for the confusions. The dates sent by Mrs. Tilly to Mrs. Mercer are now the correct ones - October 29 and 30.

We have no way to make compensation for lost time. I trust that this will not interfere with Mrs. Mercer's attendance at the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. I am sorry that our expense arrangements are not more adequate.

With best personal wishes.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

October 14, 1957

Mr. C. M. Shaw, Director
Department of Education
Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
427 Ricou-Brewster Building
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Carol:

Here are the two pieces I promised: a brief description of The Face of the South and a biographical statement. Use whatever of the biographical material that you feel is appropriate for your purposes.

I look forward to being with you this weekend; thanks for your good letter of the 5th.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

Enclosures.

(Emory Via: biographical note)

Emory F. Via was born and reared in Virginia and attended school in Georgia. He now serves as the Labor Consultant for the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. Via has been in the field of labor education for ten years and is a member of Local #189 of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO. He was formerly on the staff of the Georgia Workers Education Service and later headed the Atlanta Labor Education Association. He also served as field program leader for the Labor Education Division of Roosevelt University.

Emory Via lives in Atlanta with his wife and three year old son. He received a B.A. degree from Emory University, Georgia, and an M.A. in Political Science from the University of Chicago. He has also completed the residence qualification for the PhD degree in Pol Sci U of Chicago. His present job takes him into twelve Southern states, putting him in touch with unions and their leadership; he does educational and consultative work with unions on Southern problems as they relate to race relations and civil rights.

Copy as amended given to John Hope II Oct. 15th 1957.

(The Face of the South: a brief description of the film)

The Face of the South: (Time: 28 minutes; sound, color, 16 mm; produced by the Department of Social Education and Action of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.)

The film features Dr. George S. Mitchell, past director of the Southern Regional Council, in an illustrated talk on the historical background of the South. Dr. Mitchell explores the social and economic conditions that caused the South to develop as it has. He shows that there are at least four different regions in the South, each different in its history and problems, and each different in what needs to be done to make it more prosperous and democratic. These regions are: the mountain areas, the piedmont, the plantation belt, and the coastal flat lands.

The film discusses what is necessary to achieve a balanced economy between agriculture and industry, shows the need for well trained workers, and the need to use all of the available manpower without discrimination. Dr. Mitchell points out the important contribution being made by unions in bringing the ideas and practices of economic democracy to the South. This is an important film that demonstrates why we must think in new ways about our problems whether they be solving economic difficulties or finding positive democratic solutions to the problems of race relations. Indeed, the point is made that protection of rights, political and economic, for Negroes as well as whites is basic in any attempt to build a new South.

State Labor Bodies
Louisiana

October 22, 1957

Mr. C. M. Shaw, Director
Department of Education
Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
427 Ricou-Brewster Building
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Carol:

It was good to have been with you again this past weekend. The institutes seem to be shaping up very well.

This is a reminder that I would like to have copies of the photographs which show me at the blackboard and instructing the class during the Baton Rouge institute. One print showing most of the group together would also be useful. I will be happy to pay such charges as are necessary.

I look forward to seeing you again on Friday evening, November 1st in Shreveport.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

7-5-6

Louisiana STATE LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
C. M. SHAW, Director
EMILE BROWN, Deputy Director

Assistant Directors
EDWARD MILLER — ARNETH LARD
JERRY HILL — SAM DOMICO
T. M. LOCKWOOD — PAT BRADY
THADDEUS HONORE — CHARLES PRICE
PHILIP BRAUN — JAMES SAUNDERS

427 RICOU-BREWSTER BUILDING
SHREVEPORT, LA. 4-3292

October 24, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have made your reservations for Friday night, November 1st, at the Captain Shreve Hotel. We are looking forward to seeing you at that time.

Thanking you again for the wonderful job you did in New Orleans.

I will see Jack McCarthy this week-end and ask him to forward you the photographs. There will be no charge since we are already indebted to you.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

C. M. Shaw

C. M. Shaw
Director

CMS:aw
oeiu:#341
afl-cio

41

November 4, 1957

Mr. C. M. Shaw, Director of Education
Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
427 Ricou-Brewster Building
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Carol:

If Delta Airlines reached you you know that I left my top coat somewhere in Shreveport. I am sorry. Perhaps you have located it by now. My own guesses as to where it was were that I had either left it in the hotel room, at the Carpenter's Hall, or in Dan Powell's car. If you have located it and it is too much bother to mail it I could pick it up in Lake Charles this weekend.

The last institute did seem to be substantially better than the others even though they were quite good. I wish you continued good success in this ambitious but very important program.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

41-1-e

Louisiana STATE LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
C. M. SHAW, Director
EMILE BROWN, Deputy Director

Assistant Directors
EDWARD MILLER — ARNETH LARD
JERRY HILL — SAM DOMICO
T. M. LOCKWOOD — PAT BRADY
THADDEUS HONORE — CHARLES PRICE
PHILIP BRAUN — JAMES SAUNDERS

427 RICOU-BREWSTER BUILDING
SHREVEPORT, LA. 4-3292

November 5, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to inform you that I have, this date, made reservations for you at the Bellmont Motor Courts, Lake Charles, Louisiana, beginning Saturday night, November 9th.

Looking forward to seeing you then, I am

Fraternally yours,

C. M. Shaw

C. M. Shaw
Director

CMS:aw
oeiu:#341
afl-cio

41

November 7, 1957

Mr. C. M. Shaw, Director
Department of Education
Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
427 Ricou-Brewster Building
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Brother Shaw:

Here is my expense statement for the Shreveport meeting.

I will be in Lake Charles Saturday evening. Thanks for making the reservations.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

November 7, 1957

Emory F. Via: expenses for trip to Shreveport, Louisiana, for Louisiana State Labor Council educational institute meeting, November 2, 1957.

Air plane ticket	$78.65
Meals	1.50
Ground transport	5.00
Hotel	5.61
	$90.76

. . . . . .

Emory F. Via.

Pin to page

November 20, 1957

Mr. C. M. Shaw, Director
Department of Education
Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
427 Ricou-Brewster Building
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Carol:

Thanks for getting the coat to me. I trust that the reactions to the Lake Charles institute were good and that your further institutes are coming along in grand style.

I look forward to working with you again.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

June 24, 1958

Mr. Victor Bussie, President
Louisiana State Labor Council
427 Ricou-Brewster Building
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Vic:

When you returned my call on Sunday evening, I did not have my "little list". The thing that I forgot to ask you was whether or not you would be able to provide me with a print of the "Cameron Story" to use at the Fisk Institute. I not only want the labor guys to see it, but I think that it would be an excellent interpretive piece for the Institute as a whole.

I realize that this is a late date for such a request, but we could probably use it anytime it arrived through July 4. You would perhaps like to know that Frans Daniels thought that the film was excellently done. He indicated that he thought it was the best such film ever produced by the labor movement. This is high praise from an old hand.

Best wishes in your current endeavors, and I hope to see you before too long. The film, if available, can be sent to me:

c/o Dr. Herman Long
Fisk Institute of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

Louisiana STATE LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO

VICTOR BUSSIE, President
E. J. BOURG, Secretary-Treasurer
LOUIS P. SAHUQUE, 1st Vice-President
LINDSEY WILLIAMS, 2nd Vice-President
C. M. SHAW, Asst. to the President
GORDON FLORY, Asst. to the President

JACK McCARTHY
Director of Public Relations

427 RICOU-BREWSTER BUILDING
SHREVEPORT, LA. 4-3292

June 30, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter to Mr. Bussie requesting print of the "Cameron Story" to be used at the Fisk Institute. Since Mr. Bussie was in Baton Rouge attending the Legislative Session, I called him in regards to your request.

The film is not available at this time. We are very sorry that we are unable to furnish you with this film for use at the Fisk Institute. It was sent to Chicago for corrections.

Per instructions from Mr. Bussie, I am enclosing copy of his letter written to Mr. George W. Shannon, Editor, Shreveport Journal.

Fraternally yours,

Ann Williams
Office Secretary

oeiu:#341
afl-cio
encl/

Louisiana STATE LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO

VICTOR BUSSIE, President
E. J. BOURG, Secretary-Treasurer
LOUIS P. SAHUQUE, 1st Vice-Pres.
LEROY LANDRY, 2nd Vice-Pres.
C. M. SHAW, Asst. to the President
GORDON FLORY, Asst. to the President

JACK McCARTHY
Director of Public Relations

427 RICOU-BREWSTER BUILDING
SHREVEPORT, LA. 4-3292

April 30, 1958

Mr. George W. Shannon
Editor
Shreveport Journal
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Shannon:

Reference is made to the editorial of the Shreveport Journal, April 28, 1958, which was titled "AFL-CIO and NAACP". I doubt seriously if I have ever read any editorial written by you, or anyone else, which was more asinine, insulting and incorrect. Since you apparently are not familiar with the functions of the Labor Movement, perhaps it might be of some help if I gave you the true facts concerning the election of the officers now serving the Louisiana State Labor Council AFL-CIO.

First, let me say that this Council is operated on sound democratic principles; with elections being conducted by secret ballot and with every delegate being entitled to nominate any other delegate for any office, or if he chooses, to seek election to any office he desires.

It is my firm opinion that the delegates who attended the recent convention were among the most interested and qualified union people in our state. Usually conventions are thought of as an opportunity for people to attend a meeting lasting several days, away from home, in order to have a continuous round of dances, parties, etc. Our conventions do not sponsor any type of entertainment. Whenever a delegate attends our conventions, it's for the purpose of representing his local union or council to the best of his ability; knowing that the convention means long hours of study and work.

Our delegates are men and women who are dedicat ed to the Trade Union Movement and to our country. The union members usually elect the leaders of their union as delegates to the State Council Convention and when you say that the "members would do well to pay closer attention to the qualifications of the delegates they elect to represent them at their Conventions", you are in effect saying that you do not feel that the members knew what they were doing when they selected these men and women to be the officers of the union and to be delegates to the convention. In other words, Mr. Editor, you have gone out of your way to insult the intelligence of the rank and file members of our local unions.

You imply that you and the Citizens Council are to be congratulated for being so wide awake and alert in protecting the interest of the union members by revealing that one "newly elected" Vice-President-at-Large of the State Labor Council was associated with the NAACP also. I pray that you will be more prompt in reporting news of interest in the future because:

(1) The officer in question is now serving his second term as Vice-President-at-Large of the State Labor Council, and

(2) his fourth term as Vice-President-at-Large of the Shreveport Central Trades and Labor Council.

So you see, Mr. Editor, your paper reported the election of this man last year when the convention was held in Shreveport and your paper also reported his election four times as Vice-President-at-Large to the Central Trades and Labor Council of Shreveport, and never before have you mentioned that he was a leader in the NAACP. Perhaps the owners of the paper should more carefully select their Editor, if this all important news was under your nose for four years and you failed to report it.

It might be well to note that because of the efforts of men like the one in question, Shreveport has faced less race tension and disturbance than most other sections of our state. His contribution to

better understanding between the white and negro races in Shreveport has caused our community to avoid a number of situations that could have been unpleasant to say the least.

And, I might add, that every officer of the State Council is thoroughly investigated to determine if he is a subversive and nothing has ever been found to indicate that this man is anything other than a loyal, law abiding American, who enjoys considerable respect and an excellent reputation in his home city of Shreveport.

I respectfully urge that you and the Citizens Council provide me with any facts to the contrary and I assure you that this Vice-President-at-Large will be removed from the Executive Board forthwith.

I noted in the resolution of the Citizens Council that one of the founders of the NAACP was cited as a Communist by the House Un-American Activities Committee. While I am sure that this must be true, nevertheless, I am sure that you do not condemn everyone connected with that organization as Communists.

In fact, the Trade Union Movement, although praised by J. Edgar Hoover as the greatest bulwark against Communism, has exposed and expel led some Communists in its own ranks. You certainly do not condemn every member of the Trade Union Movement as a Communist!

Nor, do I condemn every member of the Right-to-Work Council or the Louisiana Free Enterprise Association, Inc., because I have heard that the organization that was the predecessor to them, The Christian American Association, was cited in 1947 by the F.B.I., as being Communist dominated after the Louisiana Legislature had requested that The Christian American Association be investigated.

As far as any individual's membership in the NAACP is concerned, it neither qualifies nor disqualifies him for office in the State Council. Neither is any person qualified or disqualified for

office in the State Council because of membership in the Citizens Council. My honest opinion is that neither organization can contribute anything to the welfare of the Trade Union Movement.

As far as the Citizens Council is concerned, I have not answered their resolution because they have not been courteous enough to send it to me. Because of tactics such as this there is serious doubt in the minds of most of the members of the Trade Union Movement as to their real purpose in organizing. When an examination is made of the roster of officers of the Citizens Council of Louisiana, it reveals the names of a number of those people who have done everything that they possibly could to destroy the Trade Union Movement.

Since you are well acquainted with these men and since you have associated yourself with their labor destroying programs in the past, I see no need for honoring them by mentioning their names. Whenever the Citizens Council stop electing such anti-labor people to office in their Council, I am sure that the delegates who attend the annual conventions of the Louisiana State Labor Council AFL-CIO, will be happy to receive any complaints they may have concerning the election of our officers.

Please permit me to correct another error in your editorial. You state that this officer was elected to serve in the second-highest position of the Louisiana State Labor Council AFL-CIO. Just in case you might be interested in correcting at least part of your errors, I would like to list the officers of the Council in line of authority as provided in the Constitution:

(1) President
(2) First Vice-President
(3) Second Vice-President
(4) Secretary-Treasurer
(5) Sixteen District Vice-Presidents
(6) Two Vice-Presidents-at-Large.

So you see, Mr. Editor, the Vice-President-at-Large isn't the second highest officer of the State Council.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, in fairness to the union members of the AFL-CIO, for whom you professed such deep concern, I feel that you should give this letter the same prominence that you gave to your editorial that was so grossly incorrect.

We would also like to have it prominently displayed so that everyone will know that the officers and more than five hundred (500) delegates who attended the last convention of the Louisiana State Labor Council AFL-CIO, are proud of their State Council and its many accomplishments and that we do not intend to permit you, the NAACP, the Citizens Council, or any other person or organization to influence the election of our officers.

Yours very truly,

Victor Bussie

Victor Bussie
President

VB:aw
oeiu: #341
afl-cio

cc: Shreveport Citizens Council

All Shreveport Radio and
Television Stations

Shreveport Times

All Local Unions and Councils ✓
affiliated with Louisiana State
Labor Council AFL-CIO

July 2, 1958

Mr. Victor Bussie, President
Louisiana State Labor Council
421 Ricou-Brewster Building
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Vic:

Ann Williams very kindly sent me a copy of your letter to George Shannon. Thanks. I am sorry that the "Cameron Story" was not available: I would like very much to have a copy to preview when it is ready.

There is yet another job which someone from the Labor Council could help us with. Would it be possible to have pulled together some of the news clips, speeches, voting record, and other materials which show what kind of man Senator Rainach is? I know that this is a busy time for you, but this information could prove to be most helpful.

We are currently having a very good Labor Seminar at Fisk University. The attendance is off a bit, but the quality of participation is high, and nearly all of the guys are from the South.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

September 24, 1958

Mr. Victor Bussie, President
Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
427 Ricou-Brewster Building
Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear Vic:

It was indeed very good to have some time with you during the Southern Labor School last week. I trust we will not be so long in getting together again.

I notice in a recent news note that Governor Long, either in a speech or statement, made a fairly strong rebuke of Senator Rainach, accusing him of using the segregation issue for political ends and of intimidating those who disagree with him. A copy of this speech or a reference as to where it may be found would be most useful. If by some chance you have a news report of the statement, we could copy it here and send the original back to you.

Incidently, any documenting that the Louisiana Labor Council has done of Rainach's anti-labor record would be of interest also.

The several items which I indicated I would be sending to each of the participants in the Southern Labor School will be on their way shortly.

Best personal wishes to you and to Mrs. Bussie.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

HCF

Louisiana STATE LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO

From the Office of
K. G. FLORY
Director
Department of Legislative Activities

427 RICOU-BREWSTER BUILDING
SHREVEPORT, LA. 4-3292

October 14, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Brother Via:

In your letter of September 24, 1958, to President Bussie you requested information concerning Senator Rainach's anti-labor record in the Louisiana Legislature.

Most noteworthy I believe is the fact that he was one of the authors of the so-called "Right-to-Work" Law in Louisiana in 1954. He has consistently been an advocate of this vicious legislation and opposed labor most vigorously in 1956 in our efforts to repeal this law. In the 1958 Session of the Louisiana Legislature he again advocated the passage of this legislation even though they were unsuccessful in their efforts.

Senator Rainach, during his term of office, has consistently voted against amending the Workmen's and Unemployment Compensation Laws in behalf of the claimant.

Some two months ago, Governor Long rebuked Senator Rainach for using the segregation issue to hit the people over the heads with, so to speak, but as I recall it was in a speech in Winnfield, Louisiana, and I do not have a record of his speech. I am trying to get you a copy of the newspaper account of exactly what was said. As soon as I am able to obtain this information I will forward it to your office.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Sincerely and fraternally,

Gordon Flory

Gordon Flory
Director

GF:aw

A. L. GUNTER, 1ST VICE PRESIDENT
J. R. FRY, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT
J. E. JERVIS, 3RD VICE PRESIDENT

C. M. DRYE, 4TH VICE PRESIDENT
J. F. HENDERSON, VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD HAMME, VICE PRESIDENT

LEWIS PRICE, VICE PRESIDENT
SAM SCOTT, VICE PRESIDENT
A. F. SMITH, VICE PRESIDENT

North Carolina State AFL-CIO

N. C. STATE AFL-CIO
AFL CIO
AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL AFL-CIO
JAN. 26, 1957

W. M. BARBEE
PRESIDENT

J. W HOLDER
EXEC. SEC.-TREAS.

807 FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING
WILMINGTON AND MARTIN ST.
RALEIGH, N. C.
TELEPHONE TEMPLE 3-6678

October 8, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir and Brother:

Regarding your letter of September 13, 1957, concerning a suggestion of a lady to attend the meeting of the fellowship of the concerned, I would like to suggest the following person:

Mrs. Clyde W. Rhue
Rt. #3, Box 118
Hillsboro, N. C.

I am exceedingly sorry I have been so late in getting this suggestion to you, but due to other pressing matters I have just been able to secure a suggestion.

Hoping this is not too late and looking forward to seeing you again soon, I remain

Sincerely & fraternally yours,

W. M. Barbee

W. M. Barbee BE
President

WMB/b ye

Originals of this same letter sent to:
Mr. H. D. Lisk (TWUA)
Mr. Dave Terry (TWUA)
Mr. Herbie Williams (WWUA)
Mr. Jim O'Shay (TWUA)
~~Mr. John Brophy (IUD, AFL-CIO)~~
~~Mr. Stanton Smith (Tenn. St. Dep. Couns.)~~
Mr. Ben Segal
Mr. W. A. Rowe, AFSCME
Mr. Cloyd Alexander
Mr. Donald McCullar
Mr. James E. Turner, URWA
Mr. Ray Nixon, URWA
Mr. Earl A. Crowder
Mr. Ellison Jeffries (USA)
Mr. Paul Ward (AFT)
Mr. Earl C. Pippin
Mr. Westen (USA)

June 24, 1958

Mr. J. W. Holder, Secretary-Treasurer
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First Citizens' Bank Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Brother Holder:

I am looking forward to having you with us for the Labor Seminar held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations. There will be informal bull sessions on Sunday evening, June 29th, and the first labor session will begin about 10:00 A. M. Monday, June 30th.

Details regarding registration and directions are being sent to you by Fisk University.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

July 8, 1958

Mr. J. W. Holder, Secretary-Treasurer
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First Citizens Bank Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

It was good to have had you with us at the recent Labor Seminar at Fisk University. I want to thank you for the very real contribution which you made to this program throughout the sessions, and especially for the leadership which you gave to the session on July 2.

You will soon receive a summary report of the Labor Seminar. Enclosed is your official receipt from the Race Relations Department for the tuition and fees which you paid to the Institute.

I look forward to seeing you again soon. Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
Enclosure: receipt

July 29, 1958

Mr. J. W. Holder
Executive Secretary-Treasurer
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First-Citizens Bank Building
Wilmington and Martin Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Holder:

Thank you for your letter of July 24 inviting Mr. Via to lead a class discussion during the week of the Institute at the University of North Carolina. Mr. Via is away on vacation at this time but we have contacted him by phone, and he asks me to assure you that he would be very happy to be with you for this meeting beginning at 7:30 P. M. on Thursday, August 14.

I am sure that you will hear further from Mr. Via upon his return to the office.

Sincerely,

Luleen Sandefur
Secretary to Mr. Via

J. R. FRYE, 1ST VICE PRESIDENT
J. E. JERVIS, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT
C. M. DRYE, 3RD VICE PRESIDENT

LEWIS PRICE, 4TH VICE PRESIDENT
J. F. HENDERSON, VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD HAMME, VICE PRESIDENT

SAM SCOTT, VICE PRESIDENT
A. R. SMITH, VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN LOVETT, VICE PRESIDENT

North Carolina State AFL-CIO

W. M. BARBEE
PRESIDENT

J. W. HOLDER
EXEC. SEC.-TREAS.

807 FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING
WILMINGTON AND MARTIN ST.
RALEIGH, N. C.
TELEPHONE TEMPLE 3-6678

July 24, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

In reference to our conversation in Nashville regarding the Institute at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill the week of August 10-15, 1958, we have scheduled a class for Thursday evening from 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Southern Regional Problems.

We would certainly appreciate it very much if you could be with us and lead the discussion in this class.

Hoping to hear from you in the very near future, I remain

Sincerely & fraternally,

J. W. Holder

J. W. Holder
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

JWH/bp

cc: John Cosgrove

July 30, 1958

Mr. J. W. Holder, Secretary-Treasurer
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First-Citizens Bank Building
Wilmington and Martin Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Holder:

Thank you for your letter of July 29 requesting information about the availability of the film, "Face of the South". The Anti-Defamation League handles this film for us, and we have just been informed by their office that both copies of the film are already booked for the week of August 10.

I am very sorry that we are unable to obtain a copy of the film for your use in the Labor School.

Mr. Via is on vacation at this time but your letter will be called to his attention upon his return to the office on August 4th.

Sincerely,

Luleen Sandefur
Secretary to Mr. Via

J. R. FRYE, 1ST VICE PRESIDENT
J. E. JERVIS, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT
C. M. DRYE, 3RD VICE PRESIDENT

LEWIS PRICE, 4TH VICE PRESIDENT
J. F. HENDERSON, VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD HAMME, VICE PRESIDENT

SAM SCOTT, VICE PRESIDENT
A. R. SMITH, VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN LOVETT, VICE PRESIDENT

North Carolina State AFL-CIO

W. M. BARBEE
PRESIDENT

J. W. HOLDER
EXEC. SEC.-TREAS.

807 FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING
WILMINGTON AND MARTIN ST.
RALEIGH, N. C.
TELEPHONE TEMPLE 3-6678

13-71 nd

Miss Wild

ADL - JA 3-1618

July 29, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

In our school which we are holding at the University of North Carolina the week of August 10, we had planned to use the film "Face of the South".

We were planning on getting this film from the AFL-CIO. We have learned, however, that the film will not be available from the AFL-CIO and I am wondering if there is a possibility of renting this film from the Southern Regional Council. If so, will you please advise at your earliest convenience and mail the film to me at my office so that I might receive it not later than August 8.

Looking forward to having you with us at our school, I remain

Sincerely & fraternally,

Bill

J. W. Holder
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

JWH/bp

cc: John Cosgrove

August 11, 1958

Mr. J. W. Holder
Executive Secretary-Treasurer
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First Citizens Bank Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

Ben Segal has asked me to let you know that he will be unable to participate in the Tri-State Labor School on August 15th. He has a prior committment in his own program out in Ohio. Ben's attachment to the labor movement in the South and his special interest in the states covered by your school make it a matter of real regret that he cannot participate on this occasion.

I look forward to seeing you on Thursday.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
c.c. Ben Segal

August 21, 1958

Mr. J. W. Holder, Executive Secretary
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First Citizens Bank Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

Here is my statement of expenses for the trip to the Tri-State Labor School. The total for travel and expenses came to $57.34.

It looked like a very good school and I was most happy to have the opportunity to participate in it. Please feel free to call on me at any time I can be of service to you, the North Carolina State AFL-CIO, or to the Tri-State Labor School.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr. Via, but signed in his absence)

EFV:ls

J. R. FRYE, 1ST VICE PRESIDENT
J. E. JERVIS, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT
C. M. DRYE, 3RD VICE PRESIDENT

LEWIS PRICE, 4TH VICE PRESIDENT
J. F. HENDERSON, VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD HAMME, VICE PRESIDENT

SAM SCOTT, VICE PRESIDENT
A. R. SMITH, VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN LOVETT, VICE PRESIDENT

North Carolina State AFL-CIO

W. M. BARBEE
PRESIDENT

J. W. HOLDER
EXEC. SEC.-TREAS.

807 FIRST-CITIZENS BANK BUILDING
WILMINGTON AND MARTIN ST.
RALEIGH, N. C.
TELEPHONE TEMPLE 3-6678

August 26, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Please find enclosed a check in the amount of $57.34 which will cover the statement for your expenses to the Tri State Labor School in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

As Secretary and on behalf of the delegates and the three State Organizations which form the Tri State Labor School, I wish to thank you for your part in helping us make our school a success.

I personally think that the Tri State Labor School was a tremendous success and that we should make this an annual affair. I am sure that the delegates to the school enjoyed the school and at the end of the week they were much better educated on the problems of the trade union movement.

Again may I say thank you for your participation and I am looking forward to having you again in our school next year.

Sincerely & fraternally,

Bill

J. W. Holder
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

JWH/bp

September 5, 1958

Mr. W. M. Barbee, President
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First Citizens Bank Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Brother Barbee:

I would like to have your suggestion of a woman from your state who is both a church woman and a unionist who would be interested in participating in the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned described in the enclosed materials. My guess is that it would be simpler not to try to make this any kind of official representative, since the Fellowship itself is not a delegate body. Your personal suggestion is all that is needed.

The Fellowship of the Concerned is a group of thoughtful church women who wish to give prayerful consideration to the problems of the South and who seek ways to give expression to their own religious motivations in the broad field of social action. Mrs. M. E. Tilly of our staff gives the group leadership along with many volunteers all over the South; it is a group which over the years has engaged in sensible and helpful projects to aid the cause of decency and democracy.

Mrs. Clyde Rhue attended last year at your suggestion and was a real asset to the group. Either a staff person or local member of quality would do. Mrs. Tilly is prepared to cover the transportation and hospitality cost for one such union woman from each Southern state. We are not in a position to cover the cost of lost time.

Your attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated and I look forward to some word from you as to your suggestion - within a week, if it is possible; Mrs. Tilly then would correspond directly with the person involved.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
enc.

December 16, 1958

Mr. J. W. Holder
Executive Secretary-Treasurer
North Carolina State AFL-CIO
807 First Citizens Bank Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Bill:

The enclosed cartoon is for such enjoyment as you can get out of it.

I heard quite belatedly that you had had a real bout in the hospital. I trust that you have come through in fine style and are feeling up to snuff or better. I was most sorry to hear that you had been ill.

I will be leaving the Southern Regional Council at the end of this year to accept a position with the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin. For a number of practical family reasons it seemed advisable for me to accept the opportunity in Wisconsin when it was offered. I am indeed very sorry to be leaving the South. I want you to know that I greatly appreciate the opportunity I have had to work with you during the past two years. I will be most fortunate if I can find a group of people with whom to work in Wisconsin as good as the ones in the Southern labor movement.

Best personal wishes to you in all your future good efforts. I trust you will feel free to call on SRC for information and such aid as they can give you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

June 24, 1958

Mr. E. T. Kirkland
Secretary-Treasurer, South Carolina
Labor Council, AFL-CIO
119 South Parker Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Brother Kirkland:

I am sorry to have missed you on my recent visit to Columbia. I had a good discussion with Sinway Young, and he indicated that he thought there was a good possibility that you would be able to participate in the Labor Seminar to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations. I am enclosing our announcement of this program. You will receive further information on registration, etc. from Fisk.

Although we will have informal bull sessions on Sunday evening, June 29th, our first labor session will probably begin late morning on Monday, June 30th. I am looking forward to having you with us for the Institute.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
Enclosures (materials concerning Fisk Institute Seminar)

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR COUNCIL AFL - CIO

President
Sinway Young
P. O. Box 1411
Columbia, S. C.
Telephone 4-4483

Secretary-Treasurer
E. T. Kirkland
119 S. Parker St.
Columbia, S. C.
Telephone 2-7013

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463 Hope St.
Rock Hill, S. C.

Charles Emerson
250 Pine St.
Winnsboro, S. C.

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P. O. Box 266
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Andy Boyter
Route 3
Winnsboro, S. C.

John W. Logue
726 Newberry St.
Aiken, S. C.

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Box 335
West Columbia, S. C.

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P. O. Box 27
Silverstreet, S. C.

H. M. Rowe
Box 656
Hampton, S. C.

Cecil Gowan
Route 5, Woodland Heights
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A. B. Stribble
1618 1st St.
Newberry, S. C.

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P. O. Box 2221, St. A
Charleston, S. C.

Lillian Kennington
156 E. Moore St.
Rock Hill, S. C.

C. H. Pearson
578 Broad St.
Spartanburg, S. C.

10

September 11, 1958

P. O. Box 1411
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I have talked with Mrs. Mary U. Baker in reference to participating in the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned. She has told me that she would be most happy to attend this meeting. You may contact her at P. O. Box 52, Gloverville, South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Sinway Young

Sinway Young
President

SY:msd

Leon sent this name & address & from who recommended and send to Mrs. Tilly
E.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR COUNCIL AFL - CIO

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October 9, 1958

P. O. Box 1411
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Enclosed is the schedule of the Weekend Labor Institute to be held here in Columbia on November 7 and 8. We have just been advised that Harry Goldberg will not be able to attend but we have requested the Educational Department of the AFL-CIO to furnish us with a substitute for the session on World Affairs.

We are looking forward to the Institute and hope that it will be a success. If you have any literature such as that used at the school in Daytona Beach, please bring it with you. We should have approximately 100 to 150 delegates present for the Institute.

Reservations have been made at the Jefferson Hotel in your name.

Sincerely,

Sinway Young

Sinway Young, President
South Carolina Labor Council

SY:msd

Enclosure

Send "In the Hearts of Men" and info on AFL-CIO Urban Home Public Schools" (150)

WEEKEND LABOR INSTITUTE

South Carolina Labor Council — Jefferson Hotel

Friday
November 7, 1958

7:30 p.m. - Registration

8:00 p.m. - Pledge of Allegiance to Flag
Welcome, Introductions and Explanation of Program, By: President of State Central Body

8:15 p.m. - Film: The George Mitchell Story
Remarks by Emory Via

10:00 p.m. - Recess

Saturday
November 8, 1958

9:00 a.m. - General Assembly - Orientation, by: Secretary of State Central Body

9:30 a.m. - Workshop A - Marvin Lee
Workshop B - Emory Via

10:30 a.m. - Coffee Break

10:50 a.m. - Workshops A and B reconvene

Noon - Recess

1:30 p.m. - World Affairs -

2:35 p.m. - Workshops A and B reconvene

3:35 p.m. - Coffee Break

3:50 p.m. - General Assembly
State Legislative Outlook and COPE Workshop

4:50 p.m. - Evaluation and closing remards, by: President of State Central Body

5:10 p.m. - Adjournment

At request of John Cosgrove National AFL-CIO Ed. Dept

Henry Ruth — only copy from Wash
Wed. Dir of Ed. in Wisconsin State Fed
mention to him would wish

Board materials — See that they are displayed
~~Congress contact header details~~

December 5, 1958

Mr. Sinway Young
P. O. Box 1411
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Sinway:

I find no indication that I have written you since your Institute in Columbia last month. Among other things, this means that you have not received an accounting of my expenses as yet. They are as follows:

Air travel	$33.88
Meals, ground transportation, tips, etc.	10.51
	$ 44.39

This amount may be paid directly to the Southern Regional Council or to me personally - whichever suits your bookkeeping better.

I greatly enjoyed the opportunity to be with your group and feel that the total program was most worthwhile. You are to be congratulated, along with your fellow officers, on this undertaking. It was good to have a chance to be with you again personally, and I trust that you will extend my appreciation to Mrs. Young for her graciousness and the splendid meal which we had in your home.

I am sorry that my plane schedule required me to leave before the evaluation session, but I would be very happy to receive any summary comments regarding the program in general or my participation in particular. Also I would like to have copies of the paper which

carried a write-up of the institute.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

October 15, 1953

Mr Stanton E Smith, President
Tennessee Federation of Labor
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Smith:

My expense account contained a two dollar cushion for possible paid transportation from Norman to Oklahoma City airport.

I got a free ride from Brother Brown so here is the two dollars back.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosures: $2.00 currency

E. H. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
223 Ward Building
Shreveport, La.

W. L. HINES, VICE-PRESIDENT
206 Dearborn St.
Hattiesburg, Miss.

STANTON E. SMITH, SEC'Y-TREAS.
540 Vine Street,
Chattanooga 3, Tenn.

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Paul C. Sparks

AFL CONSULTANTS
John D. Connors
Director, Workers' Education Bureau
American Federation of Labor
J. L. Rhodes
Southern Director of Organization
American Federation of Labor

September 16, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I repeat, we are delighted that you will be able to be with us again this year at the Southern AFL Labor School.

As last year we will take care of your traveling expenses, provide you with board and room while at the school and pay you an honorarium of $100.

It is not possible to say at the moment whether we can arrange the schedule so that your work will be finished by noon Friday, but I will keep this in mind and so arrange the schedule if possible.

Sincerely yours,

Stanton

Stanton E. Smith
Secretary-Treasurer

SES:pg

OEIU-179
AFL

SEP 17

November
seventeen
1953

Mr Lou Rhodes
American Federation of Labor
Hurt Building
A t l a n t a

Dear Mr Rhodes:

I told you, I think, that we some weeks ago asked the AFL in Washington to see if it could not find us $1000.00. Secretary-Treasurer Schnitzler sent us a check in that amount November six. It came at a time when we were in real need and was extremely welcome as a thousand dollars and even more welcome as evidence of a real link with the American Federation of Labor.

I know it would not have come without your interest and I thank you for being on our side.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

November 16, 1953

Mr Nelson Cruikshank
A F of L Building
Washington, D C

Dear Nelson:

Secretary-Treasurer Schnitzler most kindly sent us the A F of L's check for $1000.00 November six. I am grateful to the A F of L and to all our friends in it.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

November sixteen, 1953

Mr William F Schnitzler
Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of Labor
A F of L Building
Washington, D C

Dear Mr Schnitzler:

It encourages us tremendously to have the American Federation of Labor's grant of $1000.00 which came with your kind letter of November six. For thirty years I have carried up and down the South the message that the Labor movement is making and will continue to make the greatest contribution of anyone to a full stature for all of the people of the South. What a joy it is now that this same movement comes to the help of our Council.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

November sixteen, 1953

Mr Stanton E Smith, President
Tennessee Federation of Labor
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

Your good guys up in Washington sent us a thousand dollars November six. Of course it came along because of the link you forged through the Southern Labor Schools and I am most grateful to you and to the whole American Federation of Labor for the magnificent assistance.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

November 10, 1953

Mr. William F. Schnitzler
Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Schnitzler:

A thousand thanks to you, Mr. Meany and the good members of the American Federation of Labor for the most generous contribution which came to us on November 9th. We are much encouraged both by your gift and by your faith in our work.

The news of your gift will be most welcome to Dr. Mitchell when he returns to the office next week. In his absence, I am sending the Council's acknowledgement.

Very sincerely yours,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, GEORGE MEANY
Secretary-Treasurer, WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, MATTHEW WOLL, 200 East 70th Street, New York, N. Y.
Second Vice President, GEO. M. HARRISON, Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Third Vice President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 100 Indiana Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Fourth Vice President, HARRY C. BATES, 815 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
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Tenth Vice President, D. W. TRACY 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 8-3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

Washington 1, D. C.

November 6, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter of September 2nd, addressed to President Meany has been referred to me. We are aware of the good work that the Southern Regional Council, Inc. has been doing and are happy to forward to you herewith our check in amount of $1000.00, to assist you in continuing the work you have been doing. CS.

Very truly yours,

W F Schnitzler

Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of Labor

WFS:BEB
enc.

RECEIVED
NOV 9
Southern Regional Council

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

FX-1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=Int'l Letter Telegram

VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

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DR GEORGE S MITCHELL•EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

CLASS SCHEDULE FOR SOUTHERN AFL LABOR SCHOOL AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AUG 29 THROUGH SEPT 3 WILL CONSIST OF PERIODS OF ONE FULL HOUR EACH• YOUR CLASS ON SOUTHERN PROBLEMS WILL BE REQUIRED OF ALL NEW STUDENTS AND OPTIONAL WITH OTHERS• YOU WILL PROBABLY HAVE TWO SECTIONS EACH DAY DEPENDING ON ENROLLMENT• REGARDS=

STANTON E SMITH PRES=

29 3=•

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

E. H. WILLIAMS, President
223 Ward Building
Shreveport, La.

W. L. HINES, Vice-President
206 Dearborn St.
Hattiesburg, Miss.

STANTON E. SMITH, Sec'y-Treas.
540 Vine Street,
Chattanooga 3, Tenn.

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Paul C. Sparks

AFL CONSULTANTS
John D. Connors
Director, Workers' Education Bureau
American Federation of Labor
J. L. Rhodes
Southern Director of Organization
American Federation of Labor

July 23, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Needless to say we are delighted to have your acceptance of recent date to teach in our two Labor Schools this year.

You are certainly welcome to bring Mrs. Mitchell along to the Charlottesville School. However, I think I should warn you that the accomodations at the University will require the women to be in one dormitory and the men in another. You might be able to secure a nice hotel nearby or perhaps some other accomodations near the University. The School at Mineral Wells will be held in a hotel so that this problem will not be present.

I am looking forward with much personal pleasure to having you with us again this year.

Sincerely yours,

Stanton E. Smith

Stanton E. Smith
President

SES:pg

OE IU-179
AFL

RECEIVED
JUL 24 1954
Southern Regional Council

Arrangements

July 6, 1954

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
American Federation of Labor
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am honored to be asked to come and be a part of two A.F. of L. Labor Schools at Charlottesville, August 29-September 3, and Mineral Wells, Texas, December 5-10.

You can count on my being present. I will bring Mrs. Mitchell along for the Charlottesville one paying our own accommodations if that won't work out with whatever arrangements you make with the University of Virginia.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell
signed in his absence

E. H. WILLIAMS, President
223 Ward Building
Shreveport, La.

W. L. HINES, Vice-President
206 Dearborn St.
Hattiesburg, Miss.

STANTON E. SMITH, Sec'y-Treas.
540 Vine Street,
Chattanooga 3, Tenn.

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William E. Allen
Paul C. Sparks

AFL CONSULTANTS
John D. Connors
Director, Workers' Education Bureau
American Federation of Labor
J. L. Rhodes
Southern Director of Organization
American Federation of Labor

July 2, 1954

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

The Southern AFL Labor School is expanding its program in 1954. We plan two schools: an eastern division school at the University of Virginia, August 29 - September 3, and a western division school at Mineral Wells, Texas, December 5-10. We hope to reach more leaders, particularly in local unions, by this expansion.

Our program would not be a success without you. The Executive Committee was unanimous in its decision to include "Southern Problems" in the course of study and unanimous in extending an urgent invitation to you to teach the class at both schools. We are in a position to pay your expenses and an honorarium as before.

We feel your presentation is particularly important in this year of 1954 and look forward to your acceptance.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Stanton

Stanton E. Smith
President

SES:pg

OEIU-179
AFL

September 21, 1954

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

I will be there with bells on for the December 5-10 labor school. Not much chance of bringing Alice, because we have got a daughter in school and someone has to stay at home to keep her and her beaus straight.

I look forward to the occasion.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

E. H. WILLIAMS, President
223 Ward Building
Shreveport, La.

W. L. HINES, Vice-President
206 Dearborn St.
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AFL CONSULTANTS
John D. Connors
Director, Workers' Education Bureau
American Federation of Labor
J. L. Rhodes
Southern Director of Organization
American Federation of Labor

September 13, 1954

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432 62 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

As always you did an outstanding job for us at the recent session of the Southern AFL Labor School at the University of Virginia. Many thanks.

We enjoyed very much having Mrs. Mitchell with us and hope you will bring her to Mineral Wells with you in December. We are looking forward to having you with us at that time, from December 5 through 10.

The states included in the western school will be: Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Arizona.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Stanton E. Smith

Stanton E. Smith
President

SES:pg

OEIU-179
AFL

November 23, 1954

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

By present plans I am arriving by Pioneer Air Lines at Mineral Wells at 2:45 p.m., Sunday, December 5th. If that is not all right let me know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P.S. Cannot bring Alice.

E. H. WILLIAMS, President
223 Ward Building
Shreveport, La.

W. L. HINES, Vice-President
206 Dearborn St.
Hattiesburg, Miss.

STANTON E. SMITH, Sec'y-Treas.
540 Vine Street,
Chattanooga 3, Tenn.

SOUTHERN AFL LABOR SCHOOL

Operated under the sponsorship of the state federations of labor of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, all of which are affiliated with the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Director, Workers' Education Bureau
American Federation of Labor
J. L. Rhodes
Southern Director of Organization
American Federation of Labor

November 26, 1954

RECEIVED
11/29/54
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Your projected arrival at Mineral Wells at 2:45 p.m. on December 5 is OK. I am looking forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely yours,

Stanton

Stanton E. Smith
President

SES:pg

OEIU-179
AFL

May 19, 1955

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

Every year, as you know, I have mule-headedly lugged into our Southern Problems course for a whole day matters of agriculture. Always somebody complains and says that he is a city worker and not a farmer and he doesn't know why he has to listen to that guff. So, I have been the more pleased in the recent months to see signs of rapprochement between labor forces and some of the farm lobby.

Happily now a new booklet has just come out which would serve as a workable textlet on this problem for the Fayetteville School. I mail you, separately, my one and only copy so that you may examine it too.

I admit that as just homework reading it is too stiff for most of the enrollees. But the maps and parts of the text teach pretty well. And I understand enough of what the rest of it is about to illuminate it in classroom work.

I would like to suggest that you obtain enough copies of it for each student at Fayetteville to have one. I shouldn't be surprised but what John Conners could get them for you at the cost of a telephone call and no more. But if you have to pay the quarter apiece for them, I think they are worth it.

Please send mine back pronto. I need it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under Separate Cover:
"Development of Agriculture's Human Resources."

STANTON E. SMITH, PRESIDENT
540 Vine Street,
Chattanooga 3, Tenn.

W. L. HINES, VICE-PRESIDENT
206 Dearborn St.
Hattiesburg, Miss.

E. J. BOURG, SEC'Y-TREAS.
405 St. Ferdinand St.
Baton Rouge, La.

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TEXAS
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AFL CONSULTANTS
John D. Connors
Director, Workers' Education Bureau
American Federation of Labor
J. L. Rhodes
Regional Director
American Federation of Labor

May 20, 1955

MAY 21 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter concerning the pamphlet on agriculture. I'll be only too glad to secure enough of them for our students at Fayetteville.

As soon as your copy arrives I will look it over and return to you as requested.

Regards.

Sincerely yours,

Stanton E. Smith
President

SES:pg

OEIU-179
AFL

1

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

June 3, 1955

Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. Stanton Smith called yesterday from Chattanooga to say that he had set the dates of the labor school*for July 31 - August 5th. I told him about your engagement with the Methodist women in Kansas City August 2-4.

He asked that you call him at the office (7-5428) or at his home (2-7027), and said that the two of you might be able to work something out.

*I am not clear as to what school he refers [redacted] because the dates for the Kentucky School are set, and so are the dates for the Arkansas trip.

Supplement to A.F.L. Department of Education News Letter, May, 1955

LABOR INSTITUTES, CONFERENCES AND SUMMER SCHOOLS — 1955

Conducted by AFL Unions or with AFL Cooperation

Dates		*Sponsorship*	*Location*
May 2-3	Regional Educational Conference	Glass Bottle Blowers Ass'n	Pittsburgh, Pa.
May 5-6	Regional Educational Conference	Glass Bottle Blowers Ass'n	Zanesville, Ohio
May 7	Conference on "Women in the Labor Movement"	Maybelle Yard Memorial Committee	Chicago Y.W.C.A., Chicago, Ill.
May 7	Educational Conference	I.L.G.W.U. West Virginia Area	Huntington, W. Va.
May 7	5th Annual Civil Rights Institute	Massachusetts Federation of Labor, State CIO, Boston Central Labor Union and CIO Council, Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance	Boston University, Boston, Mass.
May 7	Workmen's Compensation Conference	Joint Council of Industrial Unions of Connecticut Federation of Labor	New Haven, Conn.
May 8	Conference for Federal Labor Unions	A.F.L. Region 7 for Michigan	Detroit, Mich.
May 9-10	Regional Educational Conference	Glass Bottle Blowers Ass'n	Marion, Ind.
May 11-13	National Conference on Labor Legislation	U. S. Department of Labor	Washington, D. C.
May 12-13	Regional Educational Conference	Glass Bottle Blowers Ass'n	Tulsa, Okla.
May 13	Educational Conference	Southern Lake Erie Conference of A.F.L. Central Labor Unions	Olean, N. Y.
May 13-15	Regional Labor School	Texas State Federation of Labor	Fort Worth, Texas
May 14	Educational Conference	Ottawa Trades & Labor Assembly & University of Illinois Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations	Ottawa, Ill.
May 14	William Green Memorial A.F.L.-Management-Social Work Conference	Columbus Federation of Labor and A.F.L. Community Chest Organization	Student Union, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio
May 14	Labor Institute for Shop Stewards	Kentucky State Federation of Labor Dept. of Research & Education and Louisville Woodworkers District Council	Louisville, Ky.
May 14-15	Workshop for Local Union and Shop Paper Editors	School for Workers, University of Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
May 14-15	Conference for Ordnance Locals	Int'l Chemical Workers	Akron, Ohio
May 16-17	Regional Educational Conference	Glass Bottle Blowers Ass'n	Fresno, Calif.
May 16-17	Evening Labor Institute	Dubuque Trades & Labor Congress	Dubuque, Iowa
May 20	Conference on Unions, Automation & Job Security	A.F.L. & C.I.O. Union Leaders & University of Illinois Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations	Chicago, Ill.
May 21	Week-End Institute	Kentucky State Federation of Labor & Lexington Central Labor Union	Lexington, Ky.
May 22-24	Annual Workshop for A.F.L. Staff Representatives working with Community Chests, etc.	A.F.L. Labor Participation Dept., Community Chests & Councils of America	San Francisco, Calif.
May 22-27	Summer School for Southeast	Int'l Chemical Workers	Lake Junaluska, N. C.
May 23-27	4th Annual Labor Short Course	Iowa State Federation of Labor & State University of Iowa	State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
May 24	Conference on Labor Education	I.U.L.E.C.	Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, Ohio
May 27-28	Institute of Labor Relations	New Mexico State Federation of Labor and Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of New Mexico	University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M.
May 28	Week-End Labor School	Dade County (Fla.) Central Labor Union	Miami, Fla.
June 1-2	2nd Educational Conference for Chief Stewards	I.B.E.W. Local 399 & University of Illinois Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations	Robert Allerton Park, University of Illinois, Monticello, Ill.
June 12	One-Day Institute	Arizona State Federation of Labor and Tucson Central Trades Council	Tucson, Ariz.
June 18	A.F.L.-Management-Social Work Institute	Los Angeles Central Labor Council & A.F.L. Community Chest Organization	Los Angeles, Calif.

2 2 3 Morningside Dr.

Dates		*Sponsorship*	*Location*
June 19-24	Summer School for Canada	Int'l Chemical Workers	Camp Whitesands, Lake Catchacoma, Ont.
June 19-24	Summer School	Illinois State Federation of Labor & Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations, University of Illinois	University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
June 19-25	Summer Institute	Int'l Ladies' Garment Workers & School for Workers, University of Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
June 19-July 1	10th Annual Labor School	Kentucky State Federation of Labor Dept. of Reserach & Education	University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
June 24-26	14th Annual Labor Institute	Massachusetts Federation of Labor	College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.
June 25-July 1	Summer Institute	Int'l Ladies' Garment Workers & School for Workers, University of Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
June 26-July 1	Summer School for Midwest	Int'l Chemical Workers	Robert Allerton Park, University of Illinois, Monticello, Ill.
June 26-29	Summer Institute	Michigan State Employes Council #7, A.F.S.C. & M.E., & Continuing Education of Michigan State College	Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
June 26-29	Summer Institute	County & Municipal Employees Council, A.F.S.C. & M.E. & Continuing Education of Michigan State College	Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
July 10-15	Summer School for East	Int'l Chemical Workers	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
July 10-15	2nd Annual Union Education Institute	Michigan State Federation of Labor, A.F.L. Regional Office, Continuing Education of Michigan State College	Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
July 10-15	Building Trades Institute	Michigan State Federation of Labor, A.F.L. Regional Office, Continuing Education of Michigan State College	Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
July 10-16	Summer Institute	Wisconsin State Federation of Labor & School for Workers, University of Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
July 10-23	A.F.T. Summer Workshop	American Federation of Teachers & School for Workers, University of Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
July 17-22	Conference on Use of Education Methods in Labor Union Activities	N. Y. State School of Industrial & Labor Relations, Cornell University	Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Done July 17-23	4th Southern AFL Labor School (Western Division)	14 Southern State Feds. of Labor	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.
Undecided	4th Southern AFL Labor School (Eastern Division)	14 Southern State Feds. of Labor	Undecided
Undecided	4th Southern AFL Labor School (Southwide Session)	14 Southern State Feds. of Labor	Undecided
July 18-20	Conference on Consumer Problems	Industrial Relations Center of University of Minnesota, Consumers Union, with A.F.L. and C.I.O. cooperating	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn.
July 23-31	Summer Workshop in Workers' Education Methods and Techniques	Rutgers University Institute of Management & Labor Relations	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
July 25-26	Educational Conference	N. J. Machinists Council A.F.L. & Rutgers University Institute of Management & Labor Relations	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 1-3	25th Annual Rutgers Labor Institute	New Jersey State Federation of Labor and Institute of Management & Labor Relations, Rutgers University	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 7-13	Summer Institute	Int'l Ass'n of Machinists & School for Workers, University of Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Aug. 7-14	Summer Institute	Texas State Federation of Labor	Austin, Texas
Aug. 8-13	Labor Education Institute	West Virginia State Federation of Labor and West Virginia University	West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
Aug. 15-20	1955 International Contest Teacher Training Course & General Conference	United Ass'n of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry	Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Aug. 21-26	Summer School for Southwest	Int'l Chemical Workers	Texas
Done Aug. 21-27	2nd Arizona Labor School	Arizona State Federation of Labor	Arizona State College, Flagstaff, Ariz.
Sept. 18-23	Summer School for Northwest	Int'l Chemical Workers	Oregon
Sept. 25-30	Summer School for West Coast	Int'l Chemical Workers	California Springs, Calif.

July 29, 1955

Mr. Stanton Smith
President
Southern A. F. of L. Labor School
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

Both of those schools were honies. The Southwestern one was best in the attitudes of the people. Perhaps a third, but not more than that, who came to the Southeastern one were sticky and fussy. But everybody was perfectly courteous, and you could feel minds growing.

You were extremely kind to me in fitting the schedule to my needs, and I am grateful for that, and most grateful for the chance to reach your people in this particular summer.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 5, 1955

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
President
Southern A. F. of L. Labor School
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga 3, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

I am seriously worried about the unfairness to the Southern Regional Council of the great blocks of time I have given this Summer to the labor schools. In all this Summer it will have amounted to six weeks. It has meant real neglect of my administrative duties in the meantime; but I have thought the neglect justified by the importance of the opportunity to add to the thinking going around within the labor movement. But next Summer it is quite true we ought to try to make some more moderate arrangement.

I would like to hold to a proposal that I do no more than one such school myself in the Summer of 1956. I would give the choosing of that one to you, if you should want it. For other schools, I have two other nominations to make to you:

The first is Frederick B. Routh, who is Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Council. Fred is white, aged about 30. Taught human relations at the University of Miami for a number of years, and while there had a cordial friendship with the A. F. of L. Unions in the Miami area. He ran for Congress a year or two back, and I think your people supported him. Knows his way around in labor things and is expert at teaching the kind of thing I teach, though, perhaps, with a good deal more professional polish to his teaching than I put into it. Were I in your shoes, I would write to your Miami people and see what they think of him; they will remember him well.

Second nomination: John Hope. John Hope is now attached to Fisk University, and may be reached there. He is the son of the distinguished former President of Atlanta University, and he has done a long-time job for the Committee of the South just on problems of Negro employment, particularly as related to trade unions. Balanced, judicious, exactly informed, and is a skillful teacher. You can write down in Tennessee and find out from Nashville friends any more intimate facts you may wish.

I think that either of these fellows can do anything I can do except, perhaps, do the map; and I rather think that map begins to get stale anyway.

The only consideration that moves me is press of time. In any case, you have got months in which to plan an alternative arrangement. I will help out the best way I can, and I do hope that something can be worked out that will take the greater part of the time commitment off my shoulders.

Meanwhile, I will be grateful the rest of my life for the friends, the experiences, and the opportunities that the schools have given me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

STANTON E. SMITH, PRESIDENT
540 Vine Street,
Chattanooga 3, Tenn.

W. L. HINES, VICE-PRESIDENT
206 Dearborn St.
Hattiesburg, Miss.

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•

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S. V. Zinn

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AFL CONSULTANTS
John D. Connors
Director, Workers' Education Bureau
American Federation of Labor

J. L. Rhodes
Regional Director
American Federation of Labor

August 3, 1955

AUG 4 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for yours of July 29. I am glad to learn that you felt both schools were good and that progress is being made.

In the light of your remarks at the recent meeting called by the Inter-University Labor Education Committee I am wondering just what we are going to do on this problem next year. As you know, not everyone is fitted to handle this subject with our people in an effective way so I will be very anxious to have your suggestions on this in event that you are really not going to be available.

With warm personal good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Stanton

Stanton E. Smith
President

SES:pg

OEIU-179
AFL

November 4, 1955

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
540 Vine Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

A couple of weeks ago the Attorney General of Georgia made a big speech, mightily jumping on the NAACP which he mislabelled un-American. In the course of it he took some sideswipes at the Southern Regional Council and the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, which we help.

Such controversies are silly, but if not straightened out do damage. Here are the straightener-outers.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

January 10, 1957

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Stanton Smith:

Here is the booklet I mentioned to you over the phone. Hope you will find it helpful.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/eab
Encl.

Labor - Tennessee
Labor Council

June 27, 1957

Mr. Matt Lynch
Legislative Representative
Tennessee Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Matt:

It was good to have seen you last week in Nashville. I have done some further checking on our data for Negro Registration in Tennessee. Although a great deal of interesting information had been turned in to us, it was not the sort that would allow us to present reliable statistics on Negro registration on a county by county basis.

I am enclosing a few newspaper clips that have some special reference to Tennessee which you may have already seen. Also, the forthcoming Yearbook issue of the Journal of Negro Education, which will come out about August, 1957, is devoted to problems of voting. There will be an article on Tennessee by Preston Valien, at Fisk, whom you may know.

Our own estimate of registered Negro voters is 90,000. But this is a state-wide figure and not very helpful on a county by county basis.

Please give my best regards to Stanton; I hope to see both of you during our Labor Seminar at Fisk University.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosures

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

July 19, 1957

Mr. Emery Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emery:

Where can I get a print of George Mitchell's film to preview for possible use at out Southern School?

Also is an outline available of his lectures which could be duplicated for use in the manual we are preparing for these schools?

I liked what I saw of the Union Staff Training seminar. It needs to be carried to more staff people. Just how I don't know.

Sincerely

Stanton

Stanton E. Smith
President

SES:mh

oeiu 182

July 29, 1957

Mr. Stanton Smith
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

Our program for the Fisk Labor Seminar is shaping up as follows: Sunday, July 7th, A.M., Southern Union History; afternoon, Background on Southern Problems and Race Relations Patterns in Southern Unions and Employment; Monday, The Legal Side of the Desegregation Issue and How It Relates to the Labor Movement (Paul Sanders at Vanderbilt will aid in this session); Tuesday, Background, Character, and Effectiveness of the Various Hate Groups (Fred Routh of the SRC will aid here) and The Use of Racial Issues in Organizing Campaigns (Paul Christopher will be with us for this session); Wednesday, The Use of the Race Issue in One Union and Industry (Boyd Payton will be our chief resource here to talk about textile); in the second half of the Wednesday session, we will discuss Racial Issues in the Local Union: When and How Raised, and Ways to Meet Them. Ben and I would be particularly happy to have you act as a chief resource in this session; I know that your schedule may not permit this, but I hope that this will be one of the times that you will be able to come over to the Labor Seminars. We are asking Boyd Payton to sit in on this session also. Thursday, we will discuss desegregation in the community and how it affects labor; on Friday we will be talking about the resources available to unions in doing race relations and civil rights work - further attention will be given to the problem of meeting the attacks using race against the labor movement.

Of course, all of the above sessions are just the afternoon (2:00 to 4:00 P.M.) Labor Workshop sessions. The morning and evening programs are arranged by Fisk; some of them do have a special bearing on matters of interest to the labor movement. Briefly, the program is this: Monday A.M., Problems of In-migration in Chicago and Desegregation on College Campuses; Monday evening, Hate Groups; Tuesday A.M., Implications of Desegregation and Social Change for the Labor Movement and Employment Opportunities and the Use of Government Contract Provisions; Tuesday

evening Al Hartnett of the IUE will speak; Wednesday A.M., Problems of Employment and Training for Minority Groups; evening, Present Basic Population Trends as Related to Industrialization and Urbanization and the Effect on Minorities and Inter-group Relations; Thursday A.M., Housing; Evening, open; Friday A.M., School Desegregation and a Reappraisal of Washington, D.C. Desegregation; Evening, Review of the Legal Status of Desegregation Moves.

I hope that you will be able to find time to be with us on several of these occasions. It was very good to get a chance to talk with you in Nashville the other week. I did see Robinson in Chattanooga and I hope that your plan to see him will be realized. I hope to get a chance to talk with you further about this situation when I am in Nashville.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Labor - Tennessee Council

July 30, 1957

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

I am trying to get a copy of George Mitchell's film so that you may preview it. I think that it will be available before the end of this week.

Thanks so much for your effective aid and participation in our Union Staff Training Seminar. I will send the film to you as soon as it is available.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:as

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

Geo. Barnett

August 2, 1957

Airmail - Special Delivery

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

You have received a copy of my letter to Ben Segal suggesting a tie-up with you to cover the whole five days on southern problems at the Advanced Institute of the Southern Labor School, August 11 - 16.

As you know, Rev. Charles Jones will handle this general subject at the Basic School the following week. We had asked him to take three days (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday) with the idea of making another use of the period on Monday. This has not worked out, however, so I am wondering if you could stay over for at least part of the Basic School and work with Rev. Jones to use all four days, Monday through Thursday. The class is scheduled for an hour and 15 minutes each day. We will probably divide the students into two sections of not more than 25 each.

We will of course take care of your expenses.

This a late hour, but I hope you can do this for us.

Sincerely,

Stanton

STANTON E. SMITH
President
Southern Labor School

SES:sk

oeiu 182

PS We would like for you and Rev. Jones to plan to use Prof. Paul Sanders for one period (Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday) as a resource person on legal aspects of problems.

Check for New South
Manley OK.

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

October 15, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

After receiving your letter of September 13 regarding the meeting of the "Fellowship of the Concerned" I have made a number of inquiries in an attempt to locate the best person to suggest for an invitation to this meeting.

Lucille Thornburg, who is associate editor of the East Tennessee Labor News, a weekly paper owned by the Knoxville Area Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO is free to come. The matter has been discussed with her by our Vice President in that area, Ruth Vaughan, and arrangements have been made so that she can attend without loss of pay. It will be necessary, however, for her to receive travel expenses.

Ruth Vaughan would also like to attend if her schedule permits. She would do so at her own expense entirely. Ruth is Vice President of the Tennessee State Labor Council and Manager of the Regional Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, with offices at 609 Market Street, Knoxville.

Incidentally, Lucille Thornburg's address is 311 Morgan Street, Knoxville.

With best wishes for a successful meeting, I am

Sincerely yours,

STANTON E. SMITH
President

SES:sk

CC Lucille Thornburg
Ruth Vaughan

oeiu 182

~~Fellowship of the Concerned~~
Tennessee

October 17, 1957

Mrs. Lucille Thornburg
Associate Editor
East Tennessee Labor News
311 Morgan Street
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Lucille Thornburg:

It is good news to hear that you will be able to attend the meetings of the Fellowship of the Concerned. Please note that there has been a change in the date and in the place of meeting. Mrs. Tilly will arrange to take care of your travel and hospitality expenses. I know that she looks forward to having you with the group.

I hope that my own schedule will be such that I will get to meet you while you are here in Atlanta.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosures. mimeographed letter with details of meeting from Mrs. Tilly, dated 16th October, and reply paid card to Mrs. Tilly.

EFV:fcl

~~Fellowship of the Concerned~~
Tennessee P A

October 17, 1957

Miss Ruth Vaughan
Manager of the Regional Board of the
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
609 Market Street
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Ruth Vaughan:

Stanton Smith's letter indicating that you may be able to attend the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned was welcome news. I certainly hope that you will be able to make it as does Mrs. Tilly who is responsible for the program arrangements.

Stanton indicated that you would be able to handle your own expenses and this will be of great aid to us. I hope to have an opportunity to see you while you are in town.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosures. mimeographed letter with details of meeting from Mrs. Tilly, dated 16th October, and reply paid card to Mrs. Tilly.

EFV:fcl

November 21, 1957

Mr. Stanton E. Smith, President
Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

It was a good report of the Southern labor schools in the News and Views. Of course the schools themselves are most worthy projects and I wish you continued good success with them.

I trust it won't be too long before I get to Nashville.

Best personal wishes.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

May 1, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

You will be hearing from me shortly with some names for the Fisk Seminar.

In the meantime, I would hope you would be available for the Southern Labor School this year. We are working toward two institutes the last half of August. I'll let you know as soon as we have dates and place nailed down.

I would judge that Ben Segal's time is pretty limited in view of his new responsibilities. Am I correct?

Regards,

Stanton

STANTON E. SMITH
President

SES:sk

oeiu 182

May 5, 1958

Mr. Stanton Smith, President
Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

Thanks for your reply to my letter regarding the Fisk Seminar; I'll be waiting for your list of names.

I look forward to working with you in the Southern Labor Schools and have tentatively reserved the last half of August. Word from you on exact dates would be most helpful since the summer schedule is crowded.

Ben is likely to be busy. However, both of us consider the Southern Labor School a key activity, and he might try to make himself available. In any event I would be after him to work on the IUE guys in terms of attending the schools.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/hs

June 25, 1958

Mr. Matthew Lynch, Vice-President
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Matt:

I know that this is a pressed time for you as you are laboring to get your own Institute under way. I am sending this letter on in case I fail to reach you by phone. We are looking forward to having your participation in the Labor Seminar held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations; I trust that you will be able to make a great number of the sessions.

There is one special job which I would very much like for you to undertake. On the afternoon of Wednesday, July 2, we will have a session on how racial issues relate to labor's interest in politics. Earl Davis of the COPE staff will be helping out with that session, but I am hoping that you will be free to either lead part of the discussion or to take part in a panel. Essentially what is wanted is for you to speak from your own experience in Tennessee and from your observations of the activities in other southern states.

In any case, I will be in touch with you after I arrive in Nashville. Best wishes for a most successful Institute this coming weekend.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

July 8, 1958

Mr. Stanton Smith, President
Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

This is a note to let you know of my appreciation, and that of the entire Labor Seminar, for your real contribution to our program on Friday afternoon. I am sorry that our group had dwindled due to the pressure of duties and the arrival of the July 4 weekend. However, it was a fruitful session, and there was an excellent response from both the union staffers and from those working professionally in human relations. We are indebted to you for taking time out on a holiday to be with us.

I would like also to thank you for your able participation in the labor panel session on Thursday morning. The reaction was good throughout the general Fisk Institute membership.

I look forward to working with you in September in the Southern Labor School; the Fisk sessions have been suggestive as to approaches which can be used in Daytona as well as in my general program operation. I am hoping that at Daytona, if not sooner, you and I will have a chance to discuss some program needs and ideas.

Again, my appreciation for your support and help. Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

news
pad

July 14, 1958

Mr. Stanton Smith, President
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

I don't know if you get to see the various union papers. I thought that the Tennessee State Labor Council would want to know that the Machinist had carried the attached article by Eric Peterson on TVA.

For whatever use it is to you, here it is.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

August 12, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks very much for your letter of August 11 and the outlines for the two classes on Social and Economic Problems of the South.

I feel very sure we will have enough for two sections and quite agree with you that 4 hours of teaching is too much. Consequently, I have secured Dr. John R. Moore (Economics, University of Tennessee) on the recommendation of Dr. Fred Holly, who thinks Dr. Moore is particularly well qualified for the subject. I am sending him a copy of your outlines to give him some idea of your thinking.

There is no particular suggestion I have regarding the outline on Social Problems. I told Dr. Moore to feel free to handle his topic as he wishes, but thought it would help coordinate the two subjects if each of you knows what the other has in mind.

Perhaps Dr. Moore can supply you with his outline when he has it worked out.

The AFL-CIO Education Department is preparing a manual to be given each student which will contain supplementary materials and related materials to the general scope of the subjects being taught. If you have some material suitable for mimeographing on 8½ x 11, it probably could be included in the manual, if available soon.

Fraternally yours,

STANTON E. SMITH
President

SES:sk

oeiu 182

August 11, 1958

Mr. Stanton Smith, President
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

Enclosed are outlines which could serve as guides for the sessions on Southern social problems and those dealing with economic problems in the South. As I told you from Kitty Hawk, I do not feel that it would be wise to combine the two topics into one series of four sessions. If it would help your program planning, I would be willing to undertake both series if the outlines enclosed were to be approximated. But if you anticipate dividing each class into two sections - which would mean my teaching four classes each day - I would think it would be too much for one person to do an effective job.

I have not uncovered the name of an economist who would be both available and fit into this kind of set-up. I may get to see the man from North Carolina perform at the Tri-State Labor School this week. If this looks promising, I will be in touch with you.

Feel free to edit the enclosed outlines to make them more suitable for your purposes. If you make any major revisions it would be a great help to have some advance warning.

Let me know if there is anything further you want from me.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
encl. outlines

SOUTHERN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENTS

I. Background to the economy of the South

II. The changing scene

A. Industrialization
B. Developments in agriculture

III. The impact of a changing economy on Southern life

IV. The impact of Unions in the South

V. The role of Unions in economic development: special responsibility for an intelligent manpower policy

A. The full utilization of human resources
B. Relation of Negroes to:
1. Unions
2. Employment opportunity
3. Training opportunity

C. A protected work force

D. A protected standard of living

* * * *

SOUTHERN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

I. Urbanization

A. Population shifts
B. New demands on urban areas
C. Changing patterns in city growth and government

II. Education

A. The effort
B. The need
C. How affected by desegregation and resistance

III. The problem of controversy and rights in a free society

A. Attacks on unions
B. Attacks on other groups

IV. Unions in society
A. The nature of union organization
B. The social responsibilities of unions
C. What we can do

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

August 19, 1958

Airmail

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

In view of our decision to make two courses out of Economic and Social Problems of the South, I believe a new look at the outline you sent me might be in order.

It would seem this would leave you free to concentrate your attention on the civil rights problems which are at the crux of the South's social problems today. You could treat the problem in an analytical way, rather than as an effort to "convince". The "law and order" aspect and the "meaning" of the Supreme Court's decision could be gone into in some detail. This, combined with an examination of possible courses of action and Labor's responsibility in this field, would perhaps meet our needs.

The group you will be dealing with will be a pretty sophisticated group on the whole and should be able to look this problem in the eye, regardless of personal feelings.

If these suggestions make sense to you, Dr. Moore would not need to overlap your presentation by treating with the "relation of Negroes to Unions, employment and training opportunities" as suggested in your outline. I believe it would be better for you to handle the whole of the race problem and leave Dr. Moore free to concentrate on the Economics.

Let me have your reaction to these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

STANTON E. SMITH, President
Southern Labor School

SES:sk

CC Dr. John R. Moore
John Cosgrove

oeiu 182

August 28, 1958

Mr. Stanton Smith, President
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

Would you have the materials announcing the Southern Labor School sent to Earl Henderson at the following address:

Mr. Earl Henderson
UAW Employment Practices Representative
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore 2, Maryland

I believe that you have met Earl, but he serves in this region as the representative of the fair practices and anti-discrimination department of the UAW. I think it will be a good opportunity for him to get further grounding in the Southern scene and to expand his relations with the Southern end of the labor movement.

I am assuming that any time I arrive in Daytona on the 14th will be okay. If you would like me there at some special time, please let me know.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr. Via, but signed in his absence.)

EFV:ls

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

September 2, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks for your letter of August 28. In compliance with your request, I have sent a copy of the announcement to Earl Henderson. Any time you arrive in Daytona on the 14th will be okay. The first official meal will be at 6 P.M., with opening program following.

In view of the fact that you did not comment on my letter to you of August 19 suggesting certain shifts of emphasis in handling the social problems of the South, I am wondering if you received my letter. The suggestions made are not binding, of course. If you feel that a different approach is better, you are at liberty to follow it.

I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Moore's outline on Economic Development of the South so that you will have an idea of the field he plans to cover and thus avoid unnecessary duplication.

We are looking forward to seeing you on the 14th.

Fraternally yours,

Stanton

STANTON E. SMITH
President

SES:sk

Enclosure

oeiu 182

September 4, 1958

Mr. Stanton Smith, President
Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

Sorry to be so slow on your letter of August 19th. Your suggestions for my stint at the Southern Labor School are good and I accept them wholly. Thanks for sending me Dr. Moore's outline.

I look forward to being with you on the 14th.

Fraternally yours,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

September 5, 1958

Mr. Stanton Smith, President
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

I would like to have your suggestion of a woman from your state who is both a church woman and a unionist who would be interested in participating in the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned described in the enclosed materials. My guess is that it would be simpler not to try to make this any kind of official representative, since the Fellowship itself is not a delegate body. Your personal suggestion is all that is needed.

The Fellowship of the Concerned is a group of thoughtful church women who wish to give prayerful consideration to the problems of the South and who seek ways to give expression to their own religious motivations in the broad field of social action. Mrs. M. E. Tilly of our staff gives the group leadership along with many volunteers all over the South; it is a group which over the years has engaged in sensible and helpful projects to aid the cause of decency and democracy.

You will recall that Ruth Vaughn and Lucille Thornburg attended last year at your suggestion and Mrs. Tilly was delighted at the role they played. Either a staff person or local member of quality would do. Mrs. Tilly is prepared to cover the transportation and hospitality cost for one such union woman from each Southern State. We are not in a position to cover the cost of lost time.

Your attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated and I look forward to some word from you as to your suggestion - within a week, if it is possible; Mrs. Tilly then would correspond directly with the person involved.

Sincerely,

Emory. F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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1958 SEP 10 PM 2 59

A A NHA124 DL PD=NASHVILLE TENN 10 130PMC=

EMORY VIA, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

PLEASE BE PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE IN PANEL DISCUSSION AT OPENING PROGRAM OF SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOL 7 PM SUNDAY EVENING. PURPOSE IS TO GIVE AN OVERVIEW OF WEEKS CLASSES. WOULD LIKE INITIAL PRESENTATION OF 5 TO 10 MINUTES FROM EACH INSTRUCTOR TO BE FOLLOWED BY INTERCHANGE OF QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION BY ALL INCLUDING AUDIENCE=

STANTON E SMITH PRESIDENT=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

September 11, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

In reply to your letter of September 5 regarding a woman to attend the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, I would like to suggest Miss Helen Corbitt of Nashville. She is a member of our General Executive Board and is very active in CWA as a member of the bargaining committee for this region.

The address:

Miss Helen Corbitt
1007 W. Greenwood Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

note this on a card & return affidavit w/ Secretary of relevant from Mrs. T.

Fraternally yours,

STANTON E. SMITH
President

SES:sk

oeiu 182

September 24, 1958

Mr. Stanton Smith, President
Southern Labor School
939 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

My expenses in connection with the recent Southern Labor School are as follows:

transportation and postage (for special materials distributed)	$63.49
meals in transit and tips	7.01
total	$70.50

I still have good impressions regarding the school. From a number of points of view I believe a great deal was accomplished. I certainly look forward to seeing a tally on the evaluation sheets; with the staff feeling as good as they did about the results it will be interesting to see the summary evaluations of the participants themselves.

I am working on the several items which I promised to send out to each of the participants; the names and addresses of those in attendance will be most helpful.

Stanton, it is a big job which you take on in organizing these schools, and you deserve a great deal of commendation for both your efforts and your successes in seeing them through. It was good to have been with you last week and I look forward to future work together.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

October 21, 1958

Mr. E. J. Bourg, Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Labor School
415 Government Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Bourg:

The check for $170.50 covering the expenses and honorarium for Emory Via's participation in the Southern Labor School has been received. The Council's official receipt for this amount is enclosed.

The honorarium is especially appreciated as an indication of support to the Council's labor program. For our part, we feel that the Southern Labor School affords an unusually good opportunity to discuss problems of the South meaningfully with an important group of Southern leaders.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:ls
Enclosure - 1 (Receipt)
c.c. Stanton Smith

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

October 20, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Enclosed is a check of the Southern Labor School to reimburse you for your travel expenses in connection with the Advanced Institute at Daytona Beach. Included in the check is the regular honorarium of $100.00. This constitutes a very small measure of our appreciation of your very fine services.

Thanks for the materials which you sent out. I know that the students will be glad to get them, and will find them very useful.

With best personal regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

STANTON E. SMITH
President

SES:sk

Enclosure

oeiu 182

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

September 26, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks for your letter of September 24 and the nice things you had to say about the Southern Labor School.

I have forwarded your expense statement to Secretary-Treasurer Bourg and you should receive a check from him in a few days to reimburse you and also the $100 honorarium which you richly deserve.

We were all highly pleased with general results of the school and I thought you did a particularly good job in the class which you handled.

With best personal good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

STANTON E. SMITH
President

SES:sk

oeiu 182

July 10, 1959

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
President
Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thanks for your letter inviting me to take part in the program of the Southern Labor School. While I can't match George Mitchell or Emory Via for such an occasion, I'm complimented by the invitation and will be glad to serve.

If you have any further ideas about how you would like the assignment handled, don't hesitate to pass them on. I realize the importance of the Southern Labor School and, most particularly, the way this specific session is handled.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sl

Rec'd 7/2/59

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

Ans 7/10/59

July 1, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The Southern Labor School in the past has benefitted greatly by the excellent contribution to our institute programs of George Mitchell and Emory Via. We regret they are not available for this year's program.

We are now completing the plans for an Advanced Institute of the Southern Labor School to be held at the Daytona Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Florida, August 2-7. We would like to have an evening program on Thursday, August 6 on the subject of "Civil Rights in the South" which would include something of labor's responsibility in this field. The program, as we envisage it, would consist of a thirty to sixty minute presentation followed by questions, answers and comments for the remainder of an hour and a half period.

This letter is to extend to you a cordial invitation to make the presentation outlined above. If the particular date is inconvenient, it might be possible to shift to a night earlier in the week, although we would prefer August 6.

Attending the institute will be top state central body officers and staff directors for eight southern states that we know of. Three states will not send state council officers because of schedule conflicts; one other state will probably send one or two. The institute will also be open to top officials of city central bodies in the twelve southern states. It will be a relatively small, but highly select group, and will, therefore, present a real opportunity to step up the level of knowledge and understanding of this important issue.

State officers will, with few exceptions, have good attitudes on this question but are sometimes at a loss of what they can do in the light of internal union politics. The city central body officers are an unknown quantity.

We can pay your travel expenses and subsistence, but cannot make a firm offer of a honorarium at this time.

We sincerely hope you can accept this invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Stanton E. Smith

STANTON E. SMITH
President

SES:mh

cc John Cosgrove
E. J. Bourg

oeiu 182

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

RECEIVED JUL 14 1959

July 13, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We are delighted at your acceptance of our invitation to address the Advanced Institute of the Southern Labor School at Daytona Beach on Thursday evening, August 6.

We will reserve a room for you at the Daytona Plaza Hotel, where the sessions of the institute will be held. Please advise your time of arrival, if flying, and we will endeavor to meet you. If you can come in a day early or stay over a day, we will be happy to have you as our guest. The institute will adjourn about 2:30 on Friday.

About the program itself, I do not know that I have too much more to suggest other than what I indicated in my previous letter. We probably need to be up-dated on the status of race relations in the South, with something of the specific work of the Southern Regional Council (state labor officials will be familiar, but city council officials may not be). Something of the basic moral considerations is always good to straighten out the kinks which develop in our thinking under community pressures. If you can suggest something of Labor's particular responsibility, it should set the stage for a good discussion in the question and answer period.

Recently the AFL-CIO appointed the principal administrative officer of each Southern state central body to constitute an Advisory Committee to the AFL-CIO Committee on Civil Rights. We have had one meeting, given over largely to taking a look at what the situation is within our ranks. At the next meeting we hope to try to develop ideas on what we in the labor movement in the South can do about our internal problem. Since most of the Advisory Committee members will be in attendance at the Daytona institute, it might be a good idea to have a second session on Friday morning on this very question of what we can do. Your program on Thursday evening would form an excellent basis for such a session. For this I would hope we could get Charles Zimmerman, Chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and/or Boris Shiskin, Director of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department to be with us.

Pardon this rather lengthy letter. Perhaps it may be of some help to you in working out your ideas for the Thursday night session.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

STANTON E. SMITH
President

SES:sk

oeiu 182

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO
939 CHURCH STREET
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE
PHONE ALpine 6-5687

July 21, 1959

To: All State and City Central Bodies
in the Southern States

Re: Postponement of Advanced Institute of
Southern Labor School

Because of the developing legislative crisis in Washington over the labor-reform bill, it is necessary to change the dates of the Advanced Institute from August 2-7 to August 16-21. All other arrangements remain the same.

Most of the people who will be attending the Institute, either as delegates or staff, will be called to Washington when the labor reform bill is due for consideration in the House of Representatives. The best estimate of the AFL-CIO Legislative Department is that the bill will come up in the House the week of August 2-7. Therefore we have no choice but to postpone the Institute.

The credential form you now have may be used for the new dates. This is to urge that your organization take steps to send a delegate if possible.

Fraternally yours,

Stanton E. Smith
STANTON E. SMITH
President
Southern Labor School

SES:sk

oeiu 182

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

RECEIVED JUL 22 1959

July 21, 1959

Airmail

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We regret the necessity for changing the dates of the Advanced Institute of the Southern Labor School to August 16-21 as set out in the enclosed memorandum. I know you understand the compelling nature of the reasons for the change.

We strongly hope you can make the necessary adjustments in your schedule and can be with us on the new dates. Please let me know about this as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Stanton E. Smith

STANTON E. SMITH
President

SES:sk

Enclosure

Evening program
Thursday, Aug 20

oeiu 182

AIR MAIL July 23, 1959

Mr. Stanton E. Smith
President
Tennessee State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

Mr. Fleming is away from the office, however, by phone I have discussed with him your letter of the 21st.

Unfortunately he has to be in Chicago on August 20th to meet a long-standing committment. Therefore, would it be possible to rearrange the schedule in order that he might be with the Advanced Institute earlier in the week?

If a rearrangement of schedules is not possible, would you be interested in having some other member of the Council staff present?

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/sl

Discuss w/ PR et al

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
University Extension Division

SCHOOL FOR WORKERS
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

July 28, 1959

RECEIVED JUL 30 1959

HCF -- SRC Atlanta

Dear Harold:

Please overlook the slow response, typing and the hasty organization of a few comments regarding your participation in the Southern Labor School. First of all, it is good that you can go and I think it wise for you to have accepted if it was at all possible for you to do so. Secondly, one evening is not much time with such a group but perhaps all you and their program could manage. I doubt if I can successfully cue you from here, or that you need it, but I will give it a ride and you can make of it what you will.

As a starter the "ineveitability" theme is still a good one. I would let it range from the impact of world and national opinion, to national economic pattern, the requirements of democracy, the developing pattern of national law and politics, and the changing patterns in southern politics. Some emphasis on the necessities of improving Southern educationa as against destroying it would be in order. These guys are somewhat sensitive to the fact that increasingly a higher level of education is required to perform what will become the factory jobs in an partly automated society. I would point to Southern politics in terms of the changes observable in line-ups in Southern Governor's conferences, the moderate states, and even the recent Almond doings (and Arnall) -- recognizing that not all of the union politicos accept these about faces in a graceful strategic sense. While covering the changes in national law, I would emphasize the near unanimity of performance (conformance) of the federal judiciary to Sup. Ct. law, and would bear down with some weight on civil rights legislation and the work of the commission.

They need to be congratulated for what they have done thus far, mainly willingness to have educational programs and to cooperate politically with some Negro groups, because this is their willingness to face up to the demands of the twentieth century and to run certain risks in order to lead people in the way they feel the world is going. This could be followed by a call (forgive me) to other kinds of activities which are not too far removed from educational a proaches, namely: be aware of useful agencies in the hum. rel. field and in their communities, be willing to consult, to seek advice and to educate agencies to the labor movement and what can be expected from it(something well beyond the P.R. apporaches and resolution pointing). In many instances these guys have not waited for action from the national level, this should be encouraged but not in ways that smack of bucking national --- let them know that they will have to help the national to know how to proceed, not how to go slowly, but how to move ahead.

Of course their are labor's specific responsibilities to be concerned about employment -- the main theme here is to move to the proposition of equal work and to quit hiding behind the "equal pay" doctrine which was good in its day and still good but means nothing without equal work.

You can be fairly hard-headed with all of the state level leadership; take it easy on any of the local leadership if you can identify them.

You could render a major service in giving some clear ideas of with whom to work, a sense of strategy, and how to work. Interpretative stuff on Negro action is always good.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
University Extension Division
SCHOOL FOR WORKERS
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

two...

A reminder of the importance of national strenght in unions, especially national power in collective bargaining is a good opener for pointing to the whys and weherefores of national union policies, usually good, and how internal political pressures relate to these matters.

It might be especially useful if you could open up the group for questions, to really get them thinking and quizzing you. They can't throw anything that you can't field, and it might be the way of being the most helpful.

A tact that I take in discussing some problems is that I am not so much trying to tell them something -- since they may well all ready know it -- as much as I am perhaps suggesting ways of thinking, lines of arguments, and rationales that can be used back home with membership, the nearly committed, etc.

Of course some survey of the current scene should be included. Anything that aims specifically for fall would be most usefull.

Somewhere above I left out the point that I would make: their (and union's) special importance in reaching the working classes, those people in spite of their many virtues, etc. who are least exposed to informed opinion, and perhaps least secure. Recognize that this may well be one of the tougher jobs, but they have these factors to work with: organization itself, a committment to practical gains and practical thinking, as well as an interest in the future and a committment to protecting one by protecting all.

Have been (by the way who is sl) either check my file cards by states or the Southern states in the AFL-CIO directory for some of the key names --- most likely to be Pres., V.Pres, and Sectys. of the labor bodies. You will remember that we have worked especially with Virginia, N.C. (mainly Holder), SC, Tenn, La., Ala.

A few suggestions regarding agency -union cooperation might be obtained from Segal's Fisk speech last year which is reprinted in their printed summary.

About other matters: Thanks for your letter to Mike re NILE; this (the NILE proposal) is basically a good proposal -- it fits much of the labor situation very well and can be made to fit the Southern and union situations. It will give real leverage to a lot of people inside the movement who have wanted to break through. There is substantial official interest that needs another channel than the bogged down ones now available. I realize that you shoot from afar, but your good reservations about starting slowly and getting labor support were taken seriously. I don't feel hesitant in supporting it. To give you some idea as to how the money goes(with somehwat less approval from me) I am now working on a fall conference on labor's public responsibilites which with publications and some regional followups will run to 15 Gs. I intend to see that some Southern types are involved partly as a possible prelude to any Southern labor education effort. The conference will deal with the content of labor education programs re public repsons. as well as other pertinent matters. Week of Nov. 17th is the time. The Council will probably get an invitation on some pretext, however, it is not likely that we can cover expenses from this end. From here a case could be made for you, Dunbar, or Rilling to come or possibly for Christopher. But I'll be at you later on this one.

This summer: I will be free after Aug. 22nd for two weeks. If you think I can serve SRC during that time, I'M available for expenses and something like my old pay orwhat my pay would have been. We should agree as to what in general I am to do and how much if any travel I would put in, if we are aiming towrds fall in some localities or just general SRC relations.

'Bye,

July 10, 1959

Mr. Emory Via
465 Orchard Drive
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Emory:

With some misgivings, I have accepted the enclosed invitation from Stanton Smith to speak at the Southern Labor School. If you have the time and strength to pass along any cues, I'll be grateful. As you know, I'm not broken in to labor audiences, but it seems to me this might call for something different from my standard approach.

What's with you -- summer plans, the NILE request, etc.?

All the best to you, Margaret, and The Boy.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sl

Encls: Copy of letter from Stanton Smith

July 31, 1959

Mr. Stanton Smith
President
Tennessee State Labor Council
A.F.L. - C.I.O.
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thanks for your reply to Paul Anthony, who wrote you in my absence from the office.

Either August 17 or 18 would suit me fine, and I will hold both dates until I hear from you again.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO

939 CHURCH STREET
PHONE ALpine 6-5687
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

July 30, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have been delayed in answering your letter by a desire to be able to give a definite answer regarding a possible shift of dates for Mr. Fleming's appearance at the Southern Labor School at Daytona Beach. The postponement is causing us many headaches which I hope to resolve this coming week while in Washington.

It appears now that we may have to cancel the entire project. In event we are able to go through with the Advanced Institute, we will be able to schedule Mr. Fleming for a night earlier in the week -- either Tuesday, August 18 (which would be our preference) or Monday, August 17. If it is possible for Mr. Fleming to hold one of these dates for another ten days, we will be able to give a definite answer as to whether or not the Institute will be held.

Sincerely yours,

Stanton E. Smith

STANTON E. SMITH
President

SES:sk

oeiu 182

TENNESSEE STATE LABOR COUNCIL
AFL-CIO
939 CHURCH STREET
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE
PHONE ALpine 6-5687

August 4, 1959

NOTICE REGARDING ADVANCED INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOL
SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST 16-21

Because of the legislative situation in Washington it has become necessary to cancel the Advanced Institute scheduled for August 16-21.

The Executive Committee will attempt to re-schedule the institute for a later date this year. You will receive further communications regarding this.

We will return all checks which have been received.

Fraternally yours,

Stanton E. Smith

STANTON E. SMITH
President
Southern Labor School

SES:sk

oeiu 182

LEROY M. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
P. O. BOX 878
HOUSTON, TEXAS

JERRY R. HOLLEMAN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
412 LITTLEFIELD BUILDING
AUSTIN 15, TEXAS

TEXAS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TELEPHONE 2-0500

AUSTIN, TEXAS

May 25, 1955

Sam answered
no conflicts
available

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
906 Lullwater
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

The Texas State Federation of Labor will conduct its first Annual Institute beginning July 31 and continuing through August 5, 1955, here in Austin at the Stephen F. Austin Hotel. We would sincerely appreciate your being with us at this Institute and conducting a course in Southern Problems similar to that recently conducted at the Southern AFL Labor School in Mineral Wells. The only exception would be that we would only have three days available for a course in Southern Problems.

Please give this your consideration and advise us of your decision regarding your participation in this Institute.

Trusting to receive a favorable reply, and looking forward to seeing you at that time, I am

Fraternally yours,

Hank

H. S. Brown
Representative

HSB/kb
OEIU #298

June 1, 1955

Mr. H. S. Brown
Texas State Federation of Labor
412 Littlefield Building
Austin 15, Texas

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am mighty sorry but because only of a conflict in engagements I cannot get to the Texas school. I promised months ago to be at some nation-wide Methodist women's meeting at Kansas City August 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. So that knocks me out.

I am particularly sorry because I think there are things I could helpfully talk with the Texas group on.

Give me a chance if you will next year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P.S. You will know that the Southern Regional Council now has a Texas affiliate, called the Texas Commission on Race Relations. Thomas Sutherland at 309 West Twenty-First Street, Austin, Texas, is the Executive Director. Tom is a good speaker and is a warm friend to organized labor. It may be that for one or two sessions he could do what you want.

RECEIVED JUN 23 1956

Supplement to AFL-CIO *Education News and Views, June, 1956*

LABOR INSTITUTES, CONFERENCES AND SUMMER SCHOOLS — 1956

Conducted or sponsored by Organizations affiliated with AFL-CIO

This list of schools, conferences, or institutes is based on the information available to the AFL-CIO Education Department in June, 1956. It is not to be taken as a complete listing of such activities sponsored by organizations affiliated with AFL-CIO.

June

2-3 Two-day Institute, Minnesota State Employees Council, Y.M.C.A. Camp, Lake Independence, Minn.

8-9 New Mexico Annual Institute, New Mexico State Federation of Labor, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M.

8-9 5th Educational Conference for Chief Stewards, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 399 and Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois, Allerton Park, Monticello, Ill.

8-10 Leadership Conference, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, Catalina Island, Calif.

9-10 Local Legislative Conference, Miami State, County and Municipal Employees Union, Miami, Fla.

10-15 Educational Conference, United Steelworkers of America, Districts 7 and 9, and Institute of Management and Labor Relations, Rutgers University, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

10-15 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 4, UAW Labor Center, Ottawa, Ill.

15-17 15th Annual Labor Institute, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.

16-17 Officer Training Week-end School, International Chemical Workers Union, Los Angeles, Calif.

16-17 Educational Institute, International Association of Machinists District 103, South Bend, Ind.

16-19 Public Workers Institute, Michigan State, County and Municipal Workers, St. Mary's Lake, Battle Creek, Mich.

17-22 Shop Problems, Philadelphia Dress Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Unity House, Forest Park, Pa.

17-22 Summer School, Illinois State Federation of Labor and Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, Division of University Extension, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

17-23 UAW Summer School, United Automobile Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 4, UAW Labor Center, Ottawa, Ill.

17-23 Leadership Training Institute, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 1-D, FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich.

17-22 Penn State Community Services School, Pennsylvania State IUC, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

✓17-29 11th Kentucky Labor School, Kentucky State Federation of Labor Department of Research and Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

23-24 Conference on Political Education, Wisconsin State Federation, Madison, Wis.

23-24 Officer Training Week-end School, International Chemical Workers Union, San Francisco, Calif.

24-27 New Jersey Unity House Conference, New Jersey State CIO Council, Unity House, Forest Park, Pa.

24-29 Residence School for officers and stewards, Kansas State Council of Machinists, Kansas University, Lawrence, Kan.

24-29 Summer School, Illinois State Industrial Union Council, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

24-30 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW Regions 1 and 1-B, FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich.

24-30 Institute, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

24-30 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 7, Club Whitesands, Peterborough, Ont.

24-30 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 8, Blue Ridge Y.M.C.A. Assembly, Blue Ridge, N. C.

24-30 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 10, School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

July

1-7 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 7, Club Whitesands, Peterborough, Ont.

6-8 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

8-13 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 7, Club Whitesands, Peterborough, Ont.

8-13 Educational Conference Institute I, United Steelworkers of America (1st week), University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

8-14 Summer School, Wisconsin Federation of Labor and School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

8-14 7th Annual Eastern School, International Chemical Workers Union, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

8-13 Machinists Summer School, Great Lakes Territory International Association of Machinists, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

8-14 Communications Workers of America Institute (Advanced), CWA Eastern Conference (female), Front Royal, Va.

8-14 Educational Conference, Institute I, United Steelworkers of America, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

9-13 Labor Education Institute, Joint Labor Committee and the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.

12-18 Wisconson State CIO Institute, Wisconsin State CIO Council and School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Wis.

15-20 Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

15-20 Educational Conference, Institute II, United Steelworkers of America, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

15-20 Institute, Michigan State Federation, Michigan Conference of Building and Construction Workers, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

15-20 Institute, Regional Office of AFL-CIO Federal Locals, Michigan State Federation and Industrial Unions Labor Program, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

15-21 Educational Conference, Institute II, United Steelworkers of America, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

15-21 Summer School, Mid-Atlantic States, Textile Workers Union of America, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y.

15-21 Midwest Institute, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

15-21 Leadership Institute, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

15-21 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 7, Club Whitesands, Peterborough, Ont.

15-21 Communications Workers of America Institute (Basic), CWA Eastern Conference (male), Front Royal, Va.

22-25 School for Union Officers, New Jersey State Council of Machinists, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

22-28 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 2, Kent University, Kent, Ohio.

22-28 Educational Conference, Institute III, United Steelworkers of America, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

22-28 Communications Workers of America Institute (Basic, advanced and local presidents training), CWA North-Central Conferences (Coed), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

22-28 7th Annual Midwest School, International Chemical Workers Union, Allerton Park, University of Illinois, Monticello, Ill.

22-28 Summer School, Communications Workers of America and School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

23-28 United Steelworkers of America, Institute I, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California at Los Angeles, Riverside, California.

26-27 Summer School, Community Services Committee-AFL-CIO and Illinois Industrial Union Council, Ottawa, Ill.

27-29 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 2-B, Local 12, 425 Winthrop, Toledo, Ohio.

29-Aug 4 New Jersey AFL-CIO Summer School and Institute, New Jersey State Federation of Labor, New Jersey State CIO Council and Institute of Management and Labor Relations, Rutgers University, Douglass College campus, New Brunswick, N.J.

29-Aug 4 Leadership Training, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, Douglass College campus, New Brunswick, N.J.

29-Aug 4 Leadership Training, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers District 4, Douglass College campus, New Brunswick, N.J.

29-Aug 4 Leadership Training, New Jersey Building Trades, Douglass College Campus, New Brunswick, N.J.

29-Aug 4 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 3, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

29-Aug 4 Communications Workers of America Institute (Basic), CWA Eastern Conference (female), Front Royal, Va.

29-Aug 4 Communications Workers of America Institute (Basic, advanced & local presidents training), CWA Oregon-Washington area (coed), Reed College, Portland, Ore.

29-Aug 4 Summer School, New England States Textile Workers Union of America, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

29-Aug 4 Summer School, United Steelworkers and School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

29-Aug. 4 Educational Conference, Institute IV, United Steelworkers of America, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

30-Aug. 4 United Steelworkers of America, Institute II, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California at Los Angeles, Riverside, California.

August

5-10 Summer Workshop, American Federation of Teachers and Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Santa Barbara, Calif.

5-11 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 9, Pottstown Community Camp, Pottstown, Pa.

5-11 Summer School for union officers and stewards, Midwest Area International Association of Machinists, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

5-11 United Steelworkers of America District 4, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

5-11 Communications Workers of America Institute (local presidents), CWA Eastern Conference (female), Front Royal, Va.

6-11 Institute, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

9-12 Leadership Conference, United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, Rhode Island University, Kingston, R.I.

12-17 Summer Workshop, American Federation of Teachers and Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

12-17 Summer Workshop, American Federation of Teachers and School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

12-18 Summer Institute, Wisconsin State CIO and School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

12-18 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers Summer School, Region 2-A, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

12-18 Summer Institute, Retail Clerks International Association, Central Division, School for Workers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

12-18 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers Summer School, Region 9-A, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

12-18 Statewide Leadership Training Institute, Michigan CIO Council (open to all AFL-CIO locals), FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich.

12-18 Communications Workers of America Institute (local presidents), CWA Eastern Conference (male), Front Royal, Va.

19-25 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers, Region 1-A (Advanced time study for all locals), FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich.

19-25 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers, Region 9, Fredonia State Teachers College, Fredonia, N.Y.

19-25 7th Annual Canadian School, International Chemical Workers Union, Camp Whitesands, Peterborough, Ont.

19-25 Communications Workers of America Institute (local presidents), CWA Eastern Conference (male), Front Royal, Va.

20-25 4th Annual Labor Institute, State AFL, State CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota, Lyman Lodge, Lake Minnetonka, Excelsior, Minn.

26-31 Ohio Labor School, Ohio Industrial Union Council, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

26-Sept 1 Labor School, Arizona State Federation of Labor, Arizona State College, Flagstaff, Ariz.

26-Sept 1 Communications Workers of America Institute (Basic), CWA Eastern Conference (male), Front Royal, Va.

26-Sept 1 Communications Workers of America Institute (Advanced and local presidents), CWA California, Hoberg's Resort, Lake County, Calif.

26-Sept 1 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers, Region 1-C (labor journalism—open to all locals), FDR-CIO Labor Center, Port Huron, Mich.

27-Sept 1 Educational Conference, District 33, United Steelworkers of America and University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

27-Sept 1 Mountain Regional Conference, Amalgamated Lithographers of America, Stanley Hotel, Estes Park, Colo.

September

8-9 Officer Training Weekend School, International Chemical Workers Union, St. Louis, Mo.

9-15 Communications Workers of America Institute (Advanced), CWA Eastern Conference (male), Front Royal, Va.

9-15 Communications Workers of America Institute (Basic, advanced & local presidents), CWA Mountain States Conference (Coed), La Foret Camps, Colorado Springs, Colo.

9-15 Communications Workers of America Institute (Basic, advanced & local presidents), CWA Midwest Conference (Coed), Edgewater Beach Hotel, Detroit Lakes, Minn.

9-15 ACWA School, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, YMCA Trout Lodge, Potosi, Mo.

10-15 Public Workers Institute, Northeastern State, County and Municipal Workers, North Scituate, Mass.

16-22 Communications Workers of America Institute (Advanced), CWA Eastern Conference (female), Front Royal, Va.

16-22 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 5, Oklahoma University, Norman, Okla.

16-22 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 6, California Hot Springs, Calif.

16-22 Communications Workers of America Institute (Basic, advanced and local presidents), CWA Southern Conference (Coed), Fort Morgan, Ala.

16-22 Summer School, Southern States Textile Workers Union of America, Lake Junaluska, N.C.

23-29 Communications Workers of America Institute (Basic), CWA Eastern Conference (female), Front Royal, Va.

23-29 Communications Workers of America Institute (Basic and advanced), CWA California (Coed), Hoberg's Resort, Lake County, Calif.

23-29 UAW Summer School, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Region 6, California Hot Springs, Calif.

October

7-13 Communications Workers of America Institute (Basic, advanced and local presidents), CWA Southwest Conference (Coed) University Extension Center, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

LEROY M. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
P. O. BOX 878
HOUSTON, TEXAS

JERRY R. HOLLEMAN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
412 LITTLEFIELD BUILDING
AUSTIN 15, TEXAS

1

TEXAS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TELEPHONE GR 2-0600

AUSTIN, TEXAS

July 2, 1956

RECEIVED JUL 7 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
c/o Mr. Benjamin Segal
1820 Jefferson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Brother Mitchell:

We are enclosing our call for the Workers' Education Second Annual Institute, August 27-31. You will note that one of the five-hour courses to be conducted at this institute is "Problems of the South". In accordance with our correspondence with Ben Segal, we are extending to you an invitation to be with us in the conducting of this course.

This institute will be held at Lake Travis Lodges, located twenty miles from Austin, and we will furnish transportation for you from Austin to the lodges. Please advise us of your time of arrival and tell us what accommodations you will require in order that we may make the necessary arrangements.

We expect to have between 75 and 100 in attendance at this institute, and you may send any literature or materials you will need for your course to our office (412 Littlefield Building, Austin 15, Texas). We will see that such materials get to the Institute before you arrive.

Looking forward to seeing you here in Texas, I am

Fraternally yours,

H. S. Brown

H. S. Brown
Educational Director

HSB:eqb
OEIU #298
Enclosures

July 10, 1956

Mr. H. S. Brown
Educational Director
Texas State Federation of Labor
412 Littlefield Building
Austin 15, Texas

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am coming for sure, and will be on hand August 27th -August 31st, and probably the evening of August 26th. Will look up the planes in a few days and will then write you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

July 18, 1956

Mr. H. S. Brown
Educational Director
Texas State Federation of Labor
412 Littlefield Building
Austin 15, Texas

Dear Mr. Brown:

I have bought my airplane ticket to Texas. I ride Braniff's Flight 57 from Dallas to Austin. She leaves Dallas at 6:15 p.m. I think she hits Austin at 7:20 p.m. All travel is on Sunday August 26th. So, if somebody will be so kind as to be at the airport at Austin to meet incoming Flight 57 on Sunday evening the 26th and tote me out to the camp, I will be bedded down and next morning will be raring to go.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 2, 1956

Mr. H. S. Brown
Educational Director
Texas State Federation of Labor
412 Littlefield Building
Austin 15, Texas

Dear Hank:

I am very glad to have the schedule. I have written to Ed. Kloppe to say that if he wants me to come into Austin for some occasion of his it must be on any one of the mornings, and not on one of the afternoons.

Unrelated point, but I have bought a sleeper ticket to take me from Austin North toward Dallas late in the night of Friday, August 31st. So, if the crowd hangs around Friday night for a shindig, I am there to shindy. But Texas distances being what they are, I would expect everybody to light out for home sweet home the moment the last class is over on Friday.

I am really glad you are letting me come down, and I will have a good time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

TEXAS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

TELEPHONE GR 2-0600
412 LITTLEFIELD BLDG.
AUSTIN 15, TEXAS

RECEIVED AUG 2 1956

August 1, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

The enclosed mimeographed sheet shows the class schedule for the Summer Institute.

A manual covering all subject matter to be taught is being prepared by Mr. George Guernsey of the Department of Education, AFL-CIO. Any materials you wish to have included in the supplies for the students should be sent to this office as early as possible.

Looking forward to working and visiting with you during the Institute, I am

Fraternally yours,

Hank

H. S. Brown
Educational Director

HSB:eqb
OEIU #298
Enclosure

SCHEDULE OF CLASSES

Time	GROUP "A"	GROUP "B"
	Monday -- Tuesday -- Wednesday	
8:45 to 9:45	Legislative Procedures	National Election Issues
9:45 to 10:45	National Election Issues	Legislative Procedures
	COFFEE BREAK	
11:00 to 12:00	Community Relations	Economics at the Bargaining Table
	LUNCHEON	
1:30 to 2:30	Economics at the Bargaining Table	Community Relations
2:30 to 3:30	Labor Laws	Problems of the South
	COFFEE BREAK	
3:45 to 4:45	Problems of the South	Labor Laws
	Thursday -- Friday	
8:45 to 9:45	Legislative Procedures	Social Security Benefits
9:45 to 10:45	Social Security Benefits	Legislative Procedures
	COFFEE BREAK	
11:00 to 12:00	Community Relations	History of American Labor
	LUNCHEON	
1:30 to 2:30	History of American Labor	Community Relations
2:30 to 3:30	Labor Laws	Problems of the South
	COFFEE BREAK	
3:45 to 4:45	Problems of the South	Labor Laws

**** ********** ****

WOMEN'S PROGRAM

Monday ---- Tuesday

1:30 to 2:30	Women's Division Training Course -- Doris Cates, TSFL
2:30 to 3:30	Public Relations
	COFFEE BREAK
3:45 to 4:45	Problems of the South (Join Group "A" Class)

Wednesday -- Free Day

Thursday -- Friday

1:30 to 2:30	History of the Labor Movement (Join Group "A" Class)
2:30 to 3:30	Women in Politics -- National Scene -- Margaret Thornburgh, COPE, AFL-CIO
	COFFEE BREAK
3:45 to 4:45	Problems of the South (Join Group "A" Class)

**** ********** ****

Economics at the Bargaining Table	-- Peter Henle, AFL-CIO Research Department
History of American Labor	-- H. S. Brown, TSFL
Legislative Procedures	-- Jerry Holleman, TSFL, & Fred Schmidt, Texas CIO
Labor Laws of Texas	-- Houston Clinton, Jr., of Mullinax & Wells
Problems of the South	-- George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council
Public Relations	-- John McCully, TSFL
Social Security Benefits	-- Mrs. Kathryn Ellickson, AFL-CIO Social Security
National Election Issues	-- Don Ellinger, Area Director, COPE, AFL-CIO
Community Relations	-- Hy Kornbluh AFL-CIO Dept. of Education

OEIU #298

August 23, 1956

A I R M A I L

Mr. H. S. Brown
Educational Director
Texas State Federation of Labor
412 Littlefield Building
Austin 15, Texas

Dear Hank:

Thank you for your letter of August 22nd.

I get to the airport at Austin at 7:14 p.m. Sunday, August 26th. Shall be on Braniff's Flight 57 coming from Dallas.

If there is nobody there, I will duly telephone GReenwood 2-0600.

Seems to me that with luck I ought to get out to that fancy place before the 8:30 meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

LEROY M. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
P. O. BOX 878
HOUSTON, TEXAS

JERRY R. HOLLEMAN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
214 VFW BUILDING
AUSTIN 1, TEXAS

TEXAS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
TELEPHONE GR 2-0600

AUSTIN, TEXAS

August 22, 1956

RECEIVED AUG 23 1956

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Upon your arrival in Austin you may come directly to the Lodges if you have your own transportation, or you may call GReenwood 2-0600 and transportation will be made available for you to the Travis Lodges where housing accommodations will be assigned.

All of the manuals and materials, with the exception of special material which you may wish to distribute, will be given to the students at the time of registration. A brief meeting of all staff members who have arrived by Sunday evening will be held at Travis Lodges in the Pavilion Hall at 8:30 Sunday evening so that we may discuss the mechanics of conducting the classes and reach a mutual understanding of the use of the manual during the educational institute. If you are not scheduled to arrive by Sunday do not make any special effort to be present at this meeting of the staff since you can be filled-in on the details upon your arrival.

Wishing you a very pleasant journey to Austin and looking forward to seeing you, I am

Fraternally,

H. S. Brown

H. S. Brown
Educational Director

HSB/bg
OEIU #298

Enclosure

AIR MAIL

TEXAS STATE FEDERATION of LABOR

Workers' Education
Second Annual Institute
Aug. 27 to Aug. 31

WHO MAY ATTEND . . ? ?
All Union Members . . . Wives . . . Husbands

WHAT IS THIS INSTITUTE . . ? ?
Five Days of Interesting and Informative Instructions

WHERE WILL THIS INSTITUTE BE HELD . . ? ?
Lake Travis Lodges (Located 20 Miles from Austin)

WHEN WILL THIS INSTITUTION BE HELD . . ? ?
Aug. 27 thru Aug. 31, Inclusive

WHY *To Acquaint Labor Representatives (Particularly Newly-Elected Officials) and Members with New Techniques and Methods Necessary to Continued Progress in Behalf of the Workers of Texas.*

COURSES & FACULTY

Economics at the Bargaining Table ● Peter Henle, AFL-CIO Research Dept., Washington, D. C.

History of American Labor ● H. S. Brown, TSFL, Austin

Legislative Procedures ● Jerry Holleman, TSFL, Austin and Fred Schmidt, CIO State Council, Austin

Labor Laws of Texas ● Mullinax & Wells, TSFL GeneralCounsel

Problems of the South ● George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

Your Investment in Social Insurance ● Nelson Cruikshank, Director, AFL-CIO Social Insurance Dept., Washington, D. C.

Women's Division Activities

Margaret Thornburgh—Western Div. Director, COPE
Dara Farland—Educational Director, Arizona
Doris Cates—Women's Division Director, Texas

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Boating —Fishing—Swimming—Dancing

REGISTRATION

All Applicants for the Institute should submit registration form to Jerry Holleman, 412 Littlefield Bldg., Austin, Texas.

$55.00 . . . For Tuition - Room - Board & Social Functions

$45.00 . . . For Guests - Room - Board & Social Functions
(Wives - Husbands of Students at Institute)

$25.00 . . . For Children—12 Years or Younger

(REGISTRATION FORM ON OTHER SIDE OF THIS CALL)

(Detach and Mail to 412 Littlefield Bldg.—Austin, Texas)

TEXAS STATE FEDERATION of LABOR

ANNUAL INSTITUTE for WORKER'S EDUCATION

AUG. 27 - AUG. 31, 1956

REGISTRATION FORM

Please register me as a student-delegate for the Annual Institute which will be held at the Lake Travis Lodges beginning Aug. 27 and ending Aug. 31, 1956.

Attached is Fifty-Five ($55.00) Dollars to cover costs of room, board and tuition. (Additional guests, such as wives or husbands, can be registered for Forty-Five ($45.00) Dollars each. Children under 12 years for Twenty-Five ($25.00) Dollars.

Fraternally,

Local Union No. ..... Signature .....

Organization ..... Home Address .....

City ..... City .....

Additional Registration Forms Will be sent upon request to State Federation of Labor, 412 Littlefield Bldg., Austin, Texas

September 5, 1956

Mr. H. S. Brown
Educational Director
Texas State Federation of Labor
412 Littlefield Building
Austin, Texas

Dear Hank:

David Keeler hauled me so pleasantly and cheaply Austin-Dallas that I spent less by seven dollars than the $14.70 or so billed you for my travel to cover that part of the run. So here is seven dollars back, to put into the pot. I had a grand time, and am grateful for everybody's friendship, and most for yours. Good luck up yonder!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl: SRC check #305

October 10, 1958

Mr. H. S. Brown, Director
Education and Research
Texas State AFL-CIO
1011 San Jacinto Street
Austin 1, Texas

Dear Brother Brown:

At the request of John Cosgrove I am sending you some pamphlet materials which we distributed at the recent Southern Labor School. Attached to this letter is a rough outline which will indicate some of the topics which we discussed in the class on "Southern Social Problems." Three books were also distributed to the various state and city central bodies but not to each individual participant. These books were: The Louisville Story, by Omer Carmichael and Weldon James; The Negro Potential, by Eli Ginzberg; and Segregation: Inner Conflict of the South, by Robert Penn Warren. The pamphlets were distributed during the class sessions when it was felt a given material was most pertinent. I feel that the total number of pieces is more than should normally be distributed at an ordinary educational institute.

We also showed the film, "Face of the South," which features George Mitchell and his famous illustrated map talk. I will enclose some information on this film with the materials I am sending to you in case you are not familiar with its general approach and content.

On the whole we felt that the sessions dealing with Southern social problems were quite successful. A great deal of ground was covered and we developed some lines of approach to problems of race relations as they arise within the union movement or in the community. I think some of the approaches developed to aid the participants in their dealings with other unionists - lines of "argument" and basic factual information - were

especially helpful.

Please feel free to call on me if there is further information which I can supply.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
Enclosures

MATERIALS SENT TO H. S. BROWN (Texas State AFL-CIO) 10/10/58

1. "Face of the South" - script and promotional materials
2. Text of President Eisenhower's statement on school integration
3. "The Easy Chair"
4. "Accent on the South", Segal
5. "In the Hearts of Men"
6. "The Southern Negro: Change and Paradox"
7. "New York Times Reprint"
8. Reprint from Atlanta Constitution, 9/22/58, "Proposals of Citizens Councils"
9. Mike Wallace-Dabbs interview
10. Shishkin, "Labor Lifts the Bar To Opportunity"
11. AFL-CIO 1955 Convention Resolution on Civil Rights
12. NEW SOUTH, July-August, September issues
13. "Next Steps in the South"
14. "Sense and Nonsense about Race"
15. "Prejudiced - How Do People Get That Way?"
16. "The Negro Voter in the South"

- : -

TEXAS STATE AFL - CIO

JERRY R. HOLLEMAN, PRESIDENT • FRED H. SCHMIDT, SECRETARY-TREASURER
1011 SAN JACINTO STREET • AUSTIN 1, TEXAS • GR 7-6195 • GR 2-0600

November 7, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Brother Via:

Many thanks for yours of October 10 outlining the pamphlets and discussions on Southern Social Problems. In the next several months we will be ordering some of these materials for use in our Education Conferences throughout the state.

At your convenience, please send us a copy of the film "Face of the South." We will preview it and possibly use it at our education conferences. Also advise us of the cost of the film.

Thank you again and my best wishes to you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

H. S. Brown

H. S. Brown, Director
Education and Research

HSB:abt
oeiu #298

FOTS 11/15/58
Received

December 9, 1958

Mr. H. S. Brown
Director, Education and Research
Texas State AFL-CIO
1011 San Jacinto Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Brother Brown:

This is a belated answer to your letter of last month. The film, "Face of the South," will not be available for preview until January 15, 1959. I am sorry for this delay, but the two copies which we own are distributed for us by the Anti-Defamation League's office here in Atlanta (41 Exchange Place), and these two prints stay busy most of the time. There will be no charge for this preview print; a nominal $1.50 fee is charged for a regular showing. The film is also available from the national AFL-CIO Department of Education for a somewhat higher rental.

Enclosed are a few materials on the film. The film may be purchased from the Broadcasting and Film Commission of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. for $180.00. It is available in color only.

It is with real regret that I will be leaving the Council at the end of this year. However, at any time in the future if you need materials, information, or suggestions for aid or resource people on any problem affecting human relations, please feel free to be in touch with the Southern Regional Council.

Best wishes to you in your continuing good efforts in Texas.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
Enclosure

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Box 436, Nine Mile Road, Richmond, Va.
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Virginia State A.F.L.-C.I.O.

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102 NORTH BELVIDERE STREET
PHONE: 7-2996
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Route 1, Chilhowie, Va.

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823 Queen St., Alexandria, Va.
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1745 "K" St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

September 24, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

In regard to your letter of September 13th, concerning my suggestion of a lady to attend the meeting to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, I would like to apologize for the delay in answering.

I have discussed this with the other two officers and all of us would like to join in recommending that Mrs. Aileen B. Mercer, a member of CWA Local 2201 of Richmond, be a delegate to your meeting.

Mrs. Mercer is a member of First Baptist Church and of the Business Women's Bible Class. She was a leader of the Training Union for five years and held an office in the Sunday School for one year. She has been very active in the work of her local union serving as Vice-President for two years and is currently a member of the Executive Board. She is also a member of the Committee on Political Education of the Richmond Trades Industrial Council. I sincerely hope that your group will see fit to invite Mrs. Mercer to your meeting. I also wish to thank you for the privilege of making this recommendation to you.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from one George D. Bennett of Alachua, Florida, who according to his letter has dedicated himself to something, but I am not sure what. You will note from the envelope how the letter was addressed to our organization. Of course, in these days we receive many foolish pieces of material and there is not much we can do about them other than read them for amusement.

On behalf of myself and the other two officers I would like to say that we enjoyed very much the sessions in Daytona Beach and I am sure we are better informed of some of the southern labor problems as well as some of the history which Ben Segal furnished us.

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

Any time that you are in Richmond please feel free to stop in to discuss the latest activities.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

H. B. Boyd
President

HBB:FT
Enc.
OEIU 334, AFL-CIO

Mrs. Aileen B. Mercer
1600 Monument Avenue, Apt. 204
Richmond 20, Virginia

HAROLD B. BOYD, PRESIDENT
BREWSTER SNOW, SECRETARY-TREASURER
JULIAN F. CARPER, VICE-PRESIDENT

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1745 "K" St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

October 4, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

After I wrote to you recommending Mrs. Mercer as a delegate to attend the Southern Regional Council meeting, she received a letter from Mrs. Tilly with a formal invitation.

In your letter to me you furnished me a copy of a letter signed by Mrs. Tilly in which the time of the meeting is set for 11 A.M., October 28, closing after lunch on October 29. In the letter to Mrs. Mercer the time is designated as being 10:30 A.M., October 29, closing after lunch October 30.

Mrs. Mercer is more than willing to make this trip, but there would be a loss of time since she works for the telephone company -- possibly two days pay. We would appreciate it if you would advise us if there are funds of any kind to take care of loss of time, or if this would have to be taken care of by Mrs. Mercer of this organization.

We would appreciate an early reply to both of these questions, one relative to the different time and date, the other the matter of pay for lost time.

With kindest regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

H B Boyd

H. B. Boyd
President

HBB:FT
OEIU 334,AFL-CIO

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

December 3, 1957

Mr. H. B. Boyd, President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 North Belvidere Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Brother Boyd:

I would be happy to be with you for the Old Point Comfort institute on February 22 and 23. You can let me know when the program shapes up further and which topics you feel should get greatest emphasis in the workshop you want me to lead. The film "Face of the South" would be useful in such an institute; do you wish me to bring a copy from Atlanta?

I am sending copies of this letter to Atlantic City and to your office so that you will know that I am available when you talk with Ben Segal.

I look forward to working with you on this institute. I will not be attending the AFL-CIO Convention.

Best personal wishes.

Fraternally yours,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

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JULIAN F. CARPER, VICE-PRESIDENT

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823 Queen St., Alexandria, Va.
EUGENE M. WELLS
1745 "K" St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

November 26, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

We are again planning for our Week-End Institutes and have made plans to hold one in Roanoke, Virginia, February 1 and 2, and the other at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, February 22 and 23.

I have discussed with Ben Segal the possibilities of you and him conducting one of our work shops, and also presenting the picture "Facing the South". Ben informs me that he can attend the one in Roanoke, Virginia, February 1 and 2, and suggested that I write you and see if you could attend the one at Old Point Comfort, Virginia. We of course can take care of your expenses involved in coming to Old Point Comfort.

If you can make this trip we will discuss later the program as arranged, as I plan to discuss this with Ben Segal at the National AFL-CIO Convention in Atlantic City beginning December 4. If you should happen to be at this Convention I will be at the Chelsa Hotel and perhaps we could discuss this further.

Thanking you for your consideration in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

H. B. Boyd
President

HBB:ma

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

December 27, 1957

Mr. Harold Boyd
President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 North Belevidere Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Harold:

In a phone conversation with Ben Segal he told me that he would be unable to make the Roanoke Institute in February and wanted to know if I would be available for those dates.

This is to let you know that I will be available at that time if you would like to make use of me in Ben's spot.

I trust that all is going well with you and the state organization and that you are looking forward to a successful New Year.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

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823 Queen St., Alexandria, Va.
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1745 "K" St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

January 2, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I received your letter in which you advised that Ben Segal could not attend our Week End Institute in Roanoke and we appreciate very much your offer to substitute for him.

I am enclosing a copy of the program, schedules, call, etc., for the Second Annual Week End Institute sponsored by the Virginia State AFL-CIO. You will note that we have listed at 10 A.M. on Saturday morning "Southern Labor Problems" by Ben Segal. We had in mind something similar to what you and Ben used at Daytona Beach and of course then you would have your work shop listed as "Southern Labor Problems" for the four groups.

We will be glad to discuss this if you have any questions regarding this phase of the program. Please feel free to call us collect regarding any of your activities with us.

Also we will reimburse you for your expenses for both the Week End Institutes.

Thanking you for your cooperation in this matter and looking forward to seeing you on these dates, I am

Sincerely and fraternally,

H. B. Boyd
President

HBB:FT
Enc.
OPEIU 334, AFL-CIO

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

February 21, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Frederick B. Routh

From: Emory F. Via

Re: Workshop session, Virginia State AFL-CIO, February 22-23

These will be general comments for your use if you wish. The main aim is to get the group to think, not to get them rankled. The old rule of strating from what they know is a good one, but it is even more important to start from what they know is related to their own condition and interest. For this reason I usually put a good bit of time in on the industrialization and organizational prospects in the South. It is important to show them some facts and information and a degree of identification with their problems.

Without talking down to the group I don't hesitate to go through the steps of any point I wish to explain.

I would encourage discussion and make the sessions informal and open, but I don't think that discussion need be made a fetish in this kind of session.

As to the problem of industrialization there are several main points to be made: Why is industry coming South? Several reasons will be advanced by the group:

Labour: abundance; cheap; trainable. You will already see that the reasons given for why industry comes South have different weights in a rational analysis and also to be weighted according to the kind of industry that you are talking about. For example: a good quality industry is less interested in the cheapness of labor than in most other factors. If it is a national industry it understands that sooner or later it will be organized and that wage differentials will likely be ended.

Natural resources: especially water, both for power and for processing.

Markets: and closely tied to markets is transportation. I usually ask a group what they would want to know if they were getting ready to put a product out, urging them towards the anwer that they would want to know whether anyone was going to buy it. It is particularly important for them to understand how fundamental this point is so that they will not buy the argument used to get poor industry, such as cheap labor, tax exemption, right to work laws, etc. Furthermore, it is one of the important phenomenon of recent years during and since World War II that the South has become a really good market area for all kinds of goods.

Tax exemption: often on a community-by-community basis.

Low degree of unionism: This can be tied to the cheap labor argument.

Legislation: right to work laws, union licensing requirements, etc.

The better industry that we refer to as the new type on the whole responds to the better reasons for coming South, but there are, of course, exceptions.

Another line of argument which I use relates to what makes up a standard of living. I use this as one means for getting into how white self-interest is related to decent behaviour and policies towards integration. Your group will quickly see that a standard of living is not dependent just on wages, hours, and conditions. The point being that there are things of a great deal of importance to us which we cannot buy by our personal efforts, such as health, education, police protection, and even housing on a community-wide basis. Part of this argument goes like this. Health is dependent on much more than being able to pay doctors' bills. We need immunisation programs, sanitation facilities, grabage collection, and a very real understanding that disease doesn't stop at the rail-road tracks, nor at the city line, nor even at the state line. So it is obvious in trying to deal with these problems that we will not be successful if we exclude 25% (the approximation for Virginia) of our population from both the deliberations about and the solutions of these problems.

In the same context it is good to remind the group that on the average the Southern Negro earns only 50% of what whites earn. Now it is one thing to say that they get under union conditions euqal pay for equal work, but it quite another thing to remember that we sometimes participate in the process which denies to them equal work. In other words, the job opportunities are just not there. I would suggest that this deplorable income situation is in large measure responsible for the observable differential in standards between the two racial groups. You can follow your own likes in describing how these low standards are not tied to race but to other factors.

The final point to be made in this connection is that our own, white, standard of living is dependent upon the purchasing power of large numbers of persons and it is foolish on our part to deny adequate purchasing power to so large a group as 25% of our population if we truly want for ourselves those things which we think are important to an adequate standard of living.

Although most of my argument and discussion is aimed on this fairly practical self-interest level I would not hesitate to introduce moral, democratic ideals, or religious considerations.

I usually lay out at the beginning of the workshop session what it is I intend to do, including the fact that we might be discussing some matters which would be of a controversial nature. I give this forewarning to the group plus the idea that it is something less than intelligent to think that we can plan successfully in community or society terms and exclude from our deliberations 25% of the population. I then reintroduce this whole concept when we get down to the standard of living argument. I also often indicate that I think controversy is not wholly bad and plays a legitimate role in education and that after all these are educational sessions.

March 21, 1958

Mr. Harold Boyd, President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 North Belevedere Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Hal:

It was good to chat with you by phone yesterday. The film is busier than I thought, but a copy will be forwarded to you today from Little Rock, Arkansas and it should reach you in time. If you get a chance, I would like to hear what kind of group saw the film and their reactions to it.

Face of the South is available in color only for $180.00 from the Broadcasting and Film Commission, The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., 220 - 5th Avenue, New York 1, New York.

The information on the book is as follows: The Impending Crisis of the South: How to Meet It, by Hinton Helper; it was published in 1857 by Burdick Brothers in New York City. There is a good chance that the city or state library would have this volume. If not, I would suggest you try the University of Richmond Library.

One more letter like this and I'll think you are running an academic institute instead of a labor organization.

Best wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

HAROLD B. BOYD, PRESIDENT
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JULIAN F. CARPER, VICE-PRESIDENT

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823 Queen St., Alexandria, Va.
EUGENE M. WELLS
1745 "K" St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

March 25, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

We, the officers of the Virginia State AFL-CIO, would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the assistance given us in holding our Second Annual Week End Institute. Our Roanoke Institute had approximately 140 delegates and our Old Point Comfort Institute had about 230 delegates.

We have received letters of praise from many delegates concerning our instructors. All of our instructors made some worthwhile contributions for our labor movement here in Virginia.

Again, thank you for your assistance, and we wish for you much success in the future.

Sincerely and fraternally,

H B Boyd

H. B. Boyd, President

Julian F Carper

Julian F. Carper, Vice-President

Brewster Snow

Brewster Snow, Secretary-Treasurer

HBB-JFC-BS:FT
OEIU 334 AFL-CIO

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

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1745 "K" St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

March 25, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory:

We, the officers of the Virginia State AFL-CIO, would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the assistance given us in holding our Second Annual Week End Institute. Our Roanoke Institute had approximately 140 delegates and our Old Point Comfort Institute had about 230 delegates.

We have received letters of praise from many delegates concerning our instructors. All of our instructors made some worthwhile contributions for our labor movement here in Virginia.

Again, thank you for your assistance, and we wish for you much success in the future.

Sincerely and fraternally,

H B Boyd
H. B. Boyd, President

Julian F Carper
Julian F. Carper, Vice-President

Brewster Snow
Brewster Snow, Secretary-Treasurer

HBB-JFC-BS:FT
OEIU 334, AFL-CIO

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

THE FIRST THREE

Winning Essays

OF THE

3rd VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Scholarship Award Contest

I.

Contributions of Organized Labor In America

Submitted by Miss Nancy Ruth Plaster of Hardin Reynolds Memorial High School

CRITZ, VIRGINIA

II.

Collective Bargaining

Submitted by James Griffin Scoville of Washington-Lee High School

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

III.

The Value of Collective Bargaining

Submitted by John S. Kolodziej of Norfolk Catholic High School

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

APRIL 2, 1957

Thursday, April 3, 1958

Emory:

Attached is what I said to the lady who wanted THE FACE OF THE SOUTH on an impossible date.

None of the other points in the letter have been answered.

Faith.

April 3, 1958

Miss Ronnie Sheffield
Director of the YWCA
6 North Fifth Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Miss Sheffield:

Your enquiry regarding the film THE FACE OF THE SOUTH has been passed on to the Southern Regional Council by Mr. Julian Carper of the Virginia State AFL-CIO. I have checked with the Anti-Defamation League, the organization which is handling all distribution and booking of the film, and unfortunately all available copies are already booked for the date you mention, April 9th. The earliest by which they could let you have it would be about April 16th.

As the Anti-Defamation League is responsible for handling the film it would be quicker and easier for you to arrange a suitable date if you contacted them direct. The person to whom you should write is:

Mrs. B. Wild
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia. Telephone -- JAckson 3-1618.

I am sorry we cannot be of more help to you at this time.

Sincerely,

Faith C. Lawson
Secretary to Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

FCL:s

Art Lewen - JA 3-1618

HAROLD B. BOYD, PRESIDENT
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JULIAN F. CARPER, VICE-PRESIDENT

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1745 "K" St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

April 1, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

We have mailed back to you your film, "The Face of the South" that was shown Friday, March 28th, at a group meeting which is known as the Professional Agency. It is headed by Murray Friedman, of the Anti-Defamation League, with members from organizations such as the YWCA, League of Women Voters, ladies representing the Richmond Republican Committee, a professor from the University of Richmond, representatives of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and other related organizations interested in developing a more favorable climate on human relations and anti-discrimination.

The film was enjoyed by the entire group and I have been requested to contact your office to see if the film could be made available for a showing April 9th by a public affairs group at the YWCA. The film should be shipped to Miss Ronnie Sheffield, Director of the YWCA, 6 North 5th Street, Richmond 19, Virginia.

If you will be so kind, please advise Miss Sheffield if the film will be available and shipped for showing on April 9th.

If there is any rental charge for the showing on March 28th, send the bill to our office, 102 N. Belvidere Street, Richmond 20, Virginia.

With best wishes to you and your family, I am

Sincerely and fraternally,

Julian F. Carper
Vice-President

Mrs. B. Wild AFL

JFC:FT
OEIU 334, AFL-CIO

VIRGINIA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN—PAY YOUR TAXES—QUALIFY—REGISTER—VOTE

FBR

April 16, 1958

Mr. Harold Boyd, President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 N. Belvidere Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Hal:

I plan to be in Richmond on Wednesday, April 23rd. Although my schedule while there is not fixed I hope to see you, Julian and Brewster.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

May 9, 1958

Mrs. Elise Green
1215 Cloncurry Road
Norfolk 5, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Green:

Thanks so much for your willingness to take on the task of setting us the materials at the Virginia AFL-CIO Convention. The Convention will be held at the Virginia Beach Convention Center. The display may be put up on the morning of the 19th.

There will be a display area, and a table may already be assigned for our materials. If not, any of the following persons (or someone assisting them) could help you out:

Harold Boyd, President
Virginia AFL-CIO

Julian Cooper, Vice President
Brewster Snow, Secretary-Treasurer

You will probably recieve packages from the following organizations whose materials should go on our table also:

International Union of Electrical Workers
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights
Broadcasting and Film Commission, The National Council of Churches
Virginia Council on Human Relations

Again, my appreciation to you for taking this on.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via,
Labor Consultant

EFV/hs

May 13, 1958

Mrs. Elise Green
1215 Cloncurry Road
Norfolk 5, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Green:

Enclosed is a sign which will identify the SRC display table at the Virginia AFL-CIO Convention.

I trust that all materials will arrive in good time.

Again, my thanks for taking this project on.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf
Encl. - 1

May 13, 1958

Mr. Harold Boyd, President
Virginia AFL-CIO
102 N. Belvedere Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Hal:

I talked with Brewster while you were out of the office; he indicated that I should go ahead and plan to have a pamphlet exhibit at the Convention. It is with real regret that I find I will be unable to attend.

I have arranged with Mrs. Elise Green, a member of the Board of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, to set the literature up on Monday evening, May 19th.

Enclosed for your consideration are copies of the materials which I intend to have displayed.

Best wishes for a successful convention.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf
Enclosures

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Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

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FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

May 19, 1958

THE OFFICERS
VIRGINIA STATE AFL-CIO
ANNUAL CONVENTION
CONGENTION CENTER
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

TO EACH OF YOU AND THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED

CONGRATULATIONS FOR GOOD WORKS DONE. BEST WISHES

FOR NEW SUCCESSES. I REGRET NOT BEING WITH YOU.

EMORY F. VIA
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

June 24, 1958

Mr. Harold Boyd, President
Mr. Brewster Snow, Secretary-Treasurer
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 North Belvedere
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Hal and Brewster:

When I last heard from you it was not certain which of you would be attending the Labor Seminar at Fisk University. But I am looking forward to having one of you with us next week.

You will receive information from Fisk about accommodations, where to register, etc. Our first labor session will probably be on the morning of Monday, June 30th.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

September 4, 1958

Mr. Harold B. Boyd, President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 North Belvidere Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Hal:

The enclosed are copies of a Wall Street Journal article on the prospects for desegregation in Virginia. The reporting end of the Journal is generally quite responsible. I think this article shows an interesting cross-section of opinion supporting desegregation rather than the closing of schools. The cross-section reaches even into the power structure of the communities involved. In general this agrees with information which we have here.

It is important to remember the whole weight of constitutional opinion is against allowing state help (scholarships, etc.) to private schools, which is the only alternative to school closing that this article uncovered as having any real support. Of course, the shaky attempts at a truly private system would rapidly lose teachers and educational support and would never become accredited. You have recognized this yourself and know what a blight it would be to the whole educational system and especially to the children of working people for whom the future could hold so much more than at any time in our past.

I think all of this argues well for the Virginia State AFL-CIO's position for preserving the public schools. Even more than this, the labor movement in Virginia has the opportunity to identify once again with the future and not with the crumbling past. I believe it is a future which will produce increased respect and even community support for those who have counseled reason and a frank facing of new adjustments in a modern and democratic society.

I know that these are troublesome times for you and the executive board; I firmly believe that the risks of right action are all short-run and that the gains are to be seen both in short and long-run terms.

I want you to know that I continue ready to be of service to the Virginia State AFL-CIO either for consultation, aiding in public interpretation, or in relating to the other groups in Virginia who wish to see public education maintained and the peace preserved.

Best personal wishes to you, Julian, and Brewster.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
(signed in his absence)

EFV:ls
enc.

September 5, 1958

Mr. Harold Boyd, President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 N. Belvidere Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Hal:

I would like to have your suggestion of a woman from your state who is both a church woman and a unionist who would be interested in participating in the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned described in the enclosed materials. My guess is that it would be simpler not to try to make this any kind of official representative, since the Fellowship itself is not a delegate body. Your personal suggestion is all that is needed.

The Fellowship of the Concerned is a group of thoughtful church women who wish to give prayerful consideration to the problems of the South and who seek ways to give expression to their own religious motivations in the broad field of social action. Mrs. M. E. Tilly of our staff gives the group leadership along with many volunteers all over the South; it is a group which over the years has engaged in sensible and helpful projects to aid the cause of decency and democracy.

You will recall that Mrs. Aileen Mercer attended last year at your suggestion and was a real asset to the group. Either a staff person or local member of quality would do. Mrs. Tilly is prepared to cover the transportation and hospitality cost for one such union woman from each Southern state. We are not in a position to cover the cost of lost time.

Your attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated and I look forward to some word from you as to your suggestion - within a week, if it is possible; Mrs. Tilly then would correspond directly with the person involved.

Sincerely,

Emory. F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
enc.

September 25, 1958

Mr. Harold Boyd, President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
102 North Belvidere
Richmond 20, Virginia

Dear Hal:

I thought you might want to see the enclosed clips. There are some good points made and some indication that people are coming to their senses. I was pleased to see a good bit of constructive stuff in the Lynchburg News.

It was good to have seen you in Daytona. Best personal wishes, and you guys yell if I can be of help.

Regards to Julian and Brewster.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
encls: newsclips (Washington Post & Times Herald, 9/21/58)
Wall Street Journal, 9/19/58

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

2/21/55

Copy of this letter to:

Mr. Lorne Nelles
United Steelworkers of America
Congress of Industrial Organization
95 Merritts Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Audit received
2/21/55

December 28, 1954

Mr. David J. McDonald
President
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

We are all of us hereabouts saddened by the death of Bill Crawford. I was close enough to him to have some knowledge of the magnificent way in which the Steelworkers stood behind him in his illness. The funeral was a sad occasion of course, but it was also one in which the strength and loyalty of steel workers in the South was made evident.

I write to ask again that the United Steelworkers in 1955 make an appropriation to the Southern Regional Council of $1,000.

The purposes of your Union and the purposes of the Southern Regional Council run a close parallel, and, happily, through all these years the link has been strong. We help to prepare public opinion for the changes that continue to come in race relations; and your people operate those changes in detail.

It will be said that as the Fund for the Republic has given a significant grant to the Southern Regional Council, our friends who have stayed with us in lean years can put their help elsewhere. But the grant from the Fund for the Republic is to enable us to put vigorous race relations agencies into each of twelve Southern states where they can help better the climate of opinion, and it is a firm condition of the grant that the Southern Regional Council must obtain from its own friends, independently, considerably larger sums than ever before.

So, I ask that Steel help us again for this coming year. Your people here will agree that we do a useful job. And, certainly, I and all my staff praise out of experience, the ready understanding and helpfulness of the United Steelworkers of America.

We will send on an audit of the Southern Regional Council for the year 1954 as soon as it is available.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 7, 1955

Mr. Lorne H. Nelles
Acting Director
United Steelworkers of America
District 35
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Mr. Nelles:

You and the United Steelworkers of America do my heart and my treasury a great deal of good.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - Official Receipt $1,000

United Steelworkers of America

District 35

LORNE H. NELLES
ACTING DIRECTOR

95 MERRITTS AVENUE, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

EMERSON 5351

June 3, 1955

JUN 6 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Enclosed is our check for $1,000.00 contribution to the Southern Regional Council.

I regret the long delay and continue to wish you every success in the fine work you are doing in the South.

With every best wish,

Sincerely yours,

Lorne H. Nelles

Lorne H. Nelles
Acting Director

LHN:n

Enclosure

Mr. John Broome,
President, Local Union #309,
United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO,
P.O. Box 268,
Maryville,
TENNESSEE.

December 14th, 1955.

Dear Mr. Broome,

Paul Christopher passed on to me your kind invitation on behalf of Local #309 to come up on a forthcoming Saturday and talk about current problems in the South.

I am honored by the invitation. For a date how would January 28th do? I would drive up, and get there well before the 7.00 P.M. hour of the meeting. If there were an opportunity to have dinner before the meeting with you and some of the others that, or a late afternoon visit at the union office, would brief me on local matters.

Paul said the local would find the (modest) cost of the trip (I ride for 4c. a mile); and that the local would also provide something for the speechmaking (which amount I turn in to the Southern Regional Council).

Please let me know about the date. I could as well be with you February 11th, but the 28th is best.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

GSM:rl.

c.c. (blind)
Paul Christopher.

Labor - CIO
TSA

December 27, 1955

Mr. David J. McDonald, President
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

Your kind letter of December 22 delights our hearts.

We get brick-bats from politicians, accusations that we are red-fronters from sub-grade newspapers, and angry telephone calls from the local Kluxers. And 'tis rare that a friend and a sustainer writes and says you boys are helping, and stick with it!

I am to have the pleasure of talking to your big local at Alcoa, late next January, on civil rights.

We admire the United Steelworkers Union, and think your sort of honest carrying out of policy among actual people does more good than anything else.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

cc: Mr. Lorne Nelles
USWA- AFL-CIO

January 4, 1956

Mr. Lorne Nelles
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Lorne:

Here is the letter I sent David McDonald.

I promised you our report on the Citizens Councils. Here it is.

Do try to help us with the international union. We will before long be in a real tight.

I cherish few things so much as the long friendship with United Steelworkers of America.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls - 2

Labor -
CIO -
USA -

January 8, 1956

Mr. John Broome, President
Local 309 United Steelworkers-CIO
P.O. Box 268
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Broome:

Many thanks for everything you stated. I will be at the union hall at 6:00, Saturday evening January 28th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

United Steelworkers of America

LOCAL NUMBER 309

POSTOFFICE BOX 268

PHONES 197
198

Maryville, Tennessee

January 6, 1956

RECEIVED JAN 7 1956

Doctor George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Amburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The Executive Board of Local 309, United Steelworkers of America, Maryville, Tennessee, extends to you a cordial invitiation to speak to our membership on January 28, 1956.

The meeting will start at 7:00 P.M. We will appreciate having you in time for dinner, so that we might discuss some of our problems with you.

The Local will bear your expenses and also a nominal fee for the speech making.

Please let me know what time you will arrive and where to meet you.

Yours truly,

John Broome

John Broome, President
Local 309, USA-CIO

JB:ycg

January 17, 1956

Mr. Lorne Nelles, District Director
United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO
95 Merritts Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Lorne:

Again I ask Dave McDonald and the Steelworkers for the help they have generously given in the past. And I offer you my services in any way they can be useful. Do put in a good word for us; I'm sure the check would never come through without at least a good nod, and probably a good push, from you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

January 17, 1956

Mr. David J. McDonald, President
United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

The Southern Regional Council again this year asks for the kind support of the Steelworkers, who have customarily found us the generous sum of a thousand dollars.

I send an audit for last year.

And for good measure, copies of the Quarterly Reports made in 1955 to our S.C. Board of Directors.

We got staked by the Fund for the Republic to a modest amount for helping into being in twelve Southern states local statewide organizations that would grow into professional helpfulness in race relations. They are running now, pretty well. Alabama Council on Human Relations; Texas Commission on Race Relations , and so on; in all the Southern States except Oklahoma. Most of them have important labor people on their Boards, and all of them are cordially friendly to organized labor, and appreciative of the role of the unions in working out problems of a bi-racial and now industrial society.

The Council centrally has been used consistently in recent years to staff week-long labor institutes, both for the CIO and the AF of L, and I have myself taught your Steelworkers, from Birmingham and Atlanta and from the Southwest, at various of these local schools. (And by the rank and file from this or that local I've been thought a bit too strong, but at the end of each week even the opposition has given me a good name!) Paul Christopher and your local at Alcoa have me coming up there the end of this month, for the regular meeting, to put my version of reasonableness

in the current squabbles about school desegregation . Here the marcy is not that I can make the speech, but that the Steelworkers provide the occasion when for once compliance instead of defiance can be discussed!

While we have had generous help from the Fund for the Republic we have chosen to put blessed near all of it on the bringing-along of the State outfits, and this central office in Atlanta starves. Starves while we have the mountainous job of thinking and steering the effort of twelve younsters, engaged in hot controversies from Virginia to Texas. Which is the long way of saying that we are required to ask for a growing sum for the Atlanta office, the while we put more and more on to the States. So if Steel will help us again this year we will be deeply grateful. The truth is the show could not have kept going all these years without the help from you and your five or six other union bodies; and we couldn't for this year keep going without that help.

Glad you were here, and glad you opened a hall to the memory of Bill Crawford. Bill was a straight guy, and straight on this matter of race; straight and successful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mcf

Encls.

Copy:
Mr. Lorne Nelles, District Director
WSA AFL-CIO
95 Merritts Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

January 30, 1956

Mr. John Broome, President
United Steelworkers, AFL-CIO, Local 309
P.O. Box 268
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Broome:

Alice and I had a pleasant afternoon and evening together. We enjoyed the grand dinner and the union meeting and the kind attention received from the crowd. Mine is a topic not too popular but understanding of it will grow. And I was much encouraged by the genuine interest of many of the audience.

Nobody does more good in this world than the big industrial unions.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

February 14, 1956

Mr. I.W. Abel, Secretary-Treasurer
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Abel:

We are deeply grateful to you and Mr. McDonald and to the Steelworkers all for that heart-warming $1,000.

It's getting pretty tough hereabouts and we are truly glad for staunch friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Steelworkers

February 20, 1956

Mr. Jack C. Morris
Educational Committee
United Steelworkers of America
Local Number 309
P.O. Box 268
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Jack Morris:

To answer you questions one by one:

1. There is no movie that contains the information in my map speech. The Methodist Church says they are about to do a film-strip on it. They have it down on a tape-recording and will do the maps to go with it, but it is months before it will be done.

2. There is nothing in writing that resembles the map speech. There is a big thick book long out of print by Rupert Vance called The Human Geography of the South. My speech mainly jazzes up what is in Vance's book. But you need it jazzed and it has never been jazzed up in print. On the other hand, the map printed in the back of Answers for Action (herewith) will repay study. Much of what is in the map speech is on that map.

3. I guess I could write what the State Labor Journal might consider. And of course it would have to be four or five short pieces as you suggest. But I never have written it out and I am busy and I'm a halting writer anyway. But if I got pushed I could write it. Meanwhile I hand you as printable and not thus far printed by anybody some of what I said to your Local. If you can print it - shoot it free.

Alice and I had a grand time being there. We would only want to come back.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

United Steelworkers of America
LOCAL NUMBER 309
POSTOFFICE BOX 268
PHONES 197
198
Maryville, Tennessee

RECEIVED FEB 15 1956

Feb. 14, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell

Enclosed is a clipping from one of the Knoxville Newspaper I thought would interest you. I see that Dr. Cole at U.T. lends a hand to help the cause when he can.

It has been over two weeks now since you spoke at our union meeting, and this past Saturday night we had another meeting. We received no unfavorable reaction from your talk at the meeting which is a pretty good indicator of the feeling of the vocal segment of the membership. However, there has been some discussion concerning your talk in the plants. I have been very gratified by

some comments, but very discouraged by statements of others. There is an educational job to be done here which brings up the following questions I would like to have you answer.

1- Do you know of any good 16 mm films which contains the information of your "Chalk Sermon"?

2- Do you know of any written material containing the "Chalk Sermon" background which would be suitable for distribution to our membership?

3 - I would like to see a series of 4 or 5 articles in the State Labor Journal of about 300 words each written by you or from information contained in your talks at Sunolusko last September. The articles should deal with the causes of segregation ("Chalk Sermon"), the evil effects of segregation (here your "fables" could be used to good advantage), and they should suggests what union people

can do to eliminate the evils of segregation. Could this be done effectively through a labor paper? This paper is sent all over the State of Tennessee.

On behalf of the Local's leadership I want to thank you and your gracious wife for coming up to our local meeting. I hope we will meet again soon.

Sincerely

Jack C. Morris

Educational Committee

April 20, 1956

Mr. David J. McDonald
President
USA, AFL, CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

We were all as pleased as could be with the strong, wise, and right things you said on March 15th to the Pennsylvania IUC. The way to check the reactionary movement in the South is to meet it and deal with it; too many people are waiting and hoping!

We struck a similar note, about the same time. I send a copy.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. - SRC release dtd 3/5/56

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . .

G. S. M.

If you write McDonald to congratulate him on this, you might want to send him a copy of our C. of C. statement.

H.

United Steelworkers of America

1001 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
METROPOLITAN 8-6929

April 3, 1956

MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED APR 11 1956

TO: Editors of the Religious Press

FROM: John G. Ramsay, Int'l Representative
United Steelworkers of America

A timely plea to industrial leaders to lend their support to upholding the U.S.Supreme Court's ban on segregated schools was made at the convention of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council by President David J. McDonald, of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, in Pittsburgh.

He called on the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers "to speak out truly as believers in democracy to help provide ways and means to avoid this threat to our American life."

McDonald hit hard at the rise of White Citizens Councils in the southern states and termed them "the most serious challenge to American democracy in the past 100 years."

"I do not think," he continued, "there are those so foolish as to carry us to the stage of 1861 but some people may try to take us down that road. In the South, plant managers and superintendents have tremendous influence in small towns. The political leader bows to his word and shudders at his anger."

"Labor is solidly backing the Supreme Court decision and I suggest that top-side management in such industries as steel, lumber and chemicals institute a system of education among management representatives whereby these leaders of thought can raise their voices to spread democracy."

McDonald declared that "the factories of America, where men work side by side, regardless of race, can be made the classroom of democracy in America. It is the responsibility of industrial management to speak out affirmatively on this and to do something about it, as labor has done."

The full text of this address, as recorded in the Congressional Record by Congressman Elmer Holland, is attached.

This is for your information and consideration of publication in full or in part.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 84th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Problem of Segregation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELMER J. HOLLAND

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 26, 1956

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include the following statement of David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, before the 19th annual convention of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council, Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Thursday, March 15, 1956:

Mr. President, secretary-treasurer, fellow delegates and friends; I want to talk to you, you people of Pennsylvania who are not particularly bothered as yet by this problem; I want to talk to you about the problem of segregation.

The newspapers are filled with stories concerning the problems of segregation in the school system of America. And I have been traveling around the country recently, and I have been in several parts of the Deep South in recent weeks, and I have talked to leaders of labor, leaders of Government, and leaders of industry. I have tried to express the views of the organized labor movement on this subject, and I have listened to the views of industry, and the views of politicians. In addition thereto, just as recently as last night, I was talking with a businessman who said to me that he is very concerned about this problem. Many people are becoming considerably apprehensive about the future of our country. Men of good will and common sense are giving serious heed to finding ways and means to eliminate this dissension and to enable America to really hold up her head in the ranks of free nations in regard to the question of a man's color.

I view what is going on today—the rise of these so-called citizens councils, and the general attitude being expressed by, yes, millions of people in our country—I regard this as the most serious challenge to the American democracy in the past 100 years.

If one were just to read his history books of a century ago describing life in our land then, he would say to himself: This sounds like 1856, not 1956. I have taken occasion too, to review the history of those troubled days of a hundred years ago. I do not fear that men will be so foolish as to carry this thing on to the stage which we reached in 1861. No, I do not fear that. But I do fear that some stupid people may try to take us down that road and rather than find a solution to these problems of segregation, will create greater and more serious problems which will set back this battle for democracy for all of our people by several more generations.

You know, this is a rather strange thing about which I speak—segregation in the Deep South. I feel lots of times it disappears when a man enters a factory. Segregation may exist in classrooms, hotels, places of public assembly, but when a man goes into a mill or a factory and he becomes part of a working machine, all color seems suddenly to drain from his body and he just becomes a man.

Let me attempt to illustrate what I mean by this statement. I would like to describe an industrial operation which I witnessed with my own eyes, and which told a tremendous story to me, and I hope I get my point over to you.

I was in a room where a certain type of metal was being melted and poured from a ladle into pigs—iron pigs—and the operation went something like this. There was a man operating a ladle crane. The crane operator was a white man. When he got the ladle over the bed of pigs, another white man, a fellow about 50 years of age, a big powerful man stripped to the waist, reached up and took hold of a handle on the ladle and tilted it to pour the metal into the pigs. Working with him was a big brawny young Negro, a fellow perhaps 27 or 28 years of age, and he, too, was stripped to the waist, because it was very hot. This Negro was an assistant or a helper to the pourer. It was his job to take a long scraper and scrape the scum off the top of the metal and let it fall down into a pit.

There was a fourth man working in that particular room. He was relining another ladle over at the side, and he, too, was a Negro. So this was the scene: Two white men and two Negroes involved in an industrial operation. They were pouring metal in order that this metal might be sold on the American market, and be manufactured into useful goods.

Now, as this huge white man, I am talking about, pulled down on the lever, naturally, as more and more of the metal flowed out, it became more difficult for him to pull down on the lever. So the next thing you know, I saw his assistant, this Negro, giving him a hand—helping him to pull down the lever. And before very long, the craneman was down out of his crane, and this other man who was relining the spare ladle joined the other three. Some of them brought out a piece of 2 x 4 wood which was shoved into the loop on the edge of this handle, and before you knew it, the four of them were pulling on the 2 x 4, in order to do what? In order to get the last drop of metal out of the ladle so that it could go to market.

What did we see there? Was there segregation? Oh, no. These were 4 men, 4 masses of muscle all engaged in 1 operation, and the sweat of the white man was streaming upon the sweat of the black man, and the sweat of the black man was streaming upon the body of the white man. They were an intermingled mass of humanity engaged in an industrial operation. Did some foreman walk up and say, "Separate"? Did some superintendent say, "You cannot do this"? Rather to the contrary, this was their job to do to produce goods for America, and they were doing it, and they thought nothing of it. One didn't push the other and say, "Get away from me." Rather they cooperated.

Now, what do I mean when I tell you this story? I mean simply this: The factories of America can certainly be made the classrooms of democracy in America if people will go about it in the right way.

The minute the whistle blew these men separated and went their separate ways. Some went to one part of the community and some went to another part of the community. Some rode the front of the buses and some rode the rear of the buses. The

children of some of them were sent to one school and the children of others were sent to another school.

There are great organizations in our country which are constantly preaching the idea of democracy, some I fear preaching the idea of democracy without a full realization of what we really mean by democracy in our land.

When I say that the factories can be made the classrooms of democracy of America I call upon such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Chamber of Commerce to speak out truly as believers in American democracy, to speak out on this subject, and to help to provide ways and means to eliminate this threat to the American way of life.

We of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations have certainly done our jobs. It is true that there are still a few members of our organization who do not recognize the modern-day world, but they are mighty few.

In the United Steelworkers of America there is no discrimination. There is no segregation. There are no Jim Crow locals. There are no Jim Crow lines of progression, even in the South. If there are I have never heard of any, because we faced up to our responsibilities and we recognized the basic creed of our land that all men are created equal.

What can be done about this in a practical sense? I have already said the NAM and the chamber of commerce could do something about it. What can be done about this by management? In our land it is impossible to separate economics from politics or politics from economics. We know that. In many of our great universities there are schools of economic and political science. Thousands of young men and women study these sciences each year. There is no real separation of the two.

I have a suggestion to make which I believe is practical.

Many of us here come from small towns and we know that in many instances the general manager of a plant in such a small town is the most important citizen in that town. In many instances his importance even transcends that of the mayor of the community. In many instances every word he utters is heeded by the community. In the southern part of our country this is even more true. The man who lives in the house on the top of the hill is a man of extreme importance and his word, particularly in the nonunion towns, is law. The political leaders bow to his will and they shudder at his anger. In places where the community workers are members of unions, the situation is not quite the same as it is in nonunion towns, but nevertheless the factory manager is a man of great importance.

What is a factory manager? He is an employee, the same as the most humble wheelbarrow pusher or machinist or typist or chemist is an employee. He too must take orders. Take orders from whom? From topside management and from the owners of the operation.

What is my suggestion? Topside management of American industry, such as the steel industry and the textile industry, the furniture manufacturing industry and the lumber industry and the chemical industry, all of which are great entities in the southern part of our land, is usually composed of men from the northern part of our country. I call upon them to institute a system of education among their plant managers in the southern part of our land. This is an obligation of American industry. I call upon them to institute a system of education whereby these leaders of economic and ofttimes of political thought in the South can raise their voices in a plea for the continuance and advancement of our system of American democracy and forthwith put a stop to the sort of thing which confronts us today, the sort of thing which has caused over 100 Members of Congress to affix their signatures to a document defying the edicts of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is not alone labor's role and it is not alone the role of the Republican Party and the northern Democrats to uphold this edict of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject of segregation. It is also the responsibility of American industrial management to speak out affirmatively on this and to do something about it, and here is a practical way to do it.

We must wipe out the Mason-Dixon line in American culture. We must do it.

I hope my few words will fall upon some fertile ground. I hope that there will be some leaders of American management who will heed these words and will forthwith tell their leaders in the South that they must help to revise the type of thinking which is going on in the minds of so many people down there today. Economics and politics in our country are inseparable. Let those who speak out in behalf of American democracy do something about it. Let those who constantly berate the activities of the Communists, both here and abroad, do something about this subject.

When we of organized labor berate the activities of communism both here and abroad we do something about it, so let these associations of businessmen do something about it. Let them help us to restore America to a position of outstanding leadership in the minds of all the people of the world. Let them remember that the vast majority of people in this world are men whose skin is not colored white, and let them help us to bring a realization of this fact to the unthinking who unwittingly would destroy us because of some simply stupid ideas which are inbred in them.

Prejudice is not something which is natural in a man. Prejudice is something which is imbued into the minds of children by people who have grown to hate other people, and usually without good cause.

The Supreme Court was right in its decision. The Supreme Court of the United States must be upheld, or God help our land.

380378—57801

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956

December 21, 1956

Mr. David J. McDonald
United Steelworkers of America
AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

Along about now each year I write in to ask that the Steelworkers in the coming calendar year be so good as to send us again their life-giving thousand dollars.

You have no idea what a boon it is to have that strong and flexible support from the Steelworkers. Other sums one can beg, but most who will give say, "We will give, but with every penny of what we give you must sprout a blossom in the direction of such-and-such." Whereas what we need is water to our withered stem! And the Steelworkers pour on a great bucketful, and we are revived.

I am sure Lorne Nelles will speak well of us, and among others Charlie Matthias and R. E. Starnes. And we are still enjoying the glow of warmth from Bill Crawford.

Here is an audit for our queer fiscal year, which ended September 30, 1956.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

January 14, 1957

Mr. David J. McDonald
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

The Steelworkers help always comes in the nick of time!

We are warmly and lastingly grateful.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC Official Receipt $1,000

United Steelworkers of America

District 35

LORNE H. NELLES
DIRECTOR

95 MERRITTS AVENUE, N. E.
Atlanta 8, Georgia

TRINITY 5-5351

February 6, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

I appreciate your sending my name in to receive copies of the Petal Paper published in Petal, Mississippi.

We are certain that this type of publication will prove very helpful in keeping us appraised regarding many individuals in this section of the country.

I thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity of meeting you at lunch the other day and my old friend, Ben, and reminiscing a bit over old times.

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

Lorne H. Nelles

Lorne H. Nelles
Director, District 35

LHN:n

Labor - USofA

March 6, 1957

Mr. Lorne H. Nelles
Director, District 35
United Steelworkers of America
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Brother Nelles:

The three men that we are expecting from the national office of the Steelworkers are Frank Shane, Tom Murray, and John Powderly.

It was good to talk with you yesterday.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

July 1, 1957

Mr. Loren Nelles
United Steelworkers of America
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Loren:

Our schedules seem not to put us in Atlanta at the same time. I've been wanting to talk with you about our Union Staff Training Seminar to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Institute on Race Relations, July 7 - 13th.

Several steelworkers staffers are coming from other Districts - about six in all - and Frank Shane had indicated that at least one might come from your District. I know that it has been a busy time - including organising drives, but I do hope you will be able to send someone to the Seminar.

Information, announcements, and application forms are included.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:lec
Encls.

December 14, 1957

Mr. David J. McDonald, President
United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

This is to request the continued support of the Steelworkers, in the increased amount of $2,000, for the work of the Southern Regional Council. The contributions which we have received from organized labor have been a source of real strength and encouragement; and we are especially grateful for the steady support that the Steelworkers have given us over the years.

This is a time of increased tensions in the South; in some areas there has been a marked stiffening of resistance. The pressures and demands on all who work for a democratic and peaceful solution to Southern problems have multiplied beyond bounds. Of course, this is also a time of many opporunities for positive action. As this challenge has grown, the Council has sought to increase its staff and activities to meet it. The enclosed reports give a brief account of where we stand today. I hope they convey, too, some notion of our conviction that this regional movement, almost uniquely, can unite Southerners of good will for effective actions at a time when reactionary forces are trying to divide and intimidate them.

In this effort, we count the unions among our most valuable allies. I trust that the needs of our time and the larger efforts of the Southern Regional Council will justify your organizations increased contribution to us.

I look forward to the continued financial assistance from the United Steelworkers of America -- and, even more importantly, to your friendship and cooperation as we work toward our common goals.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures : Audited Statement - 1957
Congressional Record Reprint - July 26, 1957
Summary of Activities... SRC
~~Summary of Labor~~
March Labor Conference
Negro Voter in the South
South of Promise

cc: Frank Shane
Lorenz Nelles
Boyd Wilson

December 17, 1957

Mr. Loren H. Nelles, Director
United Steelworkers of America, District 35
95 Merritts Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Loren:

Enclosed is a copy of our annual request to the Steelworkers for a contribution to the Southern Regional Council. The support of the Steelworkers is greatly appreciated by the Council as have been your own efforts on our behalf with the national. I wanted you to know that this request has gone in and that we were asking for an increase in the amount given to the Council. Whatever good word you can put in for the Southern Regional Council will be warmly welcomed by us.

I hope to be in touch with you soon after the first of the year regarding a conference for union staffers which I believe will be both more attractive and effective than our past efforts.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure.

EFV:fcl

December 17, 1957

Mr. Boyd Wilson
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Boyd:

You never seem to come South anymore - perhaps we should arrange a meeting in Birmingham. Pardon the jests after so much silence from my end of the line.

The enclosed is a request for continued and increased support from the Steelworkers to the Southern Regional Council. I wanted you to know that the request had been made and for you to see a sampling of materials which indicate our work.

The labor scene is fairly quiet, not too positive, but honestly improved in terms of who is willing to talk reasonably about what. I like to think that our own efforts have contributed to this end. I've put in a fair amount of labor education time on "Southern problems" - most recently I've been getting at local leadership by way of state labor body area meetings.

We will soon be planning some further meetings which you will hear about.

Let me know if there is ever anything at this end of the line that I can do for you, and I am always waiting to receive news of happenings down here that you think would be of interest; it is not unusual for a national office to hear of something before we do.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure.

EFV:fcl

December 17, 1957

Mr. Frank Shane
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Frank:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to President McDonald requesting continued and increased assistance from the Steelworkers to the Southern Regional Council.

The steady money from unions and from church groups is especially needed by the Council. Expanded activities and the necessity for raising money from new sources makes us doubly appreciative of those organizations which contribute on an annual basis.

It has been a mark of the real concern of unions for the problems with which we deal that they have always contributed to our general budget without specifying special use of the funds. This is a great aid in running a general program, flexible enough to meet a rapidly changing situation.

Of course you know that the Steelworkers' contribution to Ben's program has been most valuable to my end of the work here. Nevertheless, the continued support of the Council as a whole is crucial to any of the specialized programs that it may initiate or participate in. In truth, the Steelworkers' annual grant has gone towards watering the all-important stem that makes the flowers possible.

I wanted you to know that the enclosed request had gone in and for you to have some of the materials that indicate what we do and how we operate.

Continued . . .

Mr. Frank Shane December 17, 1957

Shortly after the first of the year I plan to be in touch with you regarding some program ideas and a special labor conference which we hope to be planning.

Best personal wishes. It was good to have had some time with you in Washington a few weeks back.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure.

EFV:fcl

December 27, 1957

Mr. Francis Shane
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Frank:

Although you will shortly hear from Harold Fleming regarding the contribution of $1,000 to the Southern Regional Council from your committee, I wanted to add a personal note of heartfelt appreciation for the support and interest which this contribution indicates.

I will get some informal reports to you from time to time regarding my own work and the work of the Council in general, and I hope to consult with you further regarding our recently proposed labor conference.

Best personal wishes for a good New Year.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

December 27, 1957

Mr. Boyd Wilson
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Boyd:

Since I had written you earlier that we were submitting a request to the Steelworkers, I wanted to let you know that a grant of $1,000 has been made to the work of the Southern Regional Council. We are most appreciative of this continuing and steadfast support.

I trust that all goes well with you and that you are looking forward to a good year. I do hope that you will be in touch with me about any Southern jaunts which you may take. I would welcome the opportunity to work with you again.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

December 27, 1957

Mr. Loren Nelles
Director - District #3
United Steelworkers of America
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Loren:

I wanted to pass on to you the good news that the Southern Regional Council has just received its $1,000 contribution from the Steelworkers. The money this year came directly from Frank Shane's committee.

We are most appreciative of the continuing interest and support which we receive from the Steelworkers. I am also appreciative for whatever part you may have had in securing this contribution. Although we would like to have had the amount increased as we requested, it is most heartening to have such substantial indication of the steadfastness of one's friends.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

December 30, 1957

Mr. David J. McDonald
President
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

We are most grateful for the 1958 contribution from the United Steelworkers Union forwarded to us by Frank Shane of the Civil Rights Committee.

No assistance means more to us than the steady, continuing support of the Steelworkers. Your personal leadership and that of the Union in this field give us all encouragement and determination to continue the effort for full civil rights.

With all good wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

December 30, 1957

Mr. Francis C. Shane
Executive Secretary
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Shane:

We are most grateful for the prompt and favorable response to our request for continued support from the United Steelworkers of America.

This steady assistance from the Steelworkers gives us not only much-needed financial aid, but also a sense of friendship and common purpose that we greatly value.

I will see that you are kept posted on our work, and I know that you will feel free to call on us when we can assist the work of the Committee on Civil Rights.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures: 1 (official receipt)

RECEIVED DEC 27 1957

United Steelworkers of America

I. W. ABEL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

DAVID J. McDONALD
PRESIDENT

HOWARD R. HAGUE
VICE-PRESIDENT

Committee on Civil Rights

1500 COMMONWEALTH BUILDING · PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

GRANT 1-5254

THOMAS SHANE
CHAIRMAN
JOSEPH GERMANO
BERT HOUGH
JOHN W. GRAJCIAR
THOMAS MURRAY
GILBERT C. ANAYA
JOSEPH H. NEAL
BOYD L. WILSON
FRANCIS C. SHANE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

December 24, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

CR 12/27/57
rha

I am enclosing a check in the amount of $1,000 in reply to the request contained in your letter of December 14.

It is unfortunate that we cannot make a more substantial grant at this time, but conditions do not permit us to do so.

Please keep me informed of your progress and I assure you that we will do all we can when the occasion permits to make it possible for you to continue your program.

Sincerely yours,

Francis C. Shane

Francis C. Shane
Executive Secretary

FCS:ah

January 17, 1958

Mr. David J. McDonald
President
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

I am honored by your invitation to attend the Conference for Human Rights on February 3rd. It is a matter of keen regret that a prior commitment will make it impossible for me to be present.

However, Fred Routh of our staff has received an invitation from Governor Leader and will ably represent the Southern Regional Council at the Conference.

Such a meeting to consider our pressing human relations problems could not be more timely. I am sure it will be a notable contribution to joint planning and efforts for democratic solutions.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RECEIVED JAN - 8 1958

United Steelworkers of America

1500 COMMONWEALTH BUILDING

DAVID J. McDONALD
PRESIDENT

Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

GRANT 1-5254

January 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Because of your deep devotion and concern for the cause of humanity, and because of the contributions you have made toward the preservation of our democracy, you are invited to be our guest at a National Conference for Human Rights to be held February 3, 1958, the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At this conference, two hundred distinguished citizens will witness a premiere showing of a film, Burden of Truth, and discuss, in relation to the film, how the problems of human relations can best be solved.

From industry, education, labor, government, religion, farming, and civic groups will gather some of the foremost leaders in American life. From your deep experiences, coupled with theirs, we hope to chart new directions and possible solutions for some of the distressing problems confronting us.

In recent years there have been rendered, by the United States Supreme Court, a number of important decisions defining the basic rights of all Americans. The import of these decisions has been felt not only within our own country, but also in every nation of the world. With the eyes of all people focused upon us, what we do or do not do in our treatment of others will profoundly affect our way of life in the future.

I am certain that you will agree that the time is most appropriate for such a gathering. You will honor us by joining with us for the complete program outlined and attached.

Cordially yours,

David J. McDonald

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Governor George M. Leader

and

Mr. David J. McDonald

request the honor of your presence

at

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

to be held at the

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

on

Monday, February 3, 1958

R. S. V. P.

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Program

12:00 Noon —

Luncheon — Clover and Red Rooms

Dr. Howard Y. McClusky, Director, University of Michigan Community and Adult Education Department, Presiding

1:15 - 2:45 P. M.—

Premiere, Film "Burden of Truth"

Burgundy Room

2:45 - 3:00 P. M.—

Recess

3:00 - 4:00 P. M.—

General Session — Ball Room

Dr. Howard Y. McClusky, Presiding

"Responsibilities in the Field of Government"

Governor George M. Leader, Pennsylvania

"Responsibilities in the Field of Management"

Mr. Joseph J. Morrow, Personnel Director, Pitney-Bowes, Inc.

"Responsibilities in the Field of Labor"

Mr. David J. McDonald, President, United Steelworkers of America

4:00 - 5:30 P. M.—

Intra Group Response Clinics

An opportunity to exchange experiences and to submit recommendations for future action

5:30 - 6:30 P. M.—

Recess

6:30 P. M.—

Dinner — Rose Garden Room

Hon. William L. Batt, Jr., Chairman Secretary of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Clinic Reports and Recommendations

General Summary

Luncheon and dinner are being provided by a grant from the United Steelworkers of America

File USA

Proceedings of

A National Conference for Human Rights

co-sponsored by

HONORABLE GEORGE M. LEADER
Governor of Pennsylvania

MR. DAVID J. McDONALD
President, United Steelworkers of America

☆

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA • FEBRUARY 3, 1958

Proceedings of

A National Conference for Human Rights

co-sponsored by

HONORABLE GEORGE M. LEADER
Governor of Pennsylvania

MR. DAVID J. McDONALD
President, United Steelworkers of America

☆

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA • FEBRUARY 3, 1958

foreword

A National Conference For Human Rights, sponsored jointly by the Honorable George M. Leader, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mr. David J. McDonald, President of the United Steelworkers of America, was held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, on Monday, February 3, 1958.

More than 400 leaders of business, labor, education, religion, civic organizations and government attended the one-day event.

The premiere showing of the film "Burden of Truth" opened the Conference. Produced as a project of the United Steelworkers of America Committee on Civil Rights, it graphically depicts the tragic effect of discrimination against Negroes in the United States today.

Three formal addresses followed the film. Governor Leader, Mr. Joseph J. Morrow, Personnel Director, Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Connecticut, and Mr. McDonald spoke on the responsibilities of government, management, and labor, respectively, in the field of human rights.

The Conference then divided into seven discussion clinics in which the delegates sought to find new ways for more effectively dealing with and solving the problems which accompany changing living patterns.

Each discussion clinic reported its findings and recommendations for action at a dinner which concluded the Conference and a general summary was presented by Dr. Howard Y. McClusky, Conference moderator.

The Conference was planned and directed by Mr. Francis C. Shane, Executive Secretary, USA Committee on Civil Rights, and the Honorable William L. Batt, Jr., Secretary of Labor and Industry of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mr. Elliott M. Shirk, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission, was secretary.

The report of the Conference proceedings which follows was edited and printed by the USA Committee on Civil Rights with the assistance of Dr. Howard Y. McClusky, University of Michigan; Dr. Arthur Blumberg, Temple University; Dr. Carl E. Minich, University of Buffalo; Mr. Arthur Carstens, University of California; Dr. Furman L. Templeton, Baltimore, Maryland Urban League; Mrs. Estelle R. Leberman, Philadelphia Public School District School Extension; Mrs. Malcolm S. Knowles, Adult Education Association of the U. S. A.; and Mr. Thomas Murray, United Steelworkers of America.

A National Conference for Human Rights

BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA

FEBRUARY 3, 1958

Co-sponsored by

THE HONORABLE GEORGE M. LEADER
Governor of Pennsylvania

MR. DAVID J. McDONALD
President, United Steelworkers of America

☆

COMMITTEE

FRANCIS C. SHANE
Co-Chairman

WILLIAM L. BATT, JR.
Co-Chairman

ELLIOTT M. SHIRK
Secretary

GILBERT C. ANAYA
CASS ALVIN
EMERY F. BACON
THOMAS MURRAY
BOYD L. WILSON
VIN D. SWEENEY
Public Relations
DAVID RANDALL
OTIS MORSE
DEBS MYERS
FRANK DAVIS
EDWARD NASSAR
Reservations

PROGRAM

12:00 Noon—

LUNCHEON — CLOVER ROOM

DR. HOWARD Y. MCCLUSKY, Director, University of Michigan Community and Adult Education Department, *Presiding*

1:15-2:45 P. M.—

FILM—"BURDEN OF TRUTH"
Premiere showing of film made by United Steelworkers of America as a project of the Union's Committee on Civil Rights

2:45-4:00 P. M.—

GENERAL SESSION — BALLROOM

DR. HOWARD Y. MCCLUSKY, *Chairman*
"Human Rights Responsibilities in the Field of Government"
THE HONORABLE GEORGE M. LEADER, *Governor of Pennsylvania*
"Management's Responsibility for Equal Opportunity"
MR. JOSEPH J. MORROW, *Personnel Director, Pitney-Bowes, Inc.*
"Labor's Responsibility for Human Rights"
MR. DAVID J. MCDONALD, *President, United Steelworkers of America*

4:00-5:30 P. M.—

INTRAGROUP RESPONSE CLINICS

Group A	Green Room
Group B	Red Room
Group C	Gold Room
Group D	Clover Room (South)
Group E	Room 108
Group F	Room 107
Group G	Clover Room (North)

PAGINATION INCORRECT

PROGRAM—*Continued*

DISCUSSION LEADERS	RECORDERS
DR. DAVID H. JENKINS *Temple University*	DR. ARTHUR BLUMBERG
MR. ROBERT H. COATES *Philadelphia Public Schools*	MRS. ESTELLE LEBERMAN
MR. ROBERT A. LUKE *National Education Association*	DR. CARL MINICH
MR. THOMAS A. VAN SANT *Baltimore Public Schools*	DR. FURMAN TEMPLETON
MR. MALCOLM S. KNOWLES *Adult Education Ass'n of the U. S. A.*	MRS. MALCOLM S. KNOWLES
MR. A. A. LIVERIGHT *Liberal Education for Adults Center*	MR. ARTHUR CARSTENS
DR. CURRIN SHIELDS *University of California*	MR. THOMAS MURRAY

6:30 P. M.—

DINNER — ROSE GARDEN ROOM

HONORABLE WILLIAM L. BATT, JR., Secretary of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

CLINIC REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL SUMMARY

DR. HOWARD Y. MCCLUSKY

☆ ☆ ☆

THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS, FIRMS, GROUPS AND AGENCIES ARE REPRESENTED IN THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Business & Industry

Allend'or Productions, Inc.
H. Daroff & Sons, Inc.
Pittsburgh Steel Co.
M. H. McCloskey, III
T. Mellon & Sons
Nelson A. Rockefeller
Time, Inc.
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Reynolds Metals Co.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
United States Steel Corp.
Trenton Trust Co.
New York Times Co.
Radio Corp. of America
General Electric Co.
John J. Nesbitt, Inc.
Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.
Thomas B. Harvey Leather Co.
Hanna Coal & Ore Corp.
Bethlehem Steel Co.
Afro-American Newspapers
Sumner Charm & Associates
Harrisburg Patriot-Evening News
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.
Bankers Securities Corp.
Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp.
Crane Company
Pa. State Grange
The Philadelphia Independent
American Chain & Cable Co., Inc.
Blaw-Knox Co.
Lukens Steel Co.
Scott & Williams, Inc.
Atlantic Steel Co.
SKF Industries, Inc.
Federated Department Stores, Inc.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Continental Can Co., Inc.
Motion Picture Ass'n of America, Inc.
Prospect Construction Corp.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
National Association of Manufacturers
Standard Oil Co.
Armco Steel Corp.
Copperweld Steel Co.
Joseph Horne Co.
James Rouse and Co., Inc.
Time Magazine

Government

Pa. House of Representatives
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
- Dept. of Internal Affairs
- Dept. of Public Instruction
- Pa. State Police
- Dept. of Property & Supplies
- FEP Commission
- Dept. of Public Welfare
- Dept. of Highways
- Dept. of Public Assistance
- Dept. of Mines
- Dept. of Banking
- Dept. of Administration
- Dept. of Agriculture
- Dept. of State Treasurer
- Dept. of Attorney General
- Dept. of Health

Newark Commission on Group Relations
President's Comm. on Govt. Employment Policy
Wisconsin Industrial Commission
Philadelphia Fellowship Commission
U. S. House of Representatives
U. S. Senate
Phila. Commission on Human Relations
National Labor Relations Board
City of Pittsburgh
President's Comm. on Govt. Contracts
Federal Housing Administration
President's Comm. on Civil Rights (1946)
City of Philadelphia
Newark Housing Authority
Fed. Mediation & Conciliation Service
American Arbitration Association
City of Newark
Conn. Commission on Civil Rights
Pittsburgh Comm. on Human Relations
N. Y. Temporary Housing Rent Comm.
N. Y. State Comm. Against Discrimination
U. S. Department of Labor
U. S. Dept. of Health & Welfare
U. S. Office of Education
U. S. Department of Commerce
N. J. Dept. of Conser. & Economic Devlp.
State of Massachusetts
Brooklyn Comm. on Intergroup Relations
City of Erie
State of Michigan

Labor

United Steelworkers of America
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights
Pennsylvania CIO Council
United Auto Workers
Int'l Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers
Int'l Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ILGWU, Dressmakers Local 22
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America
United Hebrew Trades
Greater Detroit & Wayne County Industrial Union Council
National Association of Letter Carriers
Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union
International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers
American Federation of Musicians
Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists & Proprietors Int'l Union of America
International Association of Machinists
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Civic & Community

American Association of University Women
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
National Urban League, Inc.
American Civil Liberties Union
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
National Conference of Christians & Jews
Pa. Junior Chamber of Commerce
Nat'l Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People
League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania
American Immigration Conference
National Labor Service
Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights

ORGANIZATIONS, FIRMS, GROUPS AND AGENCIES

Continued

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Pa. Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs
Carnegie Museum
American Jewish Congress
Allegheny County Council on Civil Rights
Jewish Labor Committee
AMVETS
Pa. Federation of Women's Clubs
National Council, Boy Scouts of America
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
The American Legion
National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc.
National Association of Social Workers, Inc.
Americans for Democratic Action
National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
V. F. W.
Elks Department of Civil Liberties
Pennsylvania YMCA

Education

University of Illinois
University of Pennsylvania
University of Tennessee
University of Pennsylvania (Law School)
University of California
University of Connecticut
Pennsylvania State University
Ohio State University
Emory University
Cornell University
New York University
Boston Univ. School of Theology
Antioch College
Fisk University
Howard University
Rutgers University
Roosevelt University
Moravian College
New Jersey Department of Education—Division Against Discrimination
Albert M. Greenfield Center on Human Relations
Bureau of Private Schools & Veterans Education
Pennsylvania State Education Assn.
Adult Education Association, U. S. A.
National Training Laboratories
American Institute of Planners
Department of Education, AFL-CIO

Religion

National Council of Churches of Christ in U. S.
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Southern Baptist Convention
National Association of Evangelicals
The Methodist Church, Pittsburgh Area
Presbyterian Church in U. S., Synod of Pa.
Catholic Council on Working Life
National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.
Episcopal Theological Seminary of Southwest
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
Catholic Interracial Council of N. Y., Inc.
Pennsylvania Council of Churches
The Board of Social Missions of the United Lutheran Church
United Church of Christ
Religion & Labor Foundation, Inc.
Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice
Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches
American Baptist Home Missions Board
Provincial Elder's Conference of the Moravian Church in America
The Presbytery of Pittsburgh
Catholic Charities Bureau
National Council, Protestant Episcopal Churches
Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church
Christianity Today (magazine)
First Episcopal District A. M. E. Zion Church
United Church Women

Nationality

American Hungarian Federation
Polish National Alliance
Order of AHEPA
Ukrainian Workingmen's Association
Japanese American Citizens League

Judiciary

Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas
Municipal Court of Philadelphia
Allegheny County Court

Housing

Housing Securities, Inc.
National Housing Conference, Inc.
ACTION Housing
American Society of Planning Officials

This is not a complete list. Many lawyers and other individuals not directly associated with an organization were in attendance.

ROSTER OF REGISTRANTS AT CONFERENCE

I. W. Abel
David Abrams
Elsie Austin
Walter E. Alessandroni
Arnold Aronson
Sadie T. M. Alexander, Esq.
Ernest Angell, Esq.
Mrs. Herbert W. Anderson
Daniel S. Anthony
Aaron Aronin
Asa A. Atwater
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Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell
Sean Callery
John Czelen
John Cunniff
Philip M. Curran
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Dr. James B. Cayce
Malcolm P. Calhoun
Dr. Martin P. Chworowsky
W. Richard Carter
Bernice Cofer
John Rogers Carroll, Esq.
Dr. William R. Cannon
Dr. Claire M. Cook
Sumner D. Charm
Arthur Carstens
Millard Cass
Frank R. Cadman
Hugh P. Carcella
Philip J. Clowes
Robert H. Coates

Dr. Dan W. Dodson
H. D. Dawson
Frank Dunn
Robert De Coy
Hon. Richardson Dilworth
Louis Danzig
Thomas F. Delaney
Samuel H. Daroff
D. C. Duvall
James Doran
James A. Donaghy
Mrs. Agnes M. Douty
John Doherty
Joseph H. Douglass
J. M. Darbaker
Frank Davis

Samuel C. Evett
Nancy Everitt
Dr. Ben Euwema
Morris L. Ernst, Esq.
Hon. Nathan N. Edelstein
E. M. Elkin
Edward J. Ennis, Esq.
Joseph A. L. Errigo, Esq.
Harold Edwards

Ben Fischer
Joseph F. Finnegan
George L. Ford
Jerome D. Fenton, Esq.
Dr. Robben Fleming

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Continued

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Hon. John H. Ferguson
Alex Fuller
Mrs. Lillian A. Friedberg
Maurice B. Fagan
Robert G. Flannery
A. J. Federoff
Patrick Fagan
H. Charles Ford
G. Roy Fugal
Capt. Joseph E. Flynn
Dr. Jefferson B. Fordham

Martin Gross, Jr.
Msgr. R. J. Gallagher
Hon. Gerald A. Gleeson
Hon. Thomas J. Gibbons
Dr. Samuel B. Gould
Dr. Lester B. Granger
Fred Grossman
John E. Groves
Ray Gibbons
Wilfred D. Gillen
Pierce J. Gerety, Esq.
Hon. Edith Green
Joseph P. Gavenonis
Albert M. Greenfield
Joseph Germano
Bernard Greenberg
Oral Garrison
Arthur J. Goldberg
Mrs. George F. Gerberick, Sr.
J. P. Gallagher
Joseph Goin
Joseph Goney
James P. Griffin
George T. Guernsey
John W. Grajciar

Howard R. Hague
Edward Hollander
Dr. Gaylord P. Harnwell
George K. Haydu
Rev. Cameron P. Hall
Hon. E. J. Henry
Msgr. George G. Higgins
Mrs. Bessie Hillman
Dr. Alma Herbst
Hon. Ruth G. Horting
Dr. Ray J. Harmelink
Dr. John Hope, II
Thomas B. Harvey
Fr. Philip S. Hurley, S.J.
Rt. Rev. K. G. Hamilton
Hon. W. L. Henning
Penrose Hertzler, Esq.
Virginia Huebner
George K. Hunton

James Harvey
Ann Hill
Daniel Horney
Charles Hogan
Paul Hilbert
Herbert Hill
Julius Haber
Clair O. Helmer
Neal Hardy
William J. Hart
Dr. Carl F. H. Henry
Earl Hodge
Ernestine Hundertmark

J. Louis Irwin

Dr. J. H. Jackson
Mrs. Isabella J. Jones
David Jamieson
Brue Jackson
Lee F. Johnson
Dr. David H. Jenkins
John S. Johns
James L. Jones

Bill Kemsley
Hon. Robert F. Kent
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Harold J. Koch
Hon. Joseph T. Kennedy
Orval Kincaid
Kay Kluz
Paul S. Kempf
Maximillian J. Klinger
Malcolm S. Knowles
Mrs. Malcolm S. Knowles

Hon. George M. Leader
Hon. Boyd Leedom
Mrs. Milton C. Lang
P. B. Lewis
W. A. Lacke
James E. Lash
Dr. Harold A. Lett
Hon. David L. Lawrence
Gordon C. Lange, Esq.
Gregory G. Lagakos, Esq.
Dr. J. Oscar Lee
Anthony Lorditch
William Lavelle
Stephen Levitsky
Irving Lipkowitz
Aaron Levine
Edward Livingston
Mrs. Estelle Leberman
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Continued

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John Sheehan
Elliott M. Shirk
Francis C. Shane
C. B. Sweet
Stuart J. Satullo
Shirley Shawn
Tom Selden
Myron S. Silbert
Lee T. Sellars
Paul E. Schremp
Thomas Shane
Dr. Roger H. Sharpe
Edward C. Shelton
Dr. Currin V. Shields
Al Shipka
Paul Sifton

Roy E. Smail
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Dr. Clyde W. Taylor
James E. Turner
James P. Troupe
Lester Thornton
John Tomayko
J. P. Thomson
Dr. Furman L. Templeton

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William Vanegas
Garry Valk
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Gayraud S. Wilmore
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A. Walker
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Al Whitehouse
Howard M. Winterson

Gwendolyn Young
Dr. Abe Yeselson

N. A. Zonarich
Charles S. Zimmerman

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Proceedings

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

February 3, 1958
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The National Conference for Human Rights convened at 12:00 o'clock noon, in the Clover Room, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Dr. Howard Y. McClusky, Director, University of Michigan Community and Adult Education Department, presiding as Chairman.

CHAIRMAN McCLUSKY: Ladies and gentlemen, I welcome you to the National Conference for Human Rights.

Let us start off with a comment on the purpose of this entire Conference. When Frank Shane called me and said, "Would you help?" he anticipated what has been in my mind over and over again, and I am sure it has been in the minds of all concerned people. We live in an extraordinary period—when things are moving very rapidly, where, because of communications, people are living together, uprooting themselves, re-establishing themselves in relationships that even an anthropologist or historian would not even have dreamed possible a few years ago. We have terrific problems.

I think the question that is going on in the back of our minds is how we can keep ahead of Little Rock and Levittown—how we can keep up and possibly keep ahead of the inevitable crises that a rapidity of change will produce.

So when Frank said, "We are going to try to do something; we are going to try to mobilize the efforts of as many representatives of the American community as possible to come together and take thought about this problem"—that is the purpose of the Conference, that is why we are here; and you represent all segments of the American community. Whatever your vertical segment is, I would say horizontally you occupy the "upper statistical rank." That is just another way of saying you occupy a place where you can exert some influence not only in your structural institutional relationships but certainly in your personal relationships.

So I don't think there is any particular secret about the fact that there was a deliberate attempt to convene people here who would be in a position to do something about the program.

(At this point Mr. David J. McDonald presented the United Steelworkers' film *"Burden of Truth"* to the Conference for its premiere showing.)

CO-CHAIRMAN FRANCIS C. SHANE: Ladies and gentlemen, I want to take this opportunity to introduce some of the people who were responsible for making this production possible.

It has been an honor for us, the members of the Committee on Civil Rights of the United Steelworkers of America, to participate in this kind of a project. Our Union is very proud of the contribution that we have made to advance the

cause of human rights. This, however, would not have been possible without the cooperation of many people—the members of our Union, our International Officers, our Directors and the members of our Committee on Civil Rights, the Committee that I have the honor to serve. The members of the Committee on Civil Rights are Thomas Shane, Joseph Germano, John Grajciar, Bert Hough, Joseph Neal, Gilbert Anaya, Boyd Wilson, and Tom Murray.

In addition, our Committee received valuable assistance from Emery F. Bacon, our Director of Education, from Cass Alvin, who is our West Coast Steel Labor Representative and Director of Education, and from our Public Relations Director, Vin Sweeney.

The film was made by Allend'or Productions, Incorporated, of Hollywood, and the president of the company and the producer of the film, Algernon Walker, and his production assistant, W. A. Blanchard, are with us today.

We are also happy to have with us today three members of the cast, Miss Shirley Shawn, Mr. Tom Selden, and Mr. Robert de Coy. Unfortunately, Mr. Hari Rhodes was not able to come.

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HUMAN RIGHTS RESPONSIBILITIES IN

HONORABLE GEORG

Governor, Commonwealt

Thank you very much, Dr. McClusky; Reverend Clergy, President McDonald, Mr. Morrow and friends: I saw this film for the second time today and I want to say that the impact on me was just as great as it was the first time I saw it.

I think the Steelworkers and all of the writers, the directors and actors, and all the folks who had anything to do with the production of this great film deserve congratulations. I think they have put a series of situations on the table for our consideration, situations which all too often we have attempted to sweep under the rug.

I am honored to welcome this distinguished group to the Commonwealth.

It is appropriate, I think, that this Conference for Human Rights should meet in Pennsylvania, whose tradition of tolerance, of brotherhood, of live-and-let-live, dates back to the time of William Penn.

Represented at this Conference are four main groups which between them span a vast part of the American spectrum.

There are the representatives of labor; the spokesmen for business, industry, and farming; the leaders of civic, religious, and educational agencies; and the men and women who work in government.

All of you know the contributions made to human rights by each of these groups. You know what the unions have done to bring about equal rights in employment, and how the statesmen of labor, like David McDonald, have kept

For the members of the cast, the people who produced the film, for the Committee on Civil Rights, for our International Officers and for the United Steelworkers of America, I want to thank you all for being so generous.

(All persons named were introduced and took a bow.)

CHAIRMAN McCLUSKY: Ladies and gentlemen, this Conference would not have been possible if it had not been for the sponsorship and support by the Executive Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Governor George Leader has shown a great deal of initiative and statesmanship in sharing the sponsorship and issuing invitations for your presence. He will now take a major part personally in the program. He will discuss the role of government in the field of human rights. Governor Leader, we are very glad that you could share in this program with us and give the support of your office and your own leadership.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Honorable George M. Leader, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Governor Leader.

IN THE FIELD OF GOVERNMENT

ORGE M. LEADER

vealth of Pennsylvania

the faith. You know how much has been accomplished by enlightened management. You know the contributions made by America's clergy, and by the leaders of our civic and educational groups.

And all of you know how far we have yet to travel.

I have been asked to talk with you today about the responsibilities of government in this, our combined effort. There seem to be two schools of thought on what that responsibility is.

One school believes that government can do the major part of what needs to be done. The other believes that you cannot, by government action, put an end to discrimination, prejudice, and the inequities they produce. The truth, I suspect, lies somewhere in between these two viewpoints.

Let me give you an example: The Fifteenth Amendment says that no citizen's right to vote shall be abridged or denied on the ground of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." And it adds that Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislative action.

That Amendment was added to our Constitution nearly ninety years ago. Yet it did little or nothing, for many years, to prevent the disenfranchisement of Negro voters in most of the southern and border states.

Then some twenty or thirty years ago, Negro registration in the South began to increase by leaps and bounds. As of this moment, southern voting rolls ad-

mittedly include only a fraction of those Negroes eligible to cast a ballot. But just the same, the increase has been substantial.

My point is that an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was disregarded for decades, and heeded only when public opinion caused it to be heeded. As public opinion grows stronger, as I think it will, Negro voters will undoubtedly increase in numbers.

But remember that the law did only part of the job, and can *only* do part of the job. The rest must be done by people who respect the law.

Following Reconstruction Days, American government did little to protect minority interests, until World War II came along. From 1941 on, however, government has done much. It was in that year that the first Presidential Executive Order of its kind was issued. It required that all companies contracting with the Federal Government to manufacture arms and defense materials should employ workers regardless of their race, national origin or creed.

In all likelihood, this would not have been done voluntarily, notwithstanding the demands of war and defense, unless the President had acted. This was the beginning of government action in the field of fair employment practices.

There have been other actions, many other actions:

(a) The Civil Service requirements of the Federal Government have resulted in a substantial increase in the number of Negroes holding white collar and supervisory jobs in Federal employment.

(b) The military services have been integrated.

(c) Anti-discrimination commissions established by law have been responsible for at least 800 colleges removing questions regarding race, national origin, and religion from their admission form.

(d) The Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools had been resisted in many areas, but there has already been a vast improvement toward greater integration in many of our schools throughout the nation.

(e) Public and public-assisted housing are no longer on a segregated basis, and New York City has just passed the first law outlawing discrimination in private rental housing.

(f) Thirteen states—Pennsylvania among them—have now enacted laws creating FEPCs, or Anti-Discrimination Commissions, with administrative and enforcement powers. And many cities, including Philadelphia, have adopted anti-discrimination measures and empowered administrative units to carry them out.

(g) The recent Act of Congress creating a Federal Civil Rights Commission is a tremendously significant thing in itself, even though its scope is limited primarily to voting rights.

And so there is much being done by government of real importance and value. But discrimination is still very much with us. It doesn't stop north of the Mason-Dixon Line. We find it in Maine as well as in Mississippi; in South Dakota as well as in South Carolina.

In varying intensity, it blankets the nation.

It makes little difference where the Negro lives in the United States, for he cannot change his problem simply by changing his address. In one part of the country his immediate hurdle may be an equal chance at education. In another it may be an equal chance to vote. And in another it may be an equal chance for decent housing, and in still another it may be a chance for a decent job.

So this Conference must have a knowledge of all the nation's shortcomings, not simply the shortcomings of a particular area.

I have always thought that we construed civil rights too much in the negative sense. We seem to think of them as protective devices, as defense against the invasion of our individual freedoms, as subjects better left to the courts, to the lawmakers, to the lawyers, and to the due process of the law itself.

But must the individual citizen turn over his conscience to the legislators, to the lawyers, to the courts? If that were true, why would God have given every man a conscience?

A respect for the law is all very well; but it is even more important that we have a respect for the right. Recognizing injustice, it is not enough to hope that the law will some day get around to remedying the evil. There must always be the clear individual duty of opposing injustice.

Take the present situation in the South, where a majority of the voters fear, distrust, and oppose the concept of equality. They are indeed a majority; nobody can argue that point. But they are a majority in the wrong. And they are just as wrong legally as they are wrong by the yardstick of Christian morality.

Should the Southerner who believes in equality be shackled, therefore, by the majority opinion? I say that he should not. Knowing his cause to be just, knowing that he is right, he must stand alone if need be, and make himself heard. It is the easy way out to shrug helplessly and wait for the opposing majority to dissolve.

And so men of goodwill must do what they can, when they can, and where they can to make their viewpoints known, understood and ultimately accepted.

In the process, they are helping to create the climate of liberty, they are helping to keep this democracy honest.

Judge Learned Hand, one of America's greatest jurists, has said something very pertinent about this:

> "What do we mean when we say that first of all we seek liberty? I often wonder whether we do not rest our hopes too much upon constitutions, upon laws, and upon courts. These are false hopes. . . .
>
> "Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women; when it *dies* there, no constitution, no law, no court can ever do much to help it. While it *lies* there, it *needs* no constitution, no law, no court to save it. . . ."

As Governor of this Commonwealth, I know a good deal about nationality groups. Within our state we have more than three-quarters of a million foreign-born citizens, and another two million who are either of foreign or mixed parentage.

I know something about the Pennsylvanians of other ancestry, other religions, other races than my own. For my part, I am a Pennsylvania Dutchman whose ancestors came to America nine generations ago. But I am *still* a Pennsylvania Dutchman and I pride myself upon it.

My identity as such is only part of my complete identity as an American, of course. But this is equally true of the newly-naturalized citizen. He may speak accented English; he may read a newspaper printed in his native language; he may affiliate himself with a group made up of other Americans sprung from the same stock; he may preserve his language, his customs, his inheritance of national culture and folk wisdom.

He may have a darker skin or a different religion. But he is yet as much an American as I am, or anybody else is. The thing that counts is the actuality of citizenship.

American citizenship is given without reservation and without disclaimer. There are no strings attached. No trick clauses are hidden among the fine print. And no one is expected to start out with a fractional degree of citizenship and build it up to the complete whole over a period of years by seniority or bureaucratic endorsement.

By what right, then, do we discriminate? Obviously, by no right; and yet we do.

Recognizing that sad truth, we are attending this Conference because we believe that all of us, working together, can help speed the day when discrimination will vanish from America, when the Constitution will be, in fact, what the Constitution was designed to be.

A world in which white people are in the minority watches and listens with critical intentness as we seek, after almost two centuries, to purge this nation of its inequities. Indeed, a world which yearns for human freedom, for tolerance and brotherhood, will always watch the United States.

At the moment it seems a nation which eloquently professes its belief in equality while, at the same time, it seeks to bridge the yawning gap between profession and performance.

This is what we must change.

In the effort to make our deeds match our words, government will continue to play its part. Government will continue to act whenever action will help. But in the long run, attitudes are more effective than laws.

The fight for equal rights will not be won until all Americans—regardless of where they live, where their ancestors came from, what God they worship—hold the basic attitudes of tolerance and understanding.

And fundamentally, that entails unremitting effort in our schools and

churches, in our homes and places of employment, in our individual hearts and consciences.

"What then is the spirit of liberty?" asks Judge Learned Hand:

> "I cannot define it, I can only tell you my own faith. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women; the spirit of liberty is the spirit of Him who, near two thousand years ago, taught mankind that lesson it has never learned, but has never quite forgotten, that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered side by side with the greatest. . . ."

As we gather here, let us resolve that no differences of ancestry, no differences of race, color, or creed, are half so important as that which we share in common: our belief in liberty, equality and fraternity as the necessary conditions to an enduring republic.

All of you here today are leaders. You are the people who help mold opinion, who help create the climate in which human rights can thrive.

But whether you represent labor, or business, or industry, or farming; whether you influence your church, your civic, or your educational group; whether you work in government as an elected official or as a career public servant, remember this: no segment of this Conference can work effectively alone. We must work together, in unison. We must work continuously and tirelessly if we are to achieve the best results. Otherwise, the progress we make for human rights will be slow and halting and uneven, like the eight-cylinder engine with three or four cylinders misfiring.

Let us stand together, then, believing that "the conscience and courage of Americans" can create that spirit of liberty of which Judge Hand spoke so well; and let us pray that the "conscience and courage of Americans" will safeguard the very liberty they have created.

To this task, then, let us pledge our talents, our consciences, and our efforts, realizing that whatever this Conference can accomplish will help armor the nation more safely in the freedoms we cherish; will bring closer the day when the brotherhood America professes will be no different from the brotherhood we practice.

CHAIRMAN McCLUSKY: Thank you, Governor Leader, for this encouraging, reassuring and stirring affirmation of American ideals.

I think it is very appropriate that we now hear from a spokesman from industry and business. We are fortunate in having Mr. Joseph J. Morrow, Personnel Director of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., at Stamford, who will fill out the picture from the standpoint of management, industry and business. Mr. Morrow.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

MR. JOSEPH J.
Personnel Director, Pit

Thank you, Mr. Chairman; Reverend Clergy, Governor Leader, Mr. McDonald and friends and guests of the Conference:

The theme of responsibility for human rights, shared equally by the people of our government, labor unions, and industrial managements, is a concept of which our Conference planners should be proud. It represents an approach which is fundamental and at the same time unusually comprehensive. To me, this theme is also deeply stirring, because it implies—and may very well help prove—that government, labor and industrial management do not always go their separate ways but are quite capable of working together, as well as separately, toward solution of a problem which belongs to the entire nation.

When we accept a share of the responsibility for the cure of our racial problem we are also accepting our share of responsibility for the problem itself. Whenever and wherever this happens, it means that American citizens are growing up—looking our shortcomings straight in the eye and resolving to do something about them. When we can do this with the weight and influence of government, labor and industry behind us, we are on the road toward the kind of action which can some day end racial prejudice and the ills it has visited upon us.

"E pluribus unum" is a familiar motto which we see every day on the coins in our pockets. It refers, of course, to the unity of the forty-eight states. "One out of many." Maybe a more emphatic meaning might be evident from a translation as "out of many—one." This concise phrase can also be interpreted as a summation of our objective as a nation, our creed, our ideal; the creation of a single, integrated people out of many different cultures. The motto ought to be a reminder that if we are to remain one nation we must work to really become one people, discarding the divisions and prejudices which hamper us.

Under the pressures and anxieties of these times we live in, we have begun to realize that the philosophy of unity, equal opportunity, and freedom out of which the United States was born is not just an idea to be given lip service and ignored whenever it gets in the way of immediate self-interest. Challenged by foreign ideologies and the complexities of a technological age, our own taken-for-granted philosophy is emerging for us as a practical blueprint for living—our greatest strength and best defense when we put it to work.

Perceptive leaders of business and industry, for instance, have realized that our way of doing business is a prime expression of freedom and equal opportunity in action which—adaptable as it may be to this or any other age—will cease to exist in its present form if we lose our other freedoms. They realize that the people who keep our industries running become a strong right arm for industry when their needs are respected and they are regarded as intelligent partners instead of mere working mechanisms.

Finally, business leaders realize that their organizations are an integral part of the social and economic picture in their communities, with a responsibility not only to earn a profit for the stockholder but also to assume the kind of lead-

ership which will further the well-being of the community and all those who comprise it. Through these combined realizations, industry's so-called "social conscience" has been awakened.

When we relate this awakening to our race relationships, a mixed picture presents itself. We know, for example, that a great majority of employers hire Negroes only for unskilled work. Whether they hire large numbers of Negroes or only a few, they are still following discriminatory practices which prevent the Negro from enjoying, as other citizens do, the equality of opportunity on which we pride ourselves.

The ratio of unemployment among Negroes runs higher than among whites —about five per cent for Negroes as against three per cent for whites. But the main difficulty in a healthy economy is not so much that of obtaining simple employment as that of obtaining *good* employment—the same kind available to a white man of similar ability.

Although there is a proportionately higher percentage of Negroes than whites in the work force, Negro family income is only 56 per cent as large as that of the average white family. The number of Negroes employed in agricultural work, and as laborers and domestics, has continued to decline while the number filling professional, managerial, white-collar and skilled or semi-skilled factory jobs has increased. In some cases, the percentage has almost doubled; but the greatest proportion of Negro workers can still be found in menial and low-paying jobs.

In the North and West, more than 70 per cent of employed Negroes are working in the lowest non-farm classifications, while fewer than 33 per cent of employed whites are in these occupations. And fewer than one in ten Northern Negro women hold clerical or sales jobs, compared to two out of five white women.

There are plenty of examples which prove that virtually no field of work is closed to Negroes. There are exceptional Negro men working in specialized fields everywhere; and while they may have found it hard to reach their present level the great ability and drive common to unusual men have helped them push their way through the obstacles. Unfortunately, the average person—including the average Negro—has no such gifts.

The reasonable degree of success within the reach of the average white man is far beyond the grasp of most average Negroes. Only when this large group with abilities which lie between the unqualified and the exceptional is utilized in average occupations in equal proportion to whites will we have real grounds for claiming that Negroes are enjoying equal economic opportunity.

We see much more on the credit side when we look at what has happened to the Negro's work opportunities in the past forty years. His first real opportunity in industry occurred during World War I, when Negroes moved North

in sizable numbers to take jobs in construction work, packing plants, and the steel industry. These employment gains nearly disappeared after the war and during the depression. But with the coming of World War II, production needs and manpower shortages produced about 700,000 industrial jobs for Negroes, at least half of which were skilled or semi-skilled.

This time, a large percentage of Negroes who entered industry during the war stayed on at better paying industrial jobs. During the years of post-war adjustment there were opportunities for cutbacks and layoffs which again might have put the Negro worker back where he was before. The fact that most employers did not use cutbacks as an excuse to remove Negroes from their payrolls indicates that they had really been assimilated into the work force—producing well, adjusting to their environment, and being accepted by their white co-workers.

The most significant gains in the employment of Negroes in skilled and semi-skilled jobs have occurred since the war. Top-flight industries have set an outstanding example in the utilization of trained and competent Negro workers —companies like International Harvester, General Motors, General Cable Corporation, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Daystrom, Sylvania Electric Products, St. Regis Paper, Bristol-Myers, Doehler-Jarvis. This is only a partial list of the companies which, over the past fifteen years, have helped along the progress of fair employment practices in industry.

So what we have today is a beginning—a groundwork for the job of securing economic equality for Negroes.

How fast and how far the trend toward fair employment goes will depend on all our employers—on their sense of what is right and fair; their courage; their degree of concern over what is going on outside the factory gates; their vision. More than any other group, business leaders have it in their power to invalidate Communist charges of injustice toward our non-white minorities—charges which have left their influence in all the corners of the world where non-whites live, and have seriously reduced our prestige and leadership potential outside the Western World. Businessmen have it in their power, through a policy of equal employment opportunity, to serve the economy on which they depend—and this is becoming a recognized responsibility which goes along with modern corporate power.

While economic justice may be only half the battle for America's Negroes, it is the greater half. Improving the Negro's economic lot will breed social improvement and reduce the high price we pay for slum-bred crime, disease, and poverty. If industrialists really believe in the ability of our economic system to provide enough opportunity for everyone according to qualifications, then they must also believe that wasted ability is costly at a time when, according to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, there are only nine million skilled workers in a total civilian labor force of 66 million—a quantity insufficient for present needs, let alone for the future. Industry can help develop at least some of this latent ability by opening training, apprenticeship, and other educational programs to all qualified applicants, regardless of color.

If goods and services constitute our real wealth, then it follows that the more people we permit to create and consume that wealth, the better off we are. If we let Negroes find their true level on the basis of ability, joining with us in the creation of wealth, their increased earnings will give us one of the best consumer markets we can hope for.

But this won't happen while the Negro is denied skilled employment, a chance at promotion, and equal wage scales. Nor will the Negro achieve social, environmental, or educational equality until he has had a genuine opportunity to increase his income.

Since the employer is after all a human being, and in business to make a living, his fears of a fair employment program might understandably outweigh the broad advantages to the nation—if the fears were justified. But in actual experience in most parts of the country, the personnel difficulties and problems anticipated with an integration program just don't materialize to any appreciable extent.

This would be understood by many more businessmen if they could shake themselves free of prejudices, habits, and apprehensions, examining the prospect of equal opportunity as they have traditionally, and skillfully, analyzed their business problems. Then, measuring the political and economic stakes against the risks, they would find themselves able to map out a program of action based on facts and realistic thinking, instead of hearsay and emotion.

The employer who has always just "understood" that Negroes are lazy, over-aggressive, or unreliable on the job more than likely applies scientific personnel techniques in measuring the individual abilities and traits of white job applicants and supplements this with constant ratings of his white employees' actual performance. Some facts about Negro performance which would surprise the reluctant employer were unearthed through a National Urban League survey of 300 companies in 25 states during the last war. These plants employed altogether about 150,000 Negro workers.

In 215 of the 300 companies, management reported complete satisfaction with Negro performance. In 50 plants, the managers were fairly satisfied. In only nine plants did management claim that Negro workers were not so good as whites. While 67 of the 300 plants reported higher absentee rates for Negroes, and 13 plants had found the Negro turnover rate to be higher than for whites, this type of difficulty occurred, for the most part, during the period of the Negro's adjustment to factory work and to urban life in general.

The chief objection voiced against integration is, of course, the employer's conviction that there will be discontent or open trouble in the plant and community if Negroes are employed on an equal basis with whites. While avoiding or minimizing conflict does take careful planning and spadework, I know of no company with an integration program which hasn't made the transition successfully. In some cases the obstacles have been trifling; in others there have been some minor crises. Threatened work stoppages or walk-outs have been rare.

The important fact is that crises or walk-outs can be and have been avoided or averted by the application of principles basic to any good industrial relations

program anywhere, and by getting good, professional advice and help in the beginning from specialists in the field. The National Urban League—a non-profit service with branches in a number of cities—will, for instance, send consultants at its own expense to talk over specific steps with businessmen who want to utilize Negroes in their work force.

First and foremost, top management must make a firm decision to employ Negroes at skilled work; consult with supervisors and the union about it; and be sure that everyone—including employees themselves—understands the new policy. When and if trouble arises, management must stick to its commitment, handling complaints or threats firmly, fairly and consistently.

It is particularly important that supervisors understand management's stand, for they frequently will be the first to cope with tensions or objections if they arise. Careful selection and briefing of the first skilled Negro employees, and strategically planned placements, are important, too. No difference should be made in the treatment of Negro and white workers in the handling of complaints, promotions, or washroom and eating facilities. By avoiding the idea that it is involved in some kind of crusade or battle in the Negro's behalf, management will keep an objective, flexible approach to integration, treating each Negro employee as an individual who must stand or fall on his own merits.

Every corporation which uses the tools of policy-planning and effective communications in carrying out a successful integration program is, as we know, helping provide long-range benefits to the nation and the economy. But there are more immediate benefits, too. For one thing, the company will gain a certain amount of respect in the community and will, at least indirectly, influence community race relationships through its example and through the revised or

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LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

MR. DAVID J. M

President, United Steelw

(Before he began his formal address, Mr. McDonald introduced the following people in the audience: Mr. Charles Zimmerman, Mr. Francis C. Shane, Mrs. Mary Roebling, Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Mayor David L. Lawrence, Mayor Richardson Dilworth, and Honorable William L. Batt, Jr.)

I want to express my appreciation to everybody who has come here today to join with Governor Leader and me and my colleagues in this National Conference for Human Rights.

It is indeed rewarding to know that so many prominent leaders of our national community, representing almost every facet of American life, have been willing to take this time from their very busy lives to help make this Conference a historic occasion, a historic step to what I believe is America's progressive effort to solve the problems of human relations.

modified attitudes white employees will bring back into their homes and social circles.

When employees' loyalty and feeling of partnership can be extended to cover the integration program as well as other management activities, they will have an added reason to take pride in being part of their company, and that is important to the way we humans work together.

Equal employment opportunity is at least a start toward raising the living standards of Negroes in the community. Management, too, will gain employees who are in no way inferior to their white co-workers. Some Negro workers will be disappointments, some will be distinctly superior; but, more significant than failures or standouts is the great majority who, over the long pull, will do a good, conscientious, effective job just as do other employees.

The Negro's capacity to contribute to our economy is far greater than we realize, although social, economic, and educational patterns formed by prejudice and by our history still limit this contribution. The potential is, nevertheless, there, waiting to be released. This is the opportunity and the responsibility of our industries, and businesses. The time for decision is now, and the time for action is growing short.

CHAIRMAN McCLUSKY: I am sure you were impressed, as I was, with the thoughtfulness and the documentation of Mr. Joseph Morrow's presentation.

Now, I am honored to present the other sponsor of this Conference, Mr. David J. McDonald, President of the United Steelworkers of America, on the subject, "Labor's Responsibility for Human Rights." Mr. McDonald.

TY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

J. McDONALD

eelworkers of America

I think you all will agree this is a novel experiment, perhaps the first of its kind to be conducted under the auspices of the government of a great industrial state and the leadership of a large labor union.

The problems for which we seek solutions affect the lives of every citizen in our country and are in some way related to the things that affect the people who live in all other countries of the world.

Governor Leader and Mr. Morrow have spoken on the responsibilities of government and industry in the business of protecting human rights. I am going to try to outline what I believe to be labor's role in this particular field.

The whole broad subject of human relations and the protection of human rights is one that labor must of necessity give attention to every day. It is broad in the sense that we are obligated to negotiate contracts with employers which incorporate within their framework certain provisions which govern wages, hours

and conditions of employment. In essence, these contracts provide equality of treatment for all employees regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

And within this framework we have made real progress, particularly during the last 20 years. During this period the American trade union movement has grown from 3½ million to over 17 million members. It is obvious that these workers are now in a position to include provisions in their agreements which will guarantee equality of treatment for all people under the contract.

And, of course, it is significant to note that in our own Union, the United Steelworkers of America, racial and inter-group relations have continued to improve from year to year as the workers' economic status has improved.

It is also significant that there have never been any outbreaks due to racial conflict in any of the plants where we have labor contracts. And this, in spite of the fact that serious breakdowns in race relations have occurred in the very communities where the plants are located.

I am justly proud of what we have done to date to free the steelworker from the economic and social restrictions which combine to prevent the full enjoyment of a happy life.

I would like to enumerate some of these accomplishments.

(1) We have established equal pay for equal work in the steel industry, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

(2) The North-South wage differential which existed for so many years has been eliminated.

(3) We have negotiated pension and insurance plans which permit steelworkers to retire under conditions providing substantial financial security, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

(4) We have developed educational facilities for training our members to assume the responsibilities of holding local union offices and for participating in community service work.

(5) Our Committee on Civil Rights, which was created in 1948, has played an important role in carrying the Union's policy and program against discrimination into the local, state and national community. It has promoted a program within the Union to prepare our members for dealing with the multitude of human relations problems which are a part of everyday union life. We have no segregated locals and many Negroes hold local union office. They are holding positions of great importance in our organization not because of the fact that they are Negroes, but because of the fact that they have demonstrated their ability to hold these offices.

(6) Enforcement of the Union's basic policy of equal rights and representation has opened up many categories of employment heretofore closed to members of minority groups. Moreover, regional progress is now being made to establish on-the-job apprentice training programs in the crafts (which Mr. Morrow has made reference to)

giving people an opportunity to rise up through these apprentice training programs.

(7) Union support and guidance has played an important part in the enactment of fair employment practices legislation in fifteen states and forty cities, the majority of which are located in heavily industrialized areas.

(8) We have participated in almost one hundred district and national conferences on matters of human relations since 1954. We are affiliated with twenty-five state and national committees and organizations whose programs on human rights, civil rights and civil liberties conform to the policy of the United Steelworkers of America.

(9) Our nationally televised monthly union meetings have served to direct public attention to many of the things we are here to discuss today.

You now have some idea of what we have been doing in the field of human rights and civil liberties. But we do not propose to stand on our record. Up to now we have attacked only the fringes of the problem as it affects the average citizen.

It is largely true that segregation ends when men and women enter the mill or the factory for there is literally no segregation in a mill or a factory. And for that we feel that the energies that we have expended have not been in vain.

But the other 16 hours of a man's day are also important. Constitutionally and psychologically can a man be expected to work equally if he is not permitted to eat equally, reside equally, relax equally, improve his knowledge equally, play equally, travel equally—in short, if he is not permitted to live equally?

This is where we are falling short in America. This is the chink in our armor. Compassionate people everywhere feel the pull of this tainted weight. But the need for action has not manifest itself in those who are right-thinking and compassionate. And unless it does, we will not carry out our purpose.

Unions have their frailties—and that includes the United Steelworkers—because they are human in nature and in character. Just as human as the leaders in the business world, and in religion, and education, and other walks of life.

There is still too much idle talk about what kind of a country we should have and the way society should be organized, and too little done in the practical application of the things which make freedom and justice meaningful.

I do not mean to infer that any one segment of our society is solely responsible for our failure to measure up to our role as leader among the democratic nations of the world.

For while I am the nominal head of a strong trade union numbering about a million and a quarter men and women, I would be guilty of misrepresentation if I said there was complete unanimity of opinion among all our members on the subject of human rights. Unfortunately, we still have in our Union those

who get quite worked up about equality of opportunity, and they get quite vocal about this subject, but they never practice it themselves.

We haven't been able to break down completely employment practices and community patterns which still deny minority members of our Union the opportunity to work and live as full-fledged, law-abiding citizens. But we are trying.

Let me say with emphasis that the United Steelworkers of America and other great trade unions have dedicated themselves to the orderly attainment of equality of opportunity for all Americans. We are pledged to work for the elimination of discrimination in all its ugly manifestations and the prejudices upon which it feeds. We are going to attain this goal if it is humanly possible to do so. And to this we dedicate ourselves.

But while the responsibility of the forces of labor in America looms large in this enterprise, ours is not the sole responsibility. We have done what we have done because we believe in the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, the tenets of the Constitutions of our Union and of the United States.

I have said this before, and I say it again today, that the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Chamber of Commerce, together with the local bodies of these associations, must speak out firmly and give their support for compliance with the Supreme Court's ban on segregation, for fair practices in employment and in housing, and in support of legislation which will guarantee all Americans equal protection under the law.

And I would like to call upon those who formulate the policies of the great industries of America to use their wide influence to help set the pattern in which these things can be realized. I think the leaders of American industry can do this far better even than the leaders of labor.

The policy and administrative procedures under which industry operates are largely made in the North. It is the obligation of those who formulate and enforce these policies to institute an educational program for management personnel so that they can join with us in helping to establish real American democracy in the North as well as in the South.

We have already shown that all categories of men work well together if given a chance. With the help of industry, we can make the mills and factories of this country the real classrooms of democracy.

If we are losing our prestige and our position of leadership among the countries of the world, we can attribute it in part to the fact that we have failed to avail ourselves of the tremendous human resources we have at our disposal.

In the light of our failure to practice what we preach, people in other countries tend to forget the things that are truly America. They forget the magnificent contributions of individual initiative and cooperative enterprise. They forget the engineering and scientific skills that have made our way of life the goal of all men. They forget the enormous economic assistance we have poured into their countries. And they forget that this nation, twice in the past half century, has risen up as one to help defeat potential world dictatorship. They prefer to look at our weaknesses.

Our treatment of minorities is one of the chief obstacles we face in our efforts to achieve world peace. World peace is a moral ideal and our highest political ambition. It can be established only on the basis of high moral principle.

A nation's morals is not conjured up in legislative halls and judicial chambers. Morals is a substantive thing, rooted deep in the lives and homes of every citizen. On a moral issue, in world councils, our diplomats can be only as effective as the moral standards of the people they represent. Consequently, our elected and appointed government officials in their efforts toward world peace are being hamstrung by our national attitude toward minorities.

If we are losing the battle in the court of world opinion on this point, what is the effect upon ourselves here at home?

I believe that race and religious prejudices are a cancer on our social, economic and political fortunes. The problem of the Negro is especially acute. Negroes unwanted in the South are moving to the North where they are equally unwanted. School districts in many parts of the country are being gerrymandered to assure the separation of whites and non-whites. Newly-built suburban developments are restrictively white. Older urban sections are filled to overflowing with non-white and foreign-born—through their sheer inability to go elsewhere.

No Negro in America has full social, economic and political freedom. He may acquire one, or even two, of these freedoms but never all three. The Civil War made his political freedom attainable. FEPC laws make a stab at economic freedom. One doubts that social freedom can ever be legislated.

The Northerner takes a smug attitude as he ponders the Negro situation in the South. But he has nothing to be smug about. To all intents and purposes, there is as much segregation in the North as there is in the South. In general, the Northerner accepts the Negro as a race but not as an individual. In the South the Negro is accepted as an individual, but not as a race. From a Negro's point of view he is as bad off in one section as another.

In spite of all the serious questions that demand our attention today, the problem of racial minorities is still our number one problem, as it was 95 years ago when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed.

We have failed to meet the challenge of building good human relations and establishing strong moral values, in keeping with our unprecedented material and technological progress.

In failing to provide equality of opportunity and equal protection under the law for all Americans, we have contributed to a tragic waste of manpower, talent, intellectual and moral energy, all of which are so necessary if our nation is to continue to progress and to remain strong.

Our crying need today is for strong, courageous, intelligent leadership which realizes that we face the most weighty problem of the century, a problem so complex that it can only be dealt with by men and women who are dedicated to the principles of justice and freedom.

As the leaders of American culture, religion, education, industry, labor and affairs of state, we have willingly or unwillingly inherited this responsibility. It is ours. The problem is here, now, and it is alive, and it needs immediate attention.

We in labor accept our responsibility. Some measures we can take alone, and we will take them. In others, we will need the help of everyone gathered here today and all of your constituencies.

In brief, let me review our Union's program:

(1) We propose to set up a million-dollar-a-year scholarship reservoir. These scholarships will not be restricted to science and engineering, but will embrace a wide range of educational opportunity. Students will be selected from every walk of life without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

(2) We propose to select representatives from our membership to visit NATO nations as ambassadors of good will.

(3) We propose to work out a program with industry which will insure upgrading the qualified employees without respect to their creed, color or national origin. We propose to broaden the in-plant training programs for apprentices to qualify members of minority groups to work in presently restricted categories.

(4) We shall expand opportunities in the Union for minorities, making more positions of leadership available.

(5) We shall support demands for federal aid and finance for additional aid to education and equal educational opportunities.

(6) We propose to work more closely with community leaders in broadening the influence of minority groups.

(7) We shall support a program to abolish slums and provide badly needed low-cost and middle-income homes.

(8) We propose to see to it that all citizens are accorded equal protection and justice under the law.

Because we believe these eight points are sound, reasonable, honest and worthy of attainment, we pledge ourselves to their fulfillment.

Never before have so many influential leaders met to deal with this grave and urgent problem. Is it too much to hope that we will do more toward solving the problem than at any other event in our history?

The spelling out of precepts and a heightened understanding of human relations by leaders are only the preliminary step toward achieving the objectives we discuss today. But we all have a solemn obligation to convert sound precept into effective practice among those we represent.

The opportunity is ours.

In the words of my good friend, Dr. Howard McClusky, at our first human relations seminar at Penn State University in 1951:

"No one knows how much time we have, but it can't be long. It would be fatal to assume that somehow we will muddle through our inhumanities into some form of ultimate accommodation. Fate will not be so kind. On the contrary, it must be the responsibility of free men of good will to work increasingly for satisfying relations among people everywhere.

"It would not be extravagant to hope that the experience and example of our meeting here today will contribute materially to that goal."

Please God, let it be so.

(From 4:00 to 5:30 p. m. the delegates met in seven discussion groups.)

EVENING SESSION

February 3, 1958

At 8:00 o'clock, p. m., following the banquet in the Rose Garden Room, the National Conference for Human Rights reconvened, Honorable William L. Batt, Jr., Secretary of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, presiding.

CHAIRMAN BATT: Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to have your attention.

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce to you the folks who have done the work to make this great Conference possible.

I shall start with the Recorders. They are Dr. Furman Templeton, of the Baltimore Urban League; Mr. Thomas Murray, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the United Steelworkers of America; Dr. Arthur Blumberg, Associate Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, Temple University; Mrs. Malcolm S. Knowles, Training Consultant, Adult Education Association of the U. S. A., Chicago; Mr. Arthur Carstens of the University of California at Los Angeles; Dr. Carl Minich, Director of the Adult Education Group at Snyder, New York; and Mrs. Estelle Leberman, Supervisor, Division of School Extension, Philadalphia Board of Education.

The Discussion Leaders are Dr. David H. Jenkins, of Temple University; Mr. Robert H. Coates, of the Philadelphia Public Schools; Mr. Robert A. Luke, of the National Education Association; Mr. Thomas A. Van Sant, of the Baltimore Public Schools; Mr. Malcolm S. Knowles, of the Adult Education Association of the United States; Mr. A. A. Liveright, of the Liberal Education for Adults Center; and Dr. Currin Shields, of the University of California.

I would also like to introduce to you the members of the Conference Committee. My Co-Chairman is Francis C. Shane, and our Secretary is Elliott M. Shirk. The other members are Gilbert C. Anaya, Cass Alvin, Emery F. Bacon, Thomas Murray, Boyd L. Wilson, Vin D. Sweeney, David Randall, Otis Morse, Debs Myers, Frank Davis and Edward Nassar.

Before I introduce Dr. McClusky for the serious business of the evening, let me share with you a couple of my reactions to this meeting.

First of all I want to say that I think the United Steelworkers of America, and David McDonald, their President, deserve an enormous amount of credit for taking the leadership to speak for all of our consciences and spur us all to action in this great field of human need. What a beautiful way to be spurred by a film of the character of the one we saw this afternoon! I am sure every one of you were enormously impressed by it, and I think the potential uses of it are legion.

I can think of many, many uses we can make of this film right here in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I was very much impressed by all the addresses—what can management do, the presentation by Mr. Joseph Morrow; what can government do, by Governor Leader; and what can labor do, by President McDonald.

We talk about how we invited leaders of business and labor and civic organizations, education and government here, but we don't live in compartments like that—none of us. We are whole people. I guess my first reaction was, "What can we do to influence others to end this discrimination?" And then my next one was, "What can we do ourselves?" And then, "What can I do myself?"

I suspect that kind of thinking went through all our minds, particularly in our own area of influence—and my area of influence, as limited as it is in government—"How can we cast the mote out of our eyes?"

We are proud of the starts we have made, but they are only starts. We can do an enormous great deal and I am sure all of Governor Leader's Cabinet —most of whom are here today—must have had the same reaction as it affects the work of their own departments, as it affects the work of the Department of Labor and Industry.

I want to go back and go through all our programs, apprenticeship programs particularly, to see if we can do a great deal more by having the courage of our convictions.

We are talking about great and noble things, the battle for the uncommitted nations of the world, about influencing the people of the United States, but I can't help thinking of the little things we can do in our own lives, and in our own shops that can be signally important.

I think it will take a lot of courage on the part of us in government, you in business, you in labor unions, etc., to do the things which we have always known needed to be done but which, perhaps, we never had the courage of our convictions to do.

I was talking to one of the businessmen here today and I asked him, "What can you do at your company?" He said, "There are lots of things we can do." And he is going back to his management to see if he can do these things. If enough of us go out of here with that same determination—the courage of our own convictions—perhaps that might be the greatest contribution this great Conference will have made.

If there is one phrase that sums up the conclusions of this participant in the Conference it is, "Physician, heal thyself."

Our evening session tonight, as you know, is devoted to taking a sounding and evaluation of our discussions this afternoon, and for that purpose I want to present Dr. Howard McClusky, our moderator.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Dr. Howard Y. McClusky

As my colleagues arrange themselves around the podium, I will tell you something about our procedure.

We have somewhat arbitrarily selected topics that represent the highest degree of overlapping between the discussion groups, and we will combine commentary with summary. I am sure none will be punctilious enough to insist that we observe any cut-and-dried method.

The topics were of this order: There was considerable discussion; first, about legislation; and second, much attention to getting action; and, as a phase of getting action, a repetition of this kind of conference at the state, regional, and local levels. Third, there was much emphasis on the utilization of human resources; that we should not be guilty of wasting them because of prejudice; and, finally, along with other topics, some discussion as to the sense of urgency that surrounds the field of human relations.

We will start out with the discussion of legislation.

First, Dr. Carl Minich, head of Adult Education at Snyder, New York, and a staff member of the University of Buffalo, was impressed with his group's discussion of the problem of legislation.

DR. CARL MINICH: There apparently are two schools of thought in regard to legislation. At first, the thought was presented that the root of discrimination lies in prejudice and this was within the individual himself, and that the way to overcome prejudice was through education. Someone projected the thought that legislation was the best way of getting at discrimination, but that, as we proceeded to legislate, we could also educate.

We began to combine the two. Through the heart and mind of the individual, combined with legislation, can perhaps come the greatest good. I think it was the consensus of the group that it was easier to legislate and to reconstruct our social institutions because, generally, people were often far behind. The legislation came first and then people came along with it.

CHAIRMAN McCLUSKY: Dr. Templeton's group also worked on this problem.

DR. FURMAN TEMPLETON: Group B also felt strongly about legislation, but with a particular approach—namely, that it should be used primarily as a means for standards or norms of conduct, both individual and group. For example, we felt that a restaurant keeper or hotel operator might have more of

a backbone than a wishbone if there was a law that said he had to serve everybody. It would meet some arguments now advanced where there is not such legislation.

And an employer likewise might be helped, should he be willing to employ minority groups, but who is possibly beset by opposition if there was no legislation.

In short, Group B felt that legislation should be regarded primarily as a standard or norm, and not as the sole answer to the problem.

CHAIRMAN McCLUSKY: Does anybody else want to step up and comment any further about the legislative topic?

MRS. MALCOLM S. KNOWLES: There were some specific suggestions on legislation in our group. One is that the FEPC should be extended beyond employment as it has been in some places to cover housing and recreation.

Also, that at the state level, we should have some kind of tension control mechanisms so that, when tension arises, there is a body of trained people who can go in and do something concrete to stop it.

DR. ARTHUR BLUMBERG: There was one experience described of a tension situation where the community did not know to which governmental agency to go to seek help. There was a feeling-around process and a time delay in getting things done. There was also a feeling of frustration that could be avoided if they knew where to go.

CHAIRMAN McCLUSKY: Perhaps it might be a good thing to train people in the techniques of the reduction of tension. There might be tension spotters and tension reducers, and people trained both in diagnosing and spotting as well as reducing tension.

With regard to legislation, obviously this is not an either/or proposition; according to the discussions this afternoon, there has to be an educated group to support the legislation, but the legislation itself can act as a norm in both the process of gaining it and creating support; moreover, the effect and impact of the legislation, after it is enacted, can be educative in its influence. So, an attempt to separate legislation or not legislation into separate categories seems to be a false dichotomy.

There was quite a bit of discussion about action at the local community.

MRS. ESTELLE LEBERMAN: In Group D we felt that action takes place on three levels: The individual, which would be good leadership, the planning of programs in the community to meet all of the problems that would come up; on the agency level with cooperation with other agencies like the police, who are enforcing rules and regulations on human rights; with conferences, with films such as the one you saw today, and then discussion groups to discuss these films. Then, there should be action on the national legislative level.

MR. THOMAS MURRAY: Our group felt strongly that an effort should be made by the participants in this Conference to call into use what is perhaps

one of the most important assets already existing in most communities. That of local leadership already established in institutions of business, labor, religion and education.

These leaders command the respect of their constituents and we should rightfully expect and perhaps insist that they display the principal function of leadership. They should lead.

When we return to our homes we can make a most valuable contribution by seeing that good material gets into the right hands and by contacting these leaders and explaining the urgency of the problem. We need not wait on legislation to do the whole job.

MR. ARTHUR CARSTENS: Our group also felt this kind of a meeting, in order to be as effective as it can be, needs to move out into about fourteen or fifteen large cities of this country; people here represent important national organizations, and that out of this group can emerge fifteen or twenty meetings of this kind of meeting in the principal cities of this country.

DR. CARL MINICH: I would like to reinforce that by saying that this group here represents a power structure in the nation, and our group felt that this was what is essential back home in the community—the power structure, a group made up of as many institutions as this, a cross section of the power groups in the community. But beyond that, our group felt that we could initiate an effective action program if each of us were to take the emotions that we have experienced today, and the thinking of this program, back to our own organizations and talk about them and get other people interested in moving this program forward. The group with which I was associated, felt that real gains have been made in the field of civil rights, and that the efforts that have been made by labor, industry, and government should be recognized, and they wanted to go on record at this time endorsing the programs which were offered today by the United Steelworkers and other similar programs.

CHAIRMAN McCLUSKY: Mrs. Knowles' group paid particular attention to the repetition of this Conference. Perhaps she would like to add some detail or qualification.

MRS. MALCOLM S. KNOWLES: Our group was unanimous in feeling that conferences and programs like this one should be held at state, regional, and/or local levels. That a national body could serve as a stimulus or provide resources, but that the program should be locally planned to meet local conditions. They hope that the purposes of this kind of conference in the future would be to (1) develop a climate of opinion in the United States which would make the program of Human Rights socially acceptable, "the proper thing to do" for everybody, (2) to serve as a bridge between the various groups concerned with Human Rights, a kind of communications bridge where people could talk together who usually are not able to reach each other, (3) to provide local coordination for human rights programs to prevent overlapping and cross-purposes; and, finally (4) that these conferences should result in a program of action.

Our group also had suggestions for procedures for these conferences. They suggest that provision be made for more discussion in future conferences; that perhaps papers be presented to the groups in advance to serve as a focal point for discussions.

DR. FURMAN TEMPLETON: Group B carried the theme of action one step further. With regard to those communities where there is no formally established commission or other agencies—and there are such communities—we took refuge in the knowledge that there are many other persons besides those of us here who are really interested in this question, and that they can be found in the local communities where there is no formal organization. Having been found, then such an organization can be set up to carry on the local program.

CHAIRMAN McCLUSKY: I would like to turn to the topic of wasting human resources. This came out in a number of groups, of course, and I think Dr. Arthur Blumberg said that his group was particularly articulate about this problem.

DR. ARTHUR BLUMBERG: It seemed to be a theme that did run through Group F and a number of the other groups at the Conference that the discriminatory practices at all levels represent a rather tragic waste of human resources; a human waste, first of all in that people are not enabled to reach their full potential. This in itself was bad enough. Secondly, it seemed to be an economic waste. That is, the country, the community was not getting the economic use out of the people because they simply weren't permitted to do what they were able to do. Both of these wastes seem to be ones that today we can ill-afford. We felt that we have got to get this point across somehow to employers, to unions, and to communities. In regard to "communities" we wanted to get more specific. We wanted to pinpoint groups. We wanted to get to the industrial groups, the labor groups, the churches, the police force, the political groups, and so forth. We wanted to get right down to the bedrock of the community to see what we can do.

MR. ARTHUR CARSTENS: In our group it was suggested that we also give a lot of thought to the large number of people in schools, and that two or three kinds of impacts would be made on members of minority groups. It was felt that this film might be a real lift, that it may encourage a lot of people who have been discouraged along the line to put in a little bit more effort and get a little bit farther.

Our discussion group was made up largely of the representatives of the Steelworkers Union, and it was felt that we all ought to go back and try to bring a copy of this film into our school system so that the people who graduate this year could have this kind of experience available. We needn't wait for any kind of meetings in order to achieve this end.

Another thing that was felt to be extremely important was to take the points made by Mr. David McDonald, put them into bulletin form, and make them available to large numbers of groups over the area, because this is really

the follow-up program, and would give some additional substance to the powerful message in the film.

CHAIRMAN McCLUSKY: I am going to try to comment very briefly myself on what I heard the recorders say this afternoon about film use. I think there was general consensus that the film was very valuable and had a tremendous impact. There was some comment about how it could be used and, in certain areas of the country, it was suggested that perhaps there should be a preview, particularly down South—some selected group so that there should be some advice given as to the method of exposure and so on. If the film is a little long for ordinary discussion purposes, somebody suggested that it could be divided into two sections; that there is a very convenient break about the middle of the film.

I think, however, there was a general consensus that the film did have great value for subsequent programs.

Now, in order to move along, we will conclude the reports of the recorders by calling on Dr. Templeton to tell us about his group's sense of urgency about the total problem. I would like to have him speak to that point for a few minutes.

DR. FURMAN TEMPLETON: Just one passing word about the film, and that was Group B felt this film was valuable, if only in terms of lifting up the rug and seeing what is under the rug. But more importantly, we felt that the film plus this Conference might impress upon all of us, and through us the general public, with the urgency, the overriding importance of this total question; that evaluation of the problem being based on such things as the ratio of non-white to white population throughout the world—that being two-to-one—the world leadership in which America has been cast and which it must discharge to the best of its ability, and the suddent advent of the space or cosmic age. It was felt for these reasons alone, if no other, this takes on a tremendous importance.

Then, lastly, I suppose, at least to keep my own presentation brief, we thought that we were talking about America's greatest assets—its men and women. And, if nothing else takes on importance, then the sense of conservation, at least, ought to enter so that we can conserve and make the greatest use of our best asset, our men and women. We can feel that our confidence has not been misplaced, that we really can leave here this evening filled with a sense of importance, urgency, and the dire necessity of going to work individually and collectively to solve this problem as best we can.

CHAIRMAN McCLUSKY: I shall take the few remaining moments to comment on selected points in the discussion.

I'd like to talk briefly, first about taking action or getting things done at the community level. In our discussion prior to this panel this evening, several members of the group—both the leaders and the recorders—said that there was much confusion or vagueness on the part of the participants about where do you actually take hold. Several asked what is the equivalent of the United

Steelworkers and Governor Leader at the local level. What do you do in towns A, B, and C in the absence of this kind of initiation?

I would like, first of all, to suggest two or three rather simple ideas about community life. One is the concept of publics. I believe we can take hold of the community much better if we think of it, not as some vague entity, but in terms of people and specific aggregations of people which we will call publics. These publics may be recognized in a number of different ways. Every community will have a different array of publics with which to work. This is a much more manageable concept.

Again, we ought also to think in terms of persons with key roles in the community. I refer to people who, by virtue of their jobs, are given an opportunity to size up, to locate, or to take action. Some people are located much more strategically than others. The law-enforcement group is a good example. They are around where trouble is likely to break out and, either intuitively or explicitly, they know the so-called high risk or vulnerable areas. If the law-enforcement group could become trained in and more sensitive to the problem and acquire special skill, and be selected for their aptitude for avoiding trouble ahead of crisis, great advances could be made.

This would be an instance of spotting a key person in a key job to make full use of his position. This point also applies to social workers, to the disseminators of opinion, such as press and radio commentators. It would apply to any person who is the center of a great number of interlocking networks who have some kind of over-all community responsibility.

In other words, I think that our strategy consists, to a very great extent, in spotting persons who, by virtue of their jobs and positions, are in a crucial place to observe problems and do something about them.

As another example, let us consider the practice of real estate. If we could take such a key group as the realtors and help them in the detection of resistance, how to understand and work with people, how to use the sale of property, both business property and residential property, etc., in good human relations, the realtor could be a great leader of his community.

Where do you take hold? You take hold in terms of persons. The community is an aggregation of people. It is not a vague, undifferentiated mass, but it is people in certain kinds of special arrangements. Good strategy is to look at a community in terms of publics, the particular orbits in which people move, and identify persons strategically located, who, by virtue of their work, are able to make a direct impact on human relations.

Next, I'd like to discuss the concept of the power structure.

I would like to put this in rather simple operational terms—who gets things done and for whom and about what problems. I would like to share with you the idea that the group that gets things done is not a single group; that it varies with the task and the customers. To use a hifalutin term, it is pluralistic and not monolithic. The groups which get things done with respect to health move in one orbit, and those who get things done with respect to schools move in another orbit, and those who get things done with respect

to city planning circulate in yet another orbit. The same is true for recreation, religion, and other areas of community life.

I am willing to concede there is an overlapping of groups. But, when it comes to operational terms, that is when you ask yourselves, "What am I practically going to do when I go back home?" We are in better shape to do something practical if we think in terms of the specific targets and tasks and the kinds of people who get those particular tasks done.

At the local level, I am inclined to think that we give more credit to the so-called blue-chip groups than they deserve. They may exercise veto power, but they have no exclusive vote of initiation. Anyone can initiate.

I would not minimize the power of the so-called grass roots and the common man. I am talking now as a practical realist. The common man is very powerful and his resources can be activated in many ways. One method is the self-survey. The self-survey is an educating device. It invokes widespread participation and is an excellent technique of educating people about their community, as well as a technique of getting facts. I have seen from one hundred or up to five hundred people in a community, in a variety of ways, sharing together the selection of topics, the wording of questions, the process of asking the questions, the tabulation of the replies, the interpretation of results, and the presentation of the outcomes to the groups that they represent. It is done patiently, quietly, and carefully, and can be very effective.

I point out this detail briefly here at the conclusion to indicate that there is a specific content, an almost A, B, C set of procedures that can be applied to some of the points that were discussed by your groups and reported here by my colleagues, the recorders.

There is an answer as to how you can take hold of a task and what you can specifically do in a community.

I have a conviction that there is a lot of latent good will waiting to be harnessed. I am persuaded that a good part of our problem is the frustration over the fact that people of good will have no feasible mechanism or method by which their good will can be expressed. We have lots of evidence to indicate that when you go to a person, his attitude is much more benign and generous when expressed privately than it is when he thinks there is a listening audience. The common reaction of the person is, "I am for this, but the other guy isn't."

I want to explain why I think this happens. The individual, in our very complex interdependent society, feels, generally speaking, out of touch with other people concerning the intimate things in his private life. Most of us interact with others on a fairly superficial level—"How is the family?"—the weather, etc., and that is just about the extent of our conversation. We practically never penetrate much deeper. The important things we keep tightly to ourselves.

One thing we keep to ourselves is our anxiety. Now, when somebody sounds off in a threatening way, most people will hug their anxieties to themselves and react against their anxiety by further retreat or counter-hostility. And, in their anxiety and withdrawal, they will attribute much more power to

the person who is loud than he actually possesses. What happens here is that, in the absence of some method of communication, in the absence of some technique of telling how he feels about things, he is inclined, in order to defend himself, to ascribe the worst to his neighbor. This defensive reaction is the thing which is happening to society.

"A" is generally in favor. "A" is a pretty generous person, a good guy within himself.

Now, "B" feels like "A" does, but, as long as "A" never finds out how "B" feels and, on the other hand, as long as "B" never checks and tests to see how "A" really feels, but acts as if he knew how he feels, "A" and "B" will act according to what they think the other fellow thinks, and not according to what he actually thinks.

What does this mean? This means that if there were visible, respectable mechanisms or spokesmen around which people could rally, and if they could find out they had a lot of company in their good will, I believe that we would unloose more power than any of us are now inclined to estimate.

This sounds like an idealistic interpretation, but I believe it is a fact, and that a good part of our strategy consists in helping people harness and mobilize this basic and latent good will.

In conclusion, we have a total community job here and we need to move along many fronts. I'd like to call it the educative community, the community which educates. I like to think of the community in all of its departments as taking an educative view and as trying to produce that kind of a climate and that kind of opportunity that will make the very fact of living there productive of the good life.

We learn what we live, and we live what the community gives us to live.

No place in this Conference has anybody seemed to be arrogant or overconfident about having all the answers. To me, one of the most refreshing

things is the healthy sense of reality and humility about the problem. But underneath it all is a quiet determination that we must get on with the job, that it is much later than we think, and that things are moving at such a swift pace that we have got to do everything we possibly can to keep ahead of change and to turn it to constructive ends. The mood of the Conference is quiet determination, realism, no sense of superiority, but I think, underneath, a confidence that we can get things done.

There is a plan for follow-up. The details of the follow-up are not yet known, but at least the Conference proceedings will be made available to you all. You will also receive some information about the use of the film and its availability. And there is a possibility of convening another National Conference or perhaps regional meeting based upon the information that has emerged from this Conference.

I want to say in conclusion that I have been very much impressed with the caliber of the program and the thoroughness and sincerity that have gone into the Conference design.

David McDonald, I think, is quite correct in saying that for all we know this may have been a historic occasion. Usually, the full impact and significance of events is not too sharply evident to persons as they participate. But nothing in my experience, or anything that I have read, quite matches this quiet, unofficial determined display of initiative on the part of private citizens, this determination to get together. I think it is Mr. Prince, former vice president of General Electric, who is the author of this statement: "The free enterprise system is the place where free men show enterprise."

And this Conference, in my judgment, has been a magnificent example where free men have voluntarily come together and have pooled their common interest in this attempt to initiate a forward move in the crucial area of human relations.

Printed and Distributed

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UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA
COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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43
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

February 6, 1958

Mr. David J. McDonald, President
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

It was a pleasure to meet you at the National Conference for Human Rights in Philadelphia on February 3rd. I feel this meeting was a significant step ih the right direction. When representatives of government, of organized labor, and of business can come together, honestly admit their shortcomings, and plan for constructive work in the area of human rights we are making progress.

We are indebted to you and to Governor Leader for this far-sighted effort. It is my hope that similar conferences may be held in a goodly number of other states under comparable auspices.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

February 19, 1958

Mr. Francis Shane
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Frank:

It was good to be with you in Pittsburgh and I much appreciate the fine dinner. I have talked with Emory and Harold about our discussions and they are enthusiastic. Emory tells me that he has already sent you the SRC Annual Report so I won't burden you with another copy. I am sending, however, two things which I believe will be of interest to you. One is a speech by M. A. Wright, Immediate Past President of SRC, and the other is a sermon delivered in New Orleans by Father Kanealy at The Red Mass, October 1, 1956.

Harold has written a good analytical piece on the South which appeared in The Progressive Magazine (February 8, 1958). I am sure you get The Progressive at the Steelworkers, so I won't send you a copy, but I do believe it would be worth your while to read this.

My trip up to Youngstown was profitable and the group was alert and interesting. Thus, my

stay in the North this trip was more than worthwhile.

With every good wish,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

United Steelworkers of America

I. W. ABEL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

DAVID J. McDONALD
PRESIDENT

HOWARD R. HAGUE
VICE-PRESIDENT

Committee on Civil Rights

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FRANCIS C. SHANE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

March 4, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I am very happy that you were able to attend our February 15 conference in Pittsburgh.

It was a very productive project and I am sure that your talk provided a great deal of information for the delegates.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon and wish you would give my best regards to both Emory and Harold.

Thanks for the material you sent me. Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Francis C. Shane

Francis C. Shane
Executive Secretary

FCS:ah

THE STEELWORKER OF TOMORROW? . . . . . *See Page 8*

STEEL LABOR

THE VOICE OF THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA

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"The Burden of Truth"

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"The Burden of Truth"

"Sixty-seven minutes of soul-searching" was the way President David J. McDonald described "Burden of Truth" —a full-length feature film produced by the United Steelworkers.

It set the theme for an unprecedented National Conference on Human Rights sponsored jointly by President McDonald and Pennsylvania Governor George M. Leader.

Outstanding people in all walks of American life took part. They dug for solutions to human rights problems in order to keep "a giant step ahead of Little Rock."

See Details on Pages 4 and 5

'Let's Put America Back To Work', Unions Urge See Page 3

Some of the 'Wrinkles' Ironed Out of SUB See Page 11

WHAT DOES THE GREAT OUTDOORS MEAN TO YOU? See Page 6

USWA Pushes Boycott Case Before AFL-CIO See Page 13

The Women's Corner Has More Shopping Tips See Page 10

Word From Washington Is 'Action'—Against Layoffs See Page 15

United Steelworkers of America

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

4

April 17, 1958

To All Participants in the "National Conference for Human Rights"--
February 3, 1958, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

I am enclosing a copy of the proceedings of our recent conference and hope that you will find it helpful in recalling the many excellent proposals which were made on that day for combatting discrimination and for bettering human relations.

Our committee has pursued one of the principle recommendations of the conferees and has scheduled similar type meetings in Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Columbus, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Los Angeles and San Francisco, California between April 28 and May 31.

Preliminary plans have also been completed for distributing the film "Burden of Truth." It will be made available to all of the organizations which were represented at the conference without charge. Requests for its use should be directed to me at the address in the letterhead.

I regret that we were unable to send you the proceedings much sooner but the matter of editing and printing required much more time than we had anticipated.

We will be pleased to receive any comments or suggestions you care to make regarding the manner in which the recommendations of the conference can be implemented and we hope that we can formulate plans for future cooperative action which will provide the means for translating our February 3 project into a really meaningful experience.

Sincerely yours,

Francis C. Shane

Francis C. Shane
Executive Secretary

(#7404)

May 6, 1958

Mr. Francis Shane
United Steelworkers of America
AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Frank:

Could you make a print of the film, "Burden of Truth" available to the Southern Regional Council for use in the Southern states? I could give the film some special promotion through my program; in all probability it would be handled in our usual way of placing the film in the han regional office of the ADL here in Atlanta. Their film library facilities not only aid distribution, but assures proper handling.

I have not yet seen the film although Fred Routh, of our staff, has. If prints are not immediately available for distribution, I would like to see a preview copy as soon as possible.

You will hear from me soon regarding further details of our Labor Seminar to be held at Fisk University.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

United Steelworkers of America

I. W. ABEL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

DAVID J. McDONALD
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Committee on Civil Rights

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FRANCIS C. SHANE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 15, 1958

4

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Due to the fact that our discussion guide for "Burden of Truth" has just gone to the printer, we will not begin general distribution of the film until the last of June. In the meantime, I will be glad to send you a 16m.m. print so that you can evaluate for your own use its possibilities.

After it has been released generally we will welcome any promotion you can give it through your program.

We have already made preliminary plans with the national office of ADL to distribute it through their many regional offices, Atlanta will of course be one, and it may be that you can arrange with them to schedule it for any projects you have in mind.

I am enclosing a copy of the booklet and flyer which we are using to promote the film. If you have any use for additional copies let me know.

I will be interested in hearing what you are planning for the Labor Seminar at Fisk this summer and hope that you can get the information to me soon so that we can do a better job on USA representation than we did last year.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frank

Francis C. Shane
Executive Secretary

FCS:ah

Stat

June 6, 1958

Mr. Francis C. Shane
Executive Secretary
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Frank:

Here are some comments on our program in the South plus details on work with the Steelworkers and other unions.

I am planning to meet Ben in Washington between the evenings of June 13th and June 17th. This is one of our rare opportunities to get together. If it is at all possible, we would welcome a conference with you and Bill Oliver at that time. I am writing Bill to this effect.

If this is an impossible time, would you be able to come to Nashville sometime during the Fisk Labor Seminar, June 19th - July 5th?

I hope that one of these sets of dates would coincide with travel or work plans and be a real possibility for you and Bill to get together with us.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM June 4, 1958

To: Mr. Francis Shane
United Steelworkers of America

From: Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council

Re: THE SOUTHERN WORK OF THE TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS.

The matter of reporting is always difficult. However, the questions raised by you and Bill Oliver are more than welcome because of the interest which they imply and because they pave the way for greater cooperative effort and program effectiveness.

This memo will supply greater detail about my activities, within the bounds of confidential relationships, especially regarding work with USA.

There are several general principles and methods of operation which I feel are important for us to keep in mind:

(1) The Labor Consultant of the Southern Regional Council conducts a varied program not committed to one technique or approach;

(2) A substantial portion of the work is through individual contact by means of exchanging ideas and providing fundamental information;

(3) Much of the work is confidential in nature - this is either because the situations involved are explosive or because public mention of the activity would be considered an embarrassment (rightly or wrongly) to the union or staffer involved;

(4) Working as a regional program over twelve states, I perform more of a wholesale than a retail function; this means, primarily, working with regional or district staff and through other agencies;

(5) A great deal of time is spent in interpretations: of the South and what is happening here, to Southern unionists; of the unions' role in the South; to outsiders, the practical limitations on union action in the Southern scene; and to Southern and national unionists what can be done in the existing climate and practical situation.

(6) For a number of reasons, I have attempted always to work through staff. This is partly a dedication to the idea of working through channels when working with the labor movement. It is partly a frank recognition that the staff man is one of the chief keys to the whole situation because of both the strengths which his role represents and of the inadequacies in preparation, information, and skills which need conscious remedying. I think that it is self-evident that for organizational and other practical reasons, no program is going to reach local leadership unless it has the assistance and confidence of staff.

(7) My work is part of a general race relations program (SRC) which means that it is frequently geared into strategic approaches to exercise the greatest leverage in a given situation. As an example of what this means, I am currently focusing attention on Virginia because this state will be a key to a whole new phase of desegregation -- my efforts will be geared, in part, with those of other individuals and organizations.

(8) The Labor Consultant's work is aimed at being a "program in context" inasmuch as we have an interpretation of the situation and the kinds of activity which will be meaningful. This point is elaborated in my annual report.

Now for a run-down on some of the activities with USA and a more specific listing of work done with other AFL-CIO affiliates.

U.S.A. -- The story here is less impressive than with UAW. I have had fairly frequent and extensive contact with Loren Nelles. Loren has proved cooperative in any specific project on which I ask his participation. He saw to it that he and two other members of his staff attended our March conference; two men from his staff attended our Fisk Seminars along with four other members of USA. Most of my work with Steel has consisted of individual conferences with their staff men. This has been done primarily in Atlanta, Birmingham, and in Nashville. This totals only about eleven or twelve staff people all together.

Recently in Birmingham, I had an extended conference with Farr where we discussed the upsurge of violence and

intimidation in Birmingham, its meaning, and whether or not it had special significance to the labor movement. We also discussed, in general terms, causing him to reflect on his own situation, the level of tensions in Birmingham's steel industry. We found time, too, to discuss re-instituting the district educational conferences which you use to cooperate in. We mentioned some alternatives to an institute which concentrated just on civil rights and racial problems. If such a conference could be brought off by whatever combination of forces, it would be a major piece of program considering the situation in Birmingham today.

I have distributed special materials to selected members of the USA staff.

Similarly to the work done with the UAW, I was in contact with regional Urban League staff to help pull together some ideas and individuals so that Boyd Wilson might have a more fruitful visit to Atlanta. Boyd indicated in a letter to me prior to his visit that the information and side conversations that he had had at Fisk, had been instrumental in giving him some understanding of possible problems in the Atlanta area.

Frequently members of the Steel staff are invited to participate in informal gatherings of human relations personnel, foreign visitors, or other activities.

Loren Nelles and I have discussed the possibilities of having a district staff conference on problems related to race as faced by his own personnel. This is still a possibility; again, if it could be pulled off by whatever combination of forces, it would be a good thing.

In the case of both Birmingham and Atlanta, such an institute cannot be developed quickly. It seems to take some months of general assent to the idea before the district directors are ready to sit down and plan such a conference.

My participation in various state programs has reached some members and staffers. On these occasions - numbering about six now - I have had side conversations with some of your people. Specific materials, however, were supplied either on the spot or by mail later. Usually these programs centered around the necessity of the labor movement facing honestly and responsibly the problems involved in racial relations. Specific attention was given to the necessity for adequate job opportunities, upgrading, etc. Though this is a difficult part of the program to detail, it does indicate the way in which a specific union's membership may be reached though not tabulated.

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

JUNE 9, 1958

FRANCIS SHANE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA

1500 COMMONWEALTH BLDG.

PITTSBURG, PA.

IS BURDEN OF TRUTH AVAILABLE FOR USE AT FISK INSTITUTE JUNE 30-JULY 5. THIS WOULD BE AN IMPORTANT SOUTHERN PREVIEW AUDIENCE. PLEASE CONFIRM AVAILABILITY.

EMORY F. VIA

Carbon Copy to
Frank Shake

June 26, 1958

Mr. John Ramsay
United Steelworkers of America
A.F.L. - C.I.O.
1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Following your call to my office two weeks ago, I have endeavored to look into the situation in Richmond, Virginia, involving the United Steelworkers and the Virginia Steel Corporation. Following are some of my observations, understandings of the facts, and suggestions.

The local union in this contract dispute was an old federal local, but is now affiliated with the USA. The entire membership, about 70 persons, is Negro. The company has fairly recently become a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel. The strike now in progress has continued for about eight weeks. The original overall demands of the union were to get the Virginia corporation under the terms of the Bethlehem contract. But I understand from Steel staff that it was not expected that all these gains would be achieved in' this round.

Non-union workers, all white, have been hired into the plant in such numbers that nearly full production is underway. The company has filed for a decertification election which will take place June 26.

One unit of the company, all white, is organized by the Iron Workers union and these men have been

crossing the picket line regularly. The local steel staff person, Bob Boyer, has written to President Lyons of the Iron Workers, and has had an answer indicating that their contract was such that they were required to cross the line.

According to Boyer, either the Switchmen or members of the BRT are pushing train cars across the picket line. Boyer felt that he had been assured by a representative of the union, Lester Kimball, 203 Prospect Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, that his union members would not violate the picket line; however, the cars have continued to cross. I understand that Jack Marion of the Virginia Council on Human Relations and Dean Henderson of Virginia Union University have written letters to the Bethlehem Steel company indicating the harmful effects to community and racial relations that such a situation can engender.

Lorne Nelles indicated by phone that he had made several approaches to key persons in the Bethlehem corporation to sensitize them to the dangers in this situation and the violation of Bethlehem company policy. He reports no success whatsoever in his endeavor.

It is obvious that the situation is much involved in the economic position of the union, the locals' strength as a bargaining unit, and the relations with management. However, I am not sufficiently informed to make any meaningful criticisms in this regard. So far as I personally know, the situation was well handled by Boyer and Nelles. They did about what could be done in terms of techniques, available union machinery, and what the national and state laws allow. I have not felt from the reports that I have had that the racial angles to this situation were the most important aspects of it. The obvious exception to this judgment, and the one perhaps still needing investigation, is whether the white unionists and the white "scabs" would have crossed the picket line had the pickets and the union they represented been white?

I have discussed this situation with Franz Daniels in the Organizing Department, with Charlie Weber in the Department of Religious Relations, and with Boris Shiskin in the Civil Rights Department.

I told each of them that I thought the first order of business was to find out precisely the relation between the "white unions" and the violations of the picket line. It seemed to me that until I had some assurances regarding that situation and could say that the labor movement was attempting to remedy this major fault that I was somewhat cut off from requesting aid from other community and business persons in the Richmond area. I wanted to go to them with clean hands on my part and on the part of the labor movement.

The Virginia State AFL-CIO convention passed a resolution regarding this strike, and made mention of the fact that iron workers were crossing the line. It is my understanding that the iron workers are not affiliated with the Virginia State AFL-CIO.

I was told that Oliver Singleton, operating out of the Baltimore regional office of the AFL-CIO, would have someone make a report on this problem in Richmond and how the different unions involved relate to it.

A suggestion which I made to you by phone also interested Nelles as well. The case has many interesting angles for both the general community and for the labor movement. It seems to me that it is a recession story; but it is also a Taft-Hartley and a "right-to-work" law story; and it is necessarily a story in racial relations. I think that a good writer could come up with a first-class piece; of course there might need to be a willingness to let the chips fall where they may as far as the labor movement itself is concerned. Perhaps such a piece could be limited to distribution in the labor movement or just in Steelworkers circles.

Nelles indicated the other day that he felt it was hopeless to expect a favorable settlement at this point. Of course, the decertification election tomorrow may settle it for all time. It is deeply disturbing to me that this kind of situation could have developed and I regret that there is no way to just say, "Here is an answer to the problem". As disheartening as it seems, I expect each of us has done what we could, especially this late in the game, to find some leverage or some handle by which this problem could have found a more positive answer.

Since I have discussed the matter with Frank Shane at some length, I am taking the liberty of sending a

copy of this letter to him.

John, I hope you will call on us again and that our efforts can be much more successful. As you know so well, in any matter involving community relations it is a great help to be keyed in as early as possible. Of course, it is rare that we anticipate a situation deteriorating so rapidly as this one.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf
cc to Francis Shane

October 13, 1958

Mr. Charles Mathias
United Steelworkers of America
95 Merritts Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Charlie:

During the past few months I've been asked if there were things that unions could do to ease community tensions. Occasionally what is wanted is a way to speak out for justice and community order without being identified as "pro-integration." I have felt that Southern unionists have missed a number of opportunities to stand up for things they honestly believe in, to aid in a given situation, and to perhaps do a good public relations job for unions at the same time.

I believe you will agree that the bombing yesterday is an occasion for concern for all of us and also an incident against which organized labor should and could speak out. I believe that the city and state AFL-CIO, and their executive committees, might make a statement. Likewise, local unions and even key staff people who are free to do so could speak out.

I am enclosing a statement which is purely suggestive for whatever use you would like to make of it. I think this is best left in your hands, but I will probably be in touch with a few staff

people who are responsible for Atlanta locals.

If there is anything further that you feel I can do, I would be more than willing to be of service. Atlanta is the kind of community which responds to those who stand for decency, and I hope that some union groups will take such a stand in this situation.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf
Enclosure - 1

P. S. Copies of any statements made might be sent to the City Editor of The Atlanta Constitution, The Atlanta Journal, and to the Journal of Labor as well as to Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, 1589 Peachtree Street, N. W. I would also like to receive a copy if it is convenient.

EFV

July 2, 1956

Mr. Earl Crowder
United Steelworkers of America
136½ South Second Street
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Earl:

The advance fee which you sent to the Southern Regional Council was $10.00 more than required. Enclosed is my personal check for $10.00 and a receipt from Fisk University for $40.00.

The Institute and Labor Seminar continues to roll along - if anything, they are increasing in interest. It was good to get to meet you and I am appreciative of the contribution which you made in the sessions and in private conversations.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Henry F. Vie
Labor Consultant

HFV:ls

memo from **herbert hill**

December 10, 1958

Dear Emory:

Please find enclosed copy of my memorandum to the Director of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department charging racial discrimination and segregation by unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations. I should appreciate any comment you might wish to make.

Herbert

/mso
Enclosure
afscme/1707-afl-cio

March 30, 1959

Mr. I. W. Abel
Secretary-Treasurer
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Abel:

We are most grateful to the United Steelworkers for the renewed contribution of $1,000 in support of the Southern Regional Council's work. Year in and year out, no support that the Council receives is more highly valued or more helpful to us.

Our official receipt is enclosed.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)

I. W. ABEL
1500 COMMONWEALTH BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

Int'l Secy-Treas.

PITTSBURGH PA MAR 26 '59 PB METER 365995 U.S. POSTAGE 07

VIA AIR MAIL

Southern Regional Council Inc
Rm. 432 63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Att. Harold C. Fleming

Ck. $1,000
PA

FORM NO. 432—COL.

Ben Sissel

Alvin Gaines

~~Mason City~~

Carl Bennett
Wesleyan

Mac Bryan
Wake Forest

Scholl

Emerson Smith
(FBR)
Foley Ala. (Presby Church)

March 5, 1959

Mr. David J. McDonald
President
United Steelworkers, AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

The Council is deeply grateful for the support of the United Steelworkers during the year just ended. The enclosed report of program activities reflects in some measure the achievements your support has made possible. We hope you will feel that the Council's work merits your continued confidence and support during 1959.

We are well aware that these are demanding times for organized labor, as for all groups working for equal rights and opportunity. The Council is constantly reminded of the seemingly unlimited resources, official and private, of the organized forces that are opposed to equal rights in any area. For this reason, and because of the steadily increasing demands on the Council, we are asking increased contributions from our faithful sources of support.

While we cannot in good conscience request a larger amount from the Steelworkers, we earnestly hope that it will be possible to renew your annual grant of $1,000 to the Council.

I might add that we feel the year 1958 has seen considerable progress. Especially in the Deep South, there are still severe tensions, some

of them likely to become more tragic in the months ahead. Yet each year sees heartening and measurable progress toward the democratic society which is the goal we share. In this you personally and the Steelworkers as a whole are making a major contribution.

The enclosed reports on program and finances speak for themselves. If there is additional information you would like, please call on me. And, quite apart from financial support, we look forward to the continuing friendship and cooperation of the United Steelworkers.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - Financial Statement; SRC Annual Rept., 1958
cc: Mr. Francis Shane

March 5, 1959

Mr. Francis Shane
United Steelworkers, AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Frank:

Enclosed is a copy of our letter to Mr. McDonald requesting renewal of the Steelworkers' annual contribution to the Southern Regional Council.

I realize this probably couldn't be more poorly timed, but we didn't feel we should wait too far into the year to make our request. Of course, we will understand if action has to be delayed.

Meanwhile, here's hoping the negotiations will have a most successful outcome.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2.

Copy of HFC ltr. to David McDonald; SRC Annual Rept. 1958

January 11, 1960

Mr. Francis Shane
United Steelworkers, AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Frank:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to President McDonald giving some report of 1959 and making our customary request for a renewed contribution this year. Your support, as always, will be deeply appreciated.

I hope our paths will cross often during the coming year.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

January 11, 1960

Mr. David J. McDonald
President
United Steelworkers, AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

In sending you our customary report of the Southern Regional Council's work, it is a pleasure to note the contrast between the situation confronting the Steelworkers now as against last year at this time. You and your associates must take deep satisfaction in the hard-won victory for the Union.

The gains for civil rights in the South have been less decisive, but as we have tried to show in the enclosed report, there has been some notable forward movement in this area. The report, a copy of which was sent to you routinely some time ago, will serve also as a summary account of the Council's activities during 1959. We are, as always, proud and grateful for the friendship and support of the Steelworkers in this effort.

Our annual audit is in preparation; a copy will be sent to you as soon as it is completed. Meanwhile, I can report that the Council ended the year without a deficit -- thanks to the generosity of those like yourself who share our view of the critical importance of extending democracy to all citizens, in the South no less than elsewhere.

We foresee a year of momentous developments as the pressures for school desegregation pose urgent, practical choices in two of the "hard core" states of the Deep South. It gives us a special sense of pride that in our headquarters city, Atlanta, much of the local leadership and many rank-and-file citizens are uniting for compliance with law and preservation of the public schools; this, of course, against the most formidable political odds. While our organizational concern is equally great for other difficult areas of the South, the Council has special opportunities to give guidance and help to these positive efforts in Georgia.

On several occasions during 1959, I have had the pleasure of participating in meetings and planning sessions with Frank Shane. I look forward to further association with him, and hope as well that there may be an opportunity soon for me to talk with you personally about our common concerns.

Meanwhile, on behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to express our deep appreciation for the past support of the United Steelworkers of American and our hope that we may count on the Union's annual contribution of $1,000 again this year.

With good wishes and kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

cc: Mr. Francis Shane

bcc: Paul Christopher
E. T. Kehrer

April 1, 1960

Mr. David McDonald
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

This is to express the sincere thanks of the officers and staff of the Southern Regional Council for the United Steelworkers' annual contribution of $1,000, just received.

It is our hope that the work of the Council will always justify the steady friendship and support which you and the Steelworkers have given over the years.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm
bc: Francis Shane
Paul Christopher
E. T. Kehrer

April 1, 1960

Mr. Francis Shane
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Frank:

As always, our thanks and good wishes to you.

I was glad to see you at the Civil Liberties Clearing House, though sorry we had no opportunity to talk. Your question to Walsh was right on the button!

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sm
Enclosure

DATE	REFERENCE NO.	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
MAR 14 60		1,000.00	CONTRIBUTION CR Signed L. M. Cibel, Secretary-Treasurer
	Rec'd	3/15/60	

UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA

P-6 Systems Equipment Co., Pgh. 59-776

I. W. ABEL, Secretary-Treasurer
1500 COMMONWEALTH BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 22, PA.
4

PITTSBURGH PA MAR 14 '60 U.S. POSTAGE 07 PB. 365995

Received 3/15/60

VIA AIR MAIL

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. 432
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

$1,000.00
CR
RJA

FORM NO. 432—COL.

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MAY 23, 1960

MR. FRANCIS SHANE
UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA
1500 COMMONWEALTH BUILDING
PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

PLANE SCHEDULES FROM RICHMOND TO BLOOMINGTON ARE TOO COMPLICATED AND CHANCY TO RISK MY MAKING JUNE 19 SESSION. I DEEPLY REGRET THIS AND HOPE I CAN SERVE THE STEELWORKERS IN SOME WAY LATER. REGARDS.

HAROLD C. FLEMING

Remind 500.00 in October

September 8, 1961

Mr. Paul Christopher
Regional Director, AFL-CIO
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Paul

The steel workers who always promptly send us $1,000.00 a year on request have not come through this year. Should we simply write again to McDonald or can you suggest a person or approach that might be more effective?

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA:mbb

Labor

October 4, 1961

Mr. David J. McDonald, President
United Steel Workers of America — file
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

Belatedly, I would like to extend you our commendation for the excellent "Statement of Principles" issued by your Committee on Civil Rights. I read this along with your covering letter of June 27 with great admiration and the strong desire that all other unions might take equally forthright stands.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

MB-file

October 16, 1961

Mr. David J. McDonald
International President
United Steelworkers of America
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

We are pleased to acknowledge receipt of your check in the amount of $500.00, representing the 1961 contribution to the work of the Council from the United Steelworkers of America. Needless to say, we value this expression of confidence in the work of the Council toward our mutual aims in the field of race relations.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Acting Treasurer

Enclosure:
Receipt

November 1, 1962

Mr. Francis C. Shane
Executive Secretary
Committee on Civil Rights
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Dear Mr. Shane:

Many thanks for your letter of October 22 enclosing copies of the Steelworkers pamphlet and statement of policy on fair employment practices. I had read the policy statement earlier with great respect. I want to congratulate you also on the pamphlet, which is not only good in its sentiments but will be a very useful programing tool for us and others.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

United Steelworkers of America

I. W. ABEL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

DAVID J. McDONALD
PRESIDENT

HOWARD R. HAGUE
VICE-PRESIDENT

Committee on Civil Rights

1500 COMMONWEALTH BUILDING · PITTSBURGH 22, PA.

GRANT 1-5254

October 22, 1962

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201 - 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I am pleased to send you the enclosed two items. One is a copy of our recently released pamphlet which documents the progress and policy of the United Steelworkers of America in the field of Fair Employment Practices during 1961-1962, the other a copy of our policy resolution on Civil Rights - Civil Liberties.

Sincerely yours,

Francis C. Shane

Francis C. Shane
Executive Secretary

FCS/bp

Encls. (2)

(#10217)

THOMAS SHANE, CHAIRMAN; FRANCIS C. SHANE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY; JOSEPH GERMANO, JOHN W. GRAJCIAR, THOMAS MURRAY, JOSEPH H. NEAL, GILBERT C. ANAYA, BOYD L. WILSON, EMERY F. BACON, JAMES H. JONES, ROLAND M. SAWYER

file
Labor - Steelworkers

April 28, 1965

Mr. David McDonald
President
United Steelworkers of America
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburg 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. McDonald:

I am pleased to enclose a copy of our annual report of program activities during 1964. The generous support of the United Steelworkers of America helped make these achievements possible.

We hope that the Steelworkers may wish again in 1965 to contribute to our operations.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Annual Report)

BENJAMIN D. SEGAL
TRADE UNION CONSULTANT—FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
1820 JEFFERSON PLACE, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
STERLING 3-2194

Monday

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Emory,

What a weekend ! So many people to talk with ... and I certainly didn't get a chance to say more than hello to you. Maybe I can get to come South for some conference or other and at that time have chance for a longer chat.

This note is by way of saying I'd have liked to talk with you longer, and a reminder as well:-- please don't forget to ask Mrs. M. what we can get for George, and please write, or wire in time for us to get something either Friday, or Saturday at the very latest.

The luncheon here looks like it will be a good thing. We already have 55 reservations and our limit unfortunately is 60 because of the facilities at International House. We are planning a pre-luncheon meeting just with labor staff persons, as well.

Thanks so much for your help with this. Come see us soon.

Fraternally,

Joyce

October 22, 1953

Mr H J Gibbons, Trustee
Joint Council of Teamsters No 13
1127 Pine Street
St Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Mr Gibbons:

That was most kind of you to pass on to your International President my letter of September thirteen asking for some much needed help.

I spent some time a couple of weeks ago with the Southern Labor School, A F L, at Oklahoma City. I kept my eyes open for someone from your area, but found no one who would have a leading link to you.

Meanwhile, here is another and our latest pamphlet for use by discussion groups.

I talked with a man from New Orleans who is working up a survey of the ways to work out the matter of segregation in the New Orleans schools. Told him about what your Local in St Louis had done and I am sure he will be taking a cue from you at New Orleans.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosure - 1

JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS No. 13

1127 PINE STREET « ST. LOUIS 1, MISSOURI

H. J. GIBBONS,
International Trustee

Telephone: MAin 1284

AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

October 5, 1953

RECEIVED
OCT 7
Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have your communication of September 16th and am passing it on to our International President to consider your request for finances contained in your fifth paragraph of your letter.

Yours very truly,

H. J. Gibbons per J.

H. J. Gibbons
Trustee

September 16, 1953

Mr. Harold Gibbons
Int. Union of Teamsters, A. F. of L.
1127 Pine Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

Your friends here, John Shulter in particular, remind me of your interest in the subject matter of the enclosed pamphlet. I knew of that already, because our small magazine NEW SOUTH in an issue summer before eagerly used a condensed form of the notable report made by your Warehousemen's local in St. Louis.

Purpose of the pamphlet it to get local, and wherever possible bi-racial discussion groups use it in getting a meeting of minds on this difficult problem. This first pamphlet will be followed in a month by another, for similar groups, giving a check-list on the differences between white and Negro local schools. Whole business is to get the question of the schools down from the closed-door offices of State Officials and into the homes of everyday citizens. Purpose of that, to avoid confusing political use of the issues that will arise when the Court makes its decision.

The labor movement is rightly proud of the part it played in getting the public schools going. Here comes now the most critical issue which the schools have had to face in Southern history. Calmness, agreement, and tolerance will be needed as never before. And local labor people, rightly informed, can be a mighty aid in the upcoming testing of opinion.

I write to ask your earnest consideration of ways of getting the pamphlet used throughout the Teamsters' Union in the South. We can ship you any quantity (with the Union label - my apologies for its not being present on this first issue), at some such figures as five or six cents apiece.

Further, on Shulter's advice, I am bold to ask whether the International Union would consider a direct grant to my most needy

Council. Auto helps us, and Steel, and I.L.G.W.U., and Rubber, and the Sidney Hillman Fund. Most of these give us a thousand or more a year. A brave request to make, on small information to you about us, but you can find out all about us from Mr. and Mrs. Myron Schwartz there in St. Louis, and I would gladly send on audits and a list of our Board and any helpful sheaf of papers!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo
enclosures

Blind Copy to:

Mr. John Shulter,
United Wholesale, Retail Workers - C.I.O.
95 Merrits Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia.

February 20, 1956

Mrs. Margaret Degan
114 S. Bemiston
Clayton 5, Missouri

Dear Maggie:

Gibbons has never sent an answer to my letter to him of February 8.

Will you consider taking any early opportunity to see whether he would receive me if I came up sometime in March or April. If yes, then I will write him to fix a date.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Labor-Promotion

Copy: Mrs. Margaret Dagen
114 S. Bemiston
Clayton 5, Missouri

January 8, 1956

Mr. Harold J. Gibbons
Teamsters Union 688
1127 Pine St.,
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I wrote you back in 1953 about our Southern Regional Council, and asked you to take an interest in it. I remind you again of what we do, and ask you to let us be helpful in any proper way to your locals through the Southern area.

The Council is an old-established white and Negro organization, going back to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which began in 1919. We have always been factual, and reasonable, and we hope both wise and courageous. We have always tried to stick close to actual situations, and feel ourselves in that kin to the trade union movement, which has a job to do in things as they are, but holds to principles, too.

We have liked organized labor, and it has liked us. The Council has been used by the textile workers, the paper workers, the I.L.G., the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. to provide teaching staff for workers' education sessions. Tense sessions, sometimes, but certainly ones where touchy topics were deeply discussed.

This is a time when every labor organization must find and take its position on problems of race close to home. If your locals here or there in the South find themselves wanting some broad-level counselling, we would be happy to be called on. And as to the schools, we constantly remember that the trade union movement first put its shoulder behind public schools in this country, and that the unions have the biggest stake in keeping public schools and making them satisfactory to all the people.

In any case, I hope you will let me schedule some early trip to St. Louis, and come to see you, and talk about changes in the South these days, and about your, and our, proper role in seeing them wisely through. Meanwhile Margaret Dagen likes us, and knows who we are.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM: mef

114 S. Bemiston
Clayton 5, Mo.
12/19/55

Dear George:

Excuse the newsprint paper but I am tucked away at school, writing in haste, and not supplied with rag paper for your Highness of the Highlands.

Interested in your trip at Thanksgiving and re Oberlin. Yes, I fear whatever your sympathies to Southern schools, Oberlin would beat most of them - and its record for admitting Negro students and its activities during the pre-Civil War and afterward days would be hard for you to turn aside! Aside from all of which, it is just a darned good educational institution. If you would like me to write in her behalf, if you and her mother and she are seriously interested, send me a little notelet about her and her name and I'll do what little I can.

Very interested in what the newspapers are saying around Richmond way .. thanks so much for the reprints.

I talked to Hal Gibbons, a very busy man and one who as a result is hard to get to concentrate on much beside what he is doing and wanting to do. However, he seemed to renew his interest, to a degree, in what you are doing, and said said he would be glad to hear from you and would like to have you talk to his staff. As to opening ways for you to get to their Southern Teamsters and organizers, he was pretty sure they would not be at once interested in this particular problem, but perhaps hearing you and talking to you might change his mind on that. It's always possible.

My suggestion: Write to him refreshing his mind on what you do; particular emphasis on work with unions; appeal to his sense of CAUSE. Harold J. Gibbons, Teamsters Union 688, 1127 Pine, St. Louis 1, Mo. Say you'd like to come up sometime to see how St. Louis might help extend what you are doing in the Southern Tier. You know how to appeal to people and I'd write that way. Refer to me, if you wish. Let me have a copy of what you say and tell me what you hear and then we'll see how else I should follow up. I have rounded the edge!

A good holiday to you and yours. Thanks for recent, if brief, news on Kentucky.

Sincerely Maggie

710

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

Affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

99 UNIVERSITY PLACE NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ORegon 3-1400

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL PRESIDENT

426

September 9, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 2nd, in which you renew Council's request for a grant from the Philip Murray Foundation.

Please be advised that the Philip Murray Gift Committee is scheduled to meet within the next couple of months and your communication will be brought to their attention.

Sincerely yours,

Emil Rieve

Emil Rieve
General President

Labor

March 8, '54

Dear Mr. Berthiaume,

All staright about my being in Rock Hill for Local 710 at six o'clock in the afternoon of March 27, Saturday. Porter's Grill. I expect I'll be driving over, without very clear ideas of when I get it except that I'll definately be at Porter's Grill a few minutes before six. Maybe Father Maurice will give me a bed that night, or I would gladly stay with anyone among your friends who would put me up. I expect I'll be heading toward Atlanta next day.

I've forgotten what we said the cost would be, but somewhere abound ~~ax~~ thirty-five dollars for the trip, I expect.

Look forward to being with your people.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

Have me a blackboard, please.'

EMIL RIEVE
General President

WILLIAM POLLOCK
Executive Vice-President

JOHN CHUPKA
General Sec'y-Treas.

Textile Workers Union of America

Affiliate of the C. I. O.

VERNON EZELL
PRESIDENT
R. FRED GARDNER
SECRETARY

LOCAL 710
P. O. Box 957 ROCK HILL, S. C.
Telephone: Rock Hill 2268

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This is to confirm our conversation the last time you were in Rock Hill, in reference to your attending and addressing the officers and shop stewards of TWUA-CIO Local 710. The arrangements have been made to hold this supper at Porters Grill on Saturday March 27, 1954 at 6:00 P.M. If you need any arrangements made for your accomadations please let me know and I will be glad to make them for you. I would appreciate it if you would let me know of your aproximate arrival time so that I could meet you.

Yours truly,

Ray Berthaume

May 26, 1954

Mr. Larry Rogin
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Rogin:

Mighty nice to have your letter of Ma
11.

We will still need to raise about
$35,000 in the next months for this office
alone. But so far people have been helpfu
about standing by us rather than the
reverse.

And goodness knows with the new decis
welcome as it is, a lot to do!

Warm regards to you and all of the
Textile Workers Union of America.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EMIL RIEVE
General President

WILLIAM POLLOCK
Executive Vice-President

JOHN CHUPKA
General Sec'y-Treas.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

Affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

99 UNIVERSITY PLACE NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ORegon 3-1400

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1954
Southern Regional Council

May 11, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Belated congratulations on the grant from the Fund for the Republic. I hope this does not discourage your other supporters from continuing their contributions.

Fraternally,

Larry Rogin

Larry Rogin
Education Director

LR:ew

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

JAMES BAMFORD
J. WILLIAM BELANGER
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SOL STETIN
WILLIAM TULLAR
HERBERT S. WILLIAMS

TRUSTEES

A. O. BOYLES
ED. CORCORAN
ELIZABETH NORD

January 28, 1955

Mr. John W. Edelman
Textile Workers Union of America
Warner Building
13th and "F" Streets, N. W.
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear John:

Two sources of such photos:

(1) The photo morgue of a leading daily newspaper in each Southern State (or those in the lower South, with the most ppor schools). In Atlanta about three years ago a good feature-writer named Margaret Shannon toured the State and took and published photos of bum schools. She did for the Atlanta Journal. You are likely to be able to find similar pictures in a similar paper in each State. Advertiser for Alabama; State for South Carolina, Picayune for Louisiana, Clarion-Ledger for Mississippi, News and Observer for North Carolina.

(2) A wandery photographer, not young any more, named W. Hardin Hughes, resident from February 1st, 1955 at 1631 C University Avenue, Berkeley, California, has accumulated pictures for many years on the contrast between white and Negro schools in the South. Has many scores. I know that isn't the point for the moment, but it certainly yielded (about 1950?) a flock of pictures of bum schools. Get hold of him and you've got many pictures, though I think mostly of four and five years ago.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

EMIL RIEVE
General President

WILLIAM POLLOCK
Executive Vice-President

JOHN CHUPKA
General Sec'y-Treas.

WASHINGTON OFFICE

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

Affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

Washington Representative
JOHN W. EDELMAN

WARNER BUILDING
13TH AND E STREETS, N. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

NAtional 8-4771

426

January 25, 1955

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
906 Lulwater Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

A chap in my office building here, formerly a photographic editor for N.Y. Times, A.P. and later U.S. Information Office, etc. is now freelancing. One of his present clients is the New Public Affairs Institute News Service which CIO and AFL are supporting.

As propaganda for the legislation, providing aid for school construction (hearings open~~in a few~~ days) my friend asks can I get my hands on some photographs of sub-standard school buildings in the South or elsewhere. If the folks in your office or those with whom you work have such pictures around, perhaps you would send us what is available. We would use these for the labor press and also in testimony before Senate and House hearings.

We find that Members of Congress like everyone else, do look at pictures even if they often don't pay any attention to what we say....

How are things going?

Cordially,

John

John W. Edelman
Washington Representative

JWE:fn

Labor - CIO - TWUA

Mr. Boyd Peyton,
Textile Workers Union of America,
AFL-CIO,
110, W. Sixth Street,
Charlotte,
NORTH CAROLINA.

December 16th, 1955.

Dear Boyd,

You were a good egg to put up two solid dollars for Paul and for SRC. We are grateful, and we will be sending you again New South, as a proper subscriber.

I hope to visit your office, and renew my praise of every part of textile unionism that you get to happen in the South.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director).

GSM:rl.
Encl.

June 29, 1956

Mr. Solomon Barkin
Director of Research
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Barkin:

George Mitchell asked me to check into the man Glenn Gilman at Georgia Tech. A friend of ours on the faculty, whose judgment we trust completely, gives a glowing report of Gilman. He describes Gilman as extremely able and intelligent, and both liberal and level-headed in his approach. Since Gilman is supposed to be both conscientious and friendly to the labor movement, there is no ostensible reason why he should have failed to answer your letter. Having failed once in an attempt to reach him, I decided to pass this word along to you. Perhaps you may try a follow-up on your earlier letter.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

EMIL RIEVE
General President

WILLIAM POLLOCK
Executive Vice-President

JOHN CHUPKA
General Sec'y-Treas.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
AFFILIATE OF THE AFL-CIO
99 UNIVERSITY PLACE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

SOLOMON BARKIN
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

TELEPHONE
OREGON 3-1400

Hef - Advise GSM

June 21, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., NE - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I have been asked to review a book by Glenn Gilman called "Human Relations in the Industrial Southeast." In preparation for the writing I wanted to know more about him and wrote him (copy enclosed). I did not get any reply.

I wonder if you can get a line-up on him.

Sincerely,

Sol

Solomon Barkin

RECEIVED JUN 25 1956

EMIL RIEVE
General President

WILLIAM POLLOCK
Executive Vice-President

JOHN CHUPKA
General Sec'y-Treas.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
AFFILIATE OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
99 UNIVERSITY PLACE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

SOLOMON BARKIN
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

TELEPHONE
OREGON 3-1400

April 12, 1956

Dr. Glenn Gilman
School of Industrial Management
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Gilman:

I have been asked to review your book on "Human Relations in the Industrial Southeast." I would appreciate receiving a biographical note concerning yourself, indicating your background, training and experience for the preparation of the book. It would also be helpful to know the manner in which you assembled the data and obtained the information for your conclusions. What personal relations have you with the textile industry and its employment practices and problems?

Is your field work limited to a statistical study of 23 Georgia mills?

Thank you for the data.

Sincerely yours,

Solomon Barkin

COPY

February 27, 1957

Mr. Boyd Payton
Regional Director
TWUA
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Boyd:

It was good to be with you in New York at the ALES Conference.

Let me pass on a bit of incidental information that may be of interest to your staff in Winston-Salem on the P. H. Hanes Knitters drive. I am reliably told that Mrs. Frank Ingram and Mrs. Danny Smith, who are sisters, are pro-union and intend to so vote on March 4th. They are not "actives" and have not beenin touch with a union staffer as yet (last week end). They are fairly recent converts to unionism and I am told not to consider them as leaders.

A Mrs. Owen Knott is reported as strongly anti-union even though she has a brother in the Western Electric plant who is strongly pro-union. I'm sorry I do not have his name.

This information, as you understand, is passed on to you on a personal basis.

I'm sorry that such leads could not have come much earlier, but my coming by them was a matter of accident. They are yours for whatever they are worth.

Best wishes to you in this campaign and in others.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via

63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

EFV:mm

June 11, 1957

Mr. Boyd Payton
Regional Director
TWAU - 100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Boyd:

The AFL-CIO Executive Council recently approved a contribution of $3,000 to the work of SRC. I am sure your interest in our work was helpful in securing this increased assistance, and I wanted to say a word of appreciation to you.

I was sorry to learn through Emory that you have been ill. I hope this finds you well on the road to recovery.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

WILLIAM POLLOCK
GENERAL PRESIDENT

JOHN CHUPKA
GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

AFL - CIO
509½ South Main Street
HIGH POINT, N. C.

JULIUS R. FRY
AREA DIRECTOR

PHONE 2-4216

June 17, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Emory:

Enclosed are newspaper clippings which I thought might be of interest.

We will forward this type of material to you from time to time as it comes to our attention.

Fraternally yours,

Julius R. Fry

Julius R. Fry
Area Director

JRF/ew

enclosures

WILLIAM POLLOCK
GENERAL PRESIDENT

JOHN CHUPKA
GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

AFL - CIO
509½ South Main Street
HIGH POINT, N. C.

JULIUS R. FRY
AREA DIRECTOR

PHONE 2-4216

June 18, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Aveune, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Emory:

Last Saturday night, June 15th, the Junior Chamber of Commerce at High Point held its annual Beauty Contest to select Miss High Point, who would then compete for the Miss North Carolina title and if successful would compete for Miss America in Atlantic City this year.

Miss Betsy Ross Davis was chosen and crowned Miss High Point. The master of ceremonies had three question to ask, one of which was, "What do you consider the top news story of the last few months?" She replied, that the subject of segregation in her opinion was the top news story and went on further to say that integration was definitely coming and hoped that people would accept it without any trouble.

The paper did not quote her as firmly on the subject as she actually was in her remarks. My secretary, Mrs. Walker, was at the pageant and heard the actual statement.

We do not at this time know exactly what background has tended to make Miss Davis feel as she does about the racial question. We understand that her father is Deputy Sheriff. If we learn more of her background which would explain her convictions we will communicate with you further.

Fraternally yours,

Julius R. Fry

Julius R. Fry
Area Director
JRF/ew
enclsoures

Labor - TWUA

June 18, 1957

Mr. John Edleman
Textile Workers Union of America
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

It was very good to see you in Washington the other week. I had a brief talk with Bruce Davis in Charlotte, and I hope that he passed on to you the suggestion of writing up the Avondale Mill incident for the Junaluska Conference sponsored by the Methodist Church. This would be particularly appropriate since Hugh Comer will appear on the Junaluska program.

Please call on me whenever you think there is a service that I can render and I would appreciate receiving pertinent bits of information from you from time to time.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

June 20, 1957

Mr. Boyd Payton
Regional Director
TWUA
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Boyd:

Enclosed are six application blanks for our Union Staff Training Seminar. We would like to have one for each of the staff men who will be able to attend all or part of the sessions.

My notes indicated that "Red" Lisk and Ray Berthiune would be with us for the whole week, that you and Durringcourt (?) for part of the week, and that Dave Terry and Davy Bardsfield (?) might attend for the whole week or a part of it.

We have twenty or more persons now scheduled to be in the Labor Seminar.

Thanks for your help and I will be writing you later about some program specifics.

Please have the applications returned directly to me.

Fraternally yours,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

June 27, 1957

Mr. Julius R. Fry
Area Director
Textile Worker's Union of America
509½ South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Julius:

Thanks so much for your letters and clips of June 17th and 18th. I certainly agree that the public statement of Beauty Contest Queen Miss Betsy Ross Davis was of real interest.

Further clips and notes from you along these lines and especially incidents related to the labor movement would be most appreciated. I am sending to you under separate cover one of our own recent special reports dealing with Negro registration in the Southern states.

Fraternally yours,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Labor

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, CIO
99 University Place
New York 3, N.Y.

Date: June 28, 1957

TO: Harold Fleming

FROM: Solomon Barkin

✓ For your information

____ Note and return to me

____ Per your request

____ For your action

Comments:

TWUA Research Publication No. P-216

RECEIVED JUL 1 1957

Human Relations in the Industrial Southeast: A Study of the Textile Industry. By Glenn Gilman. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1956. xii, 327 pp. $5.

REVIEW By

SOLOMON BARKIN

Director of Research
Textile Workers Union of America
New York City

Reprinted From
INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS REVIEW
VOL. 10, No. 3 April 1957.

At a time when the trade union movement is initiating a new drive to unionize the southern textile industry, there appears this glorification of the so-called Piedmont cotton folkway culture, to which is ascribed past resistance to unionism. The book provides a complimentary rationalization of management's ability to satisfy (or repress) southern textile workers and combat unions. Because the southern textile worker and management are living with the present relationship, the author assumes it is to their best mutual interest.

The study presents an idealized story of the rise of the southern cotton mills and their villages in the 1880's and 1890's. The informal ways of rural society adopted in these communities are pictured as a folk culture, directed by the customs and mores of a closed society composed of a homogeneous people and governed by an uncrystallized "organization" headed by the mill owners. The prevailing religious beliefs, referred to as the "Christian Ethic" in the manner of southern rhetoric, are assigned a dominant place in the development of these folkways; they emphasize industry, thrift, frugality, and individual responsibility for self-discipline. The individualism of the southern cotton textile worker is also ascribed to the independence he acquired as a small farmer and mountaineer. The exact meaning of this individualism is hard to discern in this panegyric of the textile mill community. We are not told why conformance to law and the ways of urban society limits people more than the strict observance in a folkway society of customs and traditions which are rigorously enforced.

The close management ties to the folk society began with their common origin in the social movement to provide jobs for the underemployed farmer. The structure in these societies is maintained by integrating the mill and its hierarchy into the community. Mill supervision becomes part of the informal "council of elders." Workers are supposed to work with, rather than for, ownership. Top management keeps supervision toeing the line, maintains the folkways, and presumably, enforces them upon all members of the family, whether employees or not.

In this study, the "front-office" personnel are the key to the understanding of southern textile industrial relations. They have been and allegedly still are alert to the workers' rights to a fair deal, and they enforce these rights. When they fail, the workers rebel, as they did in the 1920's and 1930's, to demand that management mend its ways. The difficulties of the latter period stem from the intrusion of northern owners and managements who had to learn the code of the folkway society. When they did, the balance was restored and unionism was stopped.

Starting out with two preconceived categories of culture, folkways and massways, the study slots the abstracted behavior pattern into the former category. At best, therefore, it is a selective recitation of material describing how the folkways society appeared, with illustrative data to suggest its continued existence. However, it provides no detail on the content or specific meaning of the folkways. While the author expresses his indebtedness to the French sociologist, Le Play, he provides no description of the internal structure, the evolving forms, living conditions, social relations, specific mores, and the interest conflicts within the society.

If management is so central in the maintenance of the folkway society, why is it not more appropriate to label the social form as a hierarchical, managerial autocracy imposed on a rural people? Perhaps the explanation for this study's more sympathetic treatment of management is to be found in the descriptive type of sociology adopted by the author. Moreover, this volume is an outgrowth of a course in personnel relations for textile engineers sponsored by the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia at the Georgia Institute of Technology. The course, the author writes the undersigned, was a substitute for the "typical course in personnel management" to avoid dealing "with union-management relations." Publication of this book was financially assisted by the Textile Education Foundation of Georgia, an employers' agency.

May not the limited success of unionism be better explained by the people's

rural background and lack of experience with social organizations other than the church and textile mill and the continued dominance of the society, mills, and the church by the employer?

Although the author covers a span of eighty years, he fails to show the changes occurring over this period and the contrasts in behavior among communities. On finishing the study, we are left with the impression of a changeless rural society, a conclusion which denies the vast alterations in southern social organization and life.

The author discloses a strong penchant for theory rather than field work and facts. He does not support his idyllic image nor take account of the data conflicting with his conclusion. He provides no place for southern textile managements or workers engaging in collective bargaining, for the many NLRB "cease and desist" orders intended to prohibit coercive and discriminatory behavior, for the tens of thousands of southern textile workers who have voted for unions.

The reader cannot be impressed with Dr. Gilman's reliance on secondary sources; conversations with management; and a short statistical study of the ages, education, and economic origin of the employees of twenty-three Georgia mills. One would have preferred a detailed field study for an original re-evaluation of the scene.

The book provides new jargon, derived from an old formalistic school of sociological description, for the popular mythology of the southern textile community, but adds few facts and contributes no new understanding of the industrial relations within the area. In this volume, descriptive sociology has become a defense of an existing power structure, thus depriving the reader of insights into the real social and economic stresses in the southern textile communities.

SOLOMON BARKIN

Reprinted by - Research Department
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

June 29, 1957

Mr. Boyd Payton
Textile Workers Union of America
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Boyd:

I am looking forward to seeing you at our Union Seminar at Fisk. Ben and I would very much like to have you act as chief resource person for the Wednesday, July 10th, session, which begins at 2:00 P.M. We thought that it would be helpful to have a discussion of how the race issue affects one union and industry. If you could handle this part of our program and bring along those materials which you feel are appropriate, it would be a real contribution. We are discussing for the second half of this session how racial issues arise in and affect the local union; we are asking Stanton Smith to be a resource in this session, but would welcome your participation here also.

We have had definite responses from Berthiaume, Dernoncourt, Boartfield, Lisk. I greatly appreciate your cooperation in this Seminar as well as in other matters. As of now, we have a few over twenty persons signed up for a full week's participation and about five persons who will participate part-time.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

July 8, 1958

Mr. H. D. Lisk
Textile Workers Union of America
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Red:

It was indeed good to have had you with us at the Labor Seminar, and I am sorry that the press of your duties required you to leave the sessions early. I wish that we had had the opportunity to discuss some of the problems and research needs which you had raised with me earlier. I hope that you will still find time to write regarding these matters, and I will make every effort to either supply you with the information, or see if I can put you on the right trail. In the meantime, here are the two addresses which you had requested:

Mr. Frayser T. Lane
Information and Referral Specialist
Chicago Urban League
2410 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mr. Robert C. Weaver, Commissioner
Temporary State Housing Rent Commission
280 Broadway
New York, New York

I look forward to seeing you soon again. Of course I will be in Charlotte on August 21, if not before.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

July 9, 1958

Mr. Herbie Williams
Textile Workers Union of America
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Herbie:

I want to express my appreciation, and that of the whole Labor Seminar, for your presentation to our session on Thursday afternoon. You made a valuable contribution in getting factual material before the group, and in providing some important guidelines for our discussion.

It was good to have had you in the other seminar sessions as well. I think that we had a very fruitful program, even though the attendance was a bit slim. In the near future I will be sending you a summary of the labor sessions. Again my thanks for the time and energy which you put into your part of our program. I look forward to seeing you on August 21, if not sooner.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

September 4, 1958

Mr. Boyd Payton, Regional Director
TWUA
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Boyd:

It was good to have been with you and the Southern staff for the conference on August 21st. I trust that some of the things you want which will bring greater successes in the South were realized. However, I am certainly aware of the difficulties in making such a conference produce the desired ends.

My expenses for the trip in to Charlotte were as follows:

transportation	$12.00
room and meals	9.50
film rental	1.50
total	$23.00

23.00 — on SRC Books

The check may be made payable either to the Southern Regional Council or to me.

I look forward to working with you in the future and hope you will feel free to call on me whenever I can be of assistance.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

See letter to Alice Spearman, 9/4/58 for Mr. Cauthen's letter, which is attached.

September 4, 1958

Mr. Boyd Payton
Regional Director, TWUA
100 West 6th Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Boyd:

The enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. John Cauthen leaves me bewildered. I've had no correspondence with him and do not know the publication to which he refers. Perhaps he came across something else which I have either said or distributed and meant to be writing in another regard, but his office slipped up.

If any clues suggest themselves to you from anything else you may have heard I would be interested. In the meantime, I thought you might want to know of the report which he mentions and the distribution which it has received.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
enc. copy of Mr. Cauthen's ltr.

File

Mailed separately: Student Protest Movement (Special Rept.)

March 17, 1960

Mr. Solomon Barkin
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Barkin:

Since Mr. Fleming is away from the office for an extended period, I am answering your letter of the 14th.

Under separate cover, we are sending you an up-dated version of our Special Report on the Student Protest Movement. We have not made a study of the reaction of the white worker nor, unfortunately, do we know of one.

Your letter will be called to Mr. Fleming's attention next week and I am sure you will hear from him then if he can be of any further assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

WILLIAM POLLOCK
General President

JOHN CHUPKA
General Sec'y-Treas.

EMIL RIEVE
Chairman, Executive Council

TWUA TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

Affiliate of the AFL-CIO and CLC

99 UNIVERSITY PLACE • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • ORegon 3-1400

SOLOMON BARKIN
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

March 14, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Asst. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Please send me a copy of your report on the Negro students sit-down. Have you assembled any data or have you any reaction to the problem of the White worker reaction to this movement? Is the textile worker's reaction phlegmatic, antagonistic, or what?

Your comments would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Solomon Barkin

Solomon Barkin

File
Labor - ~~Fund Raising~~
1964
Textile Workers Union of America

October 13, 1964

Mr. John Chupka
General Secretary-Treasurer
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Chupka:

I want to thank you, on behalf of the Council, for your contribution to our general program in the amount of $100. Having this expression of confidence and support from the Textile Workers Union of America means a great deal to us. It is our sincere hope that in years to come we will merit your support as we strive to make the South a better place for all.

I hope you will call on us at any time we may be of service to you.

Our official receipt is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosure

WILLIAM POLLOCK
General President

JOHN CHUPKA
General Sec'y-Treas.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y. ORegon 3-1400

Office of the
General Secretary-Treasurer

September 15, 1964

Mr. Frank P. Graham
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Graham:

CR 9/18/64 RHA

I am enclosing a check in the amount of $100.00 made payable to the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

This represents a contribution from the Textile Workers Union of America and was approved by the TWUA Executive Council at its quarterly meeting held August 10-14, 1964.

Yours truly,

John Chupka

John Chupka
General Secretary-Treasurer

Enc.

file
Labor - Textile Workers.

April 28, 1965

Mr. William Pollock
President
Textile Workers Union of America
99 University Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Pollock:

I am pleased to enclose a copy of our annual report of program activities during 1964. The generous support of the Textile Workers Union of America helped make these achievements possible.

We hope that the Union may wish again in 1965 to contribute to our operations.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Annual Report)

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LEEN SANDEFUR**

File
TWUA

Emory:

A Mr. Payton of the Textile Workers called to confirm your participation in the Charlotte Conference.

Thursday's program will be concerned primarily with Administrative Affairs. They expect you to show the film, "Face of the South" at 8:00 Thursday night at the Charlotte Hotel.

Friday's program will be centered around organizing...

--Leen

S. Ther - Tonight, Saturday

FILE COPY

December 14th, 1955.

Mr. Sam Scott
Stone Workers Union
P. O. Box 719
Winston Salem, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Scott:

The Southern Regional Council asks the Stone Workers' Union for some money help.

The Council runs back to the early efforts at better racial understanding in the South, when in 1919 the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation was set up. That was merged in 1944 with the Southern Regional Council. We have carried along soberly, responsibly, never noisily; getting out to people all over the South the facts on health and housing and employment and farm ownership and educational opportunity. In the last couple of years, we have taken on seriously the task of bringing Southern opinion around to conformity with the U. S. Supreme Court decision on desegregation in the schools.

We have had a good deal of church help. The major church denominations have helped us greatly each year, and have given us about $5,000 a year. Steel has given us $1,000 a year for a good many years, and so has the Auto Workers and so has the CIO itself. The ILGWU has helped us for a good long while. And more recently the A. F. of L. has given us $1,000 a year. We have got additional help from small foundations, and in 1954 and again in 1955 a quite generous backlog grant from the Fund for the Republic. The people who give backlogs always insist that good chunks of kindling wood be got together otherwise. On that arrangement the Southern Regional Council has to fetch together a minimum of $55,000, and (bless us!) just to carry the job we are doing will make us have to raise more than that. That is a lot more than we have ever been able to put together before, and we will need some extra help.

The backlog money goes into setting up and bringing along twelve state-wide private organizations in each of twelve Southern states. They concern themselves with economic and interracial conditions. Most of them are called Human Relations Councils; for instance, the Alabama

Council on Human Relations, etc. They have paid staff, white and Negro, and slivers of money for printing and telephoning and travelling about and for getting things done. They are new, but they are promising; and I think in two or three years' time they will be deeply appreciated as bringing reason and impartiality to a difficult situation.

Our Council has liked organized labor from the beginning, and organized labor has been a good friend to us. I, myself, served last Summer as a teacher in week-long runs at labor schools for the CIO and others scattered all over the South. It took more than six weeks out of the Summer. We help make a Southern climate in which the trade unions can flourish.

Your good friend, Paul Christopher, is a member of the small Executive Committee which runs the Southern Regional Council. And Paul comes to meetings and puts his energetic brains into the show.

I do not expect the Stone Workers to make an enormous donation, but I do greatly hope that you can find us several hundred dollars. I should think your Southern people would know about us. If they don't, would you be good enough to write me of people you have hereabouts with whom we could be directly in touch?

I enclose an audit for the Southern Regional Council's fiscal year, which closed September 30, 1955.

We are not primarily pamphlet-pushers. We work in other, and we think, better ways. But we do print a few things and they will give you the flavor of our views. So I send them along too.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls: Audit (10/1/54 - 9/30/55)
Changing Patterns
Answers for Action
SRC Promotion Leaflet
SRC Publications List
New South, May-August, 1955

cc: Mr. Paul Christopher
RA

Here's Revised List Of AFL-CIO Committee Chairmen

Durham Labor Journal
May 1, 1958

WASHINGTON — Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers has been named chairman of the AFL-CIO Education Committee and Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers has taken over the chairmanship of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Schoemann replaces Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, who has become chairman of the International Affairs Committee. Minton replaces Pres. William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers. A revised list of the chairmen of AFL-CIO standing committees follows:

Civil Rights: Charles S. Zimmerman, Ladies Garment Workers.

Community Services: Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers.

Economic Policy: Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers.

Education: Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

Ethical Practices: A. J. Hayes, Machinists.

Housing: Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers.

International Affairs: George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks.

Legislative: George Meany, president, AFL-CIO.

Political Relations: W. C. Birthright, Barbers.

Research: William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO.

Safety and Occupational Health: Richard Walsh, Stage Employes.

Social Security: M. A. Hutcheson, Carpenters.

Veterans' Affairs: Lee W. Minton, Glass Bottle Blowers.

File - AFL-CIO Gen

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

GEORGE MEANY, PRESIDENT
WM. F. SCHNITZLER, SECRETARY-TREASURER

WALTER P. REUTHER
HARRY C. BATES
WM. C. DOHERTY
EMIL RIEVE
WM. L. McFETRIDGE
DAVE BECK
JACOB POTOFSKY
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
JOSEPH A. BEIRNE
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HARRY C. BATES
WM. F. SCHNITZLER

REGION NO. 5, CAREY E. HAIGLER, DIRECTOR
1106-10 INDEPENDENCE BLDG.
CHARLOTTE 2, NORTH CAROLINA
EDISON 3-9627

February 4th, 1957.

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. #432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Many thanks for your letter of February 4th, 1957, I will certainly be interested in receiving copies of the Petal Paper which is published in Petal, Mississippi.

Strange to relate, there are many people who are liberal-progressive in Mississippi. As a matter of fact, I think, there are probably more than in some of the so called more enlightened states of the South.

Certainly glad that I could be of assistance to you in the survey in North and South Carolina, and I wish for you all the success possible in your new work.

Say 'hello' to George Mitchell, and that we are looking forward to seeing him in the very near future in Charlotte.

Sincerely yours,

Carey Haigler

Carey E. Haigler
Director

CEH:ash
OEIU 2 afl-cio

Labor - AFL-CIO

February 18, 1957

Mr. Boris Shishkin, Director
Civil Rights Department
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Boris Shishkin:

Here is our most recent summary statement on the work of the Southern Regional Council. I thought you would like to see it.

My own work is progressing; there is plenty to do.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure: The South of Promise

bc: Mr. Williams
Mr. Christopher
Mr. Segal
EFV - shown to

✓ file copy

February 20, 1957

Mr. George L. P. Weaver
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weaver:

Dr. Rufus Clement, the Chairman of our Executive Committee, has told me of his recent conversation with you in Washington about the needs of the Southern Regional Council.

As Dr. Clement probably explained, the Southern Regional Council will soon be making its annual request for a contribution from the AFL-CIO, and we don't want to depart from normal procedures in submitting that request. But we are much heartened to learn from Dr. Clement of your willingness to explore additional sources of support to the work of the Council.

I note that we are to be together in a workshop at the American Labor Education Service Conference in New York next weekend. I will look forward to seeing you then. Meanwhile, enclosed is a brief summary of the work the Council is doing.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl. "South of Promise"
Dictated but not read

Labor - ILGWU

February 28, 1957

Mr. Jack Sessions
ILGWU Training Institute
1710 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Jack:

The enclosed pieces on the AFSC work-study projects and intern-in-industry program will give you some background information.

I understand that Thelma How is away from the Philadelphia office for some time with a broken hip. I believe Mike Yarrow would be your contact. Also you should see the director of the College Program who is George Molenoff (sp.?).

It was good to see you in New York. With personal good wishes.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Enclosures

April 23, 1957

Mr. Robert Repas
c/o Amalgamated Union Education Center
Cornwall, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Repas:

We have just received from the Fund for the Republic a contribution of $100 made on your nomination as a winner in the American Traditions Contest. We are most grateful to you for designating the Council as one of the organizations that you would like to see assisted.

I have heard of you so often from Ben Segal and Emory Via that I almost feel as though we are personal friends. I hope we will have a chance to develop a first-hand acquaintance in the near future.

With appreciation and all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

Enclosed: (EFV's instructions)
"South of Promise"
Staff Biographies

April 24, 1957

Mr. William Oliver
United Automobile Workers
8000 East Jefferson
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

Our annual request to the National AFL-CIO for a contribution to our work has just been submitted. I know you understand that the increased demands upon us mean that we must ask our longstanding contributors to increase the amount which they give us. Accordingly, in our request to the AFL-CIO we have asked that its contribution be increased to $5,000.

This matter will come before the AFL-CIO Council in May and we would like for members of the Council who are familiar with our program to know that this increased amount is being asked for. It would be a real service to us if you could see that Walter Reuther is currently informed on our program and our needs. I am enclosing two leaflets which I believe you have seen, but which should be of informational value to Mr. Reuther.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

April 25, 1957

Mr. Ben Segal
Trade Union Consultant
Fund for the Republic
1820 Jefferson Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

We have written to several regional directors or to persons in the national offices of unions who are concerned with civil rights to request that they see that the presidents of their unions who serve on the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO are informed as to the program and needs of the Southern Regional Council so that they will be prepared to receive our request for an increased contribution to our work. Such letters have gone to Jim Turner, Ken Peterson, Al Kehrer, Bill Oliver, Boyd Payton. In addition to this, Paul Christopher has written to Vic Reuther and to Boris Shishkin. We know that the May meeting of the Council will be a busy one, and we are anxious that our request not be handled so routinely that they fail to realize that we have asked for an increased amount this year. It may be that some word from you to John Edelman and to Frank Shane would be helpful. Emory hopes to be in touch with George Gill of the CWA regarding Bierne.

If you feel that further word from you would be helpful or that any other contacts should be made, please feel free. Would there by any value in having state federation officers or other regional directors write directly to George Meany? Philip Randolph has already indicated his willingness to support our request. Please let me know if you feel that there is any further follow-up which we should do.

Thanks once again.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

Enclosed: (EFV's instructions)
"South of Promise"
Staff Biographies

April 25, 1957

Mr. Boyd Payton
Regional Director
Transport Workers Union of America
100 West Sixth Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Boyd:

We have just recently put in our request to the National AFL-CIO for its annual contribution to our program. We are asking that the contribution be increased to $5,000 this year. You well understand the increased demands on an organization like ours at this time and our need to secure increased contributions from old friends.

Because of your knowledge of the South and your union position, as well as because of your membership on the Board of our North Carolina affiliate, you are particularly well qualified to help us interpret both our program and our needs.

Our request is to go before the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO in May. It would be a real service to us if by that time Mr. Rieve could be further informed about our work and our needs and the fact that we are requesting increased support this year.

I am enclosing two leaflets which you may have seen but which would perhaps be of informational value to Mr. Rieve.

We greatly appreciate the work that you are doing and your interest in the problems that are of such real concern to us all. We were impressed with Julius Fry's participation in our labor conference last month, though we were very sorry that you were not able to be there in person.

Emory Via joins me in best wishes.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encls.

5/28/57

MEMORANDUM

To: Harold Fleming
From: Sue Mills
a very hasty note.
Ben wanted you
to know that the
AFL-CIO has voted
the S.R.C. $3,000!!

Ben Segal

1820 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

WASHINGTON D.C. MAY 15 12-PM 1957

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

VIA AIR MAIL

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

June 3, 1957

Mr. Jack Barbash
Education and Research Director
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO
815 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Jack:

I am sending you thirty-five copies of the announcement of our staff training seminar to be held in conjunction with the Fisk Race Relations Institute, and a like number of leaflets describing the Fisk Institute itself.

You know how necessary it is to get staff and other leadership thinking more constructively about their role relative to race relations problems affecting unions. Your efforts to help publicize the Fisk seminar will be greatly appreciated.

The I.U.D. summer training program looks good from here. I can imagine the work it has taken to get such an endeavor underway. It is by no means an attack on your first-phase program to put in a gentle reminder of the need to get at problems relative to civil rights and race relations. When that time comes, either in regional programs or in the summer program, we would be happy to cooperate with you in any way that would be of service. It may be that members of our staff, our materials, or even our research resources could be of help to you. This is for the future. We are here to be used, no matter how busy we may be.

I plan to be in Washington for the end of the week; I trust our schedules will allow us to see each other.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

June 5, 1957

Mr. William F. Schnitzler
Secretary-Treasurer
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Schnitzler:

This is to acknowledge with warmest thanks your letter of May 28th and the enclosed check for $3,000 representing the 1957 contribution of the AFL-CIO.

It's deeply gratifying to us that the work of the Southern Regional Council merits its increased support this year. It is our earnest belief that organized labor represents one of the most important positive forces at work in the South today, and we look forward to even closer cooperation between SRC and the AFL-CIO as we work toward our common goals.

Please convey our warmest appreciation and best wishes to President Meany and to the members of the Executive Committee.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Encl. - 1 official receipt

RECEIVED MAY 31 1957

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

GEORGE MEANY, PRESIDENT
WM. F. SCHNITZLER, SECRETARY-TREASURER

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EMIL RIEVE
JAMES C. PETRILLO
MAURICE A. HUTCHESON
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JOSEPH D. KEENAN
WILLARD S. TOWNSEND
LEE W. MINTON
HARRY C. BATES
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WM. L. McFETRIDGE
DAVE BECK
L. S. BUCKMASTER
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
A. L. SPRADLING
O. A. KNIGHT

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DAVID J. McDONALD
DAVID DUBINSKY
WM. F. SCHNITZLER

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

May 28, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is in reference to your letter of April 3rd addressed to President Meany, and his reply of April 8th.

President Meany indicated in his letter that the material relating to the Southern Regional Council would be brought to the attention of the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting commencing May 20th.

This was brought before the Executive Council, and after considerable discussion concerning the Southern Regional Council, it was decided to make a donation of $3,000.00. Enclosed you will find their check in this amount, and we sincerely hope that the efforts of your organization will be fruitful.

CR
Mha
5/31/57

With every best wish for continued success, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Secretary-Treasurer
AFL-CIO

WFS:BRP
encl.

June 11, 1957

Mr. George L. P. Weaver
Executive Secretary, AFL-CIO
Civil Rights Committee
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

We were, of course, gratified that the executive council found the work of SRC worthy of increased support this year.

I wanted to let you know that we are grateful to you for your interest and help.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Labor - AFL-CIO

June 18, 1957

Industrial Union Department
AFL-CIO Building
815 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

It might help to clean up your mailing list and to facilitate our receipt of mail if you would remove the names of George S. Mitchell and Guy B. Johnson as still being at our address (slips from your address plates are enclosed).

However, please include on your list:

Editor, New South
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

and:

Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

You can reach George S. Mitchell at Glencoe, Argyle, Scotland; Guy B. Johnson may be reached at the Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Labor - AFL-CIO

June 27, 1957

Mr. Bob Graham
AFL-CIO Region 5
1106 Independence Building
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Bob:

It was only recently that I got to talk with Al Kehrer, Regional Director for the ILGWU, regarding county and municipal licensing of union organizers. The printed brief of their main case, which is to go before the October term of the Supreme Court, outlines the operations of these ordinances in many other places. It may be that a copy of this brief and related materials might be secured from Morris Glushien, International General Counsel, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, in New York City.

I understand that the Steelworkers in Hendersonville, Kentucky, have secured a federal injunction against the operation of a local injunction restraining union activity. It is also my understanding that the ILGWU will try a similar technique to this in Alabama in an organizing drive there. If I am not mistaken, the law firm of Cooper, Mitchell, and Black handled the Hendersonville matter and may have some hand in the Alabama case as well.

It was good to have met and talked with you in Charlotte the other week. Thanks for the scrapbook on the Durham situation, and I will return it to you when the Fisk Institute is over.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

July 3, 1957

AFL-CIO
AFL-CIO Building
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I would like very much to obtain one (1) copy of the directory entitled Organizations Affiliated with AFL-CIO. I would appreciate your directing this letter to the department which handles the distribution of this directory.

Please forward the latest issue of this directory (dated, I believe, January, 1957) to:

Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia.

Thanks for your attention to this order. If there is a cost for printing, please bill me.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

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WM. F. SCHNITZLER

REGION NO. 5, CAREY E. HAIGLER, DIRECTOR
1106-10 INDEPENDENCE BLDG.
CHARLOTTE 2, NORTH CAROLINA
EDISON 3-9627

Wednesday,August 7,1957

Mr.Emory Via
Southern Regional Council,Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue,N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory :

Thanks very much for your letter of July 31. The scrap book arrived intact and is now in Durham,North Carolina.

Glad to have your report on the Fisk seminar and I,too,wished I could have made it....I remained here and won two elections, though.

The action of the three school boards in North Carolina recently evoked only susurrus comment...that is the only way I can describe the reaction.

Letters to the editors have been critical. The writers have accused the school boards of surreptitious action that shall surely lead to the downfall of civilization as we know it.

The biggest outburst came,though,when Mr.Kasper announced that it was time for him to appear on the scene to investigate these un-american members of the school boards.

Newspapers came out with strong editorials letting him know,in no uncertain terms,that he will be as welcome as the Asiatic Flu.

I have heard absolutely nothing from any of the Labor groups,either in Local Unions or Central Bodies. There was no reaction from these groups when, upon hearing of the Court decision,Greensboro and Charlotte papers came out in favor of complying with the laws of the land.The only organized opposition on the part of Labor came in Durham,launched by DUPEC.

Leading citizens in Charlotte,particularly Fred Helms,have stated the School Board action was a major step in the right direction.Others believe that by admitting a very limited number of Negroes to white schools each term will help the Pupil Assignment Act to hold up, constitutionally. It wont.

All for now, Sincerely,

Bob Graham

17 17

August 31, 1957

Mr. Henry T. Wilson
Administrative Attorney
AFSCME
815 Mt. Vernon Place, N.W.
Washingotn 1, D.C.

Dear Hank:

Double apologies: the delay in answering your letter of the 21st and this personally typed letter. I've been out of the office during most of August and without secretarial help as well. Thanks for the flyer put out by U.S.E.A.

Enclosed are the several printed pieces(copies) that I have of their stuff. All of it is about a year old now. You will see that in their by-laws they are anti the whold AFL-CIO which is of course tantamount to being anti-labor movement and workingmen.

The AFL-CIO people who have had a look at the outfit make several points: 1) that it receives employer backing, but this is denied and there is not satisfactory evidence to bear out the contention; 2) that its funds are not properly handled, some claim mishandled, but the point probably could be made that its real sources of income are unknown, that the by-law requirements for fund handling are wholly inadequate without even minimal membership safeguards(it is interesting to note that local treasurers are to be bonded, but I don't believe a similar requirement is set for national officers); 3) that the organization has no collective bargaining experience and no contracts, and this seems to be the case, and I would doubt that they have ever appeared in a representation election.

Their position on the race question seems clear. They have indicated that they would set up "jim crow" locals, but I do not believe that there is any indicated base for such locals to really participate in the organization as a whole.

To my knowledge, which is not definitive, there has never been a published list of the Board of Directors although the by-laws were presumably approved by such a Board.

If you would run down the by-laws you would spot many holes, but would still have the problem of making such criticism meaningful to potential members.

Wilson

Examples of such "holes" are found in:by-law #2 which is a ridiculous limitation to anyone with organizational expereince, but perhaps good propaganda; the provisions for posting financial statements in the plant, though admirable for purposes of enlighteneing membership, seems to me like going out of your way to notify the boss of what miserable shape you are in, and of course to seek employer supervision of union internal elections is an offensive method of achieving democratic and honest elections.

Regarding Harry W. Brown who signed the leaflet you sent me, I know nothing at this point but will begin some inquires. The other name usually associated with the USEA is Adell Summersett. Again, we have failed to turn up anything significant on him.

The person who probably knows the organization and its machinations best is Ray Berthelaume, Rep. for Textile Workers Union of America, P.O. Box 689, Rock Hill, S.C. The union (TWUA) does have an office in Rock Hill which is manned full time.

My guess is that you (AFSCME) are bearing the brunt of their major organizing effort to date. Other such divisionist moves have been beat down; this one, too, is of importance to the whole labor movement and personally I think you should feel free in seeking the special aid of any persons in the N.C-S.C. area labor movement. I am sorry that my own information is so limited; one of the tasks that I have been at is trying to get labor staff people in the field to make their information concrete and verifiable and to channel it into a central office — gradually it is being done. I hope that you will keep me informed of developments and information that you uncover.

If you feel that it would be helpful to have me come into Charlotte for a few days to talk with the labor movement personnel and with the human relations agencies and to consult with your own key people in this drive, I would be glad to do so at any time that my schedule is free.

You might call Harry Jones, Director, NorthCarolina Council on Human Relations, (affiliated with us), 121 E. Third St., Charlotte, N.C. Phone: FRanklin 6-6833. and just ask if he has any information on the persons whose names you have as actives in the USEA. Mention my name and the SRC. I doubt that he has such info, but he is one information center. This suggestion assumes that you or someone will actually be in Charlotte; otherwise, I should be in touch with Jones myself.

My apologies again for this rough and rambly presentation but I wanted you to get an answer as soon as possible.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Encls.

American Federation of
STATE, COUNTY, and MUNICIPAL Employees

AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL-CIO

FEDERATION BUILDING

815 MT. VERNON PLACE, N. W., WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

ARNOLD S. ZANDER
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

MILTON MURRAY
ADMINISTRATIVE VICE PRESIDENT

GORDON W. CHAPMAN
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

140

August 21, 1957

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed copy of a flyer we received from a competitor of ours in Charlotte, North Carolina. A short time ago, we received a telegram from a former Teamster Business Agent saying the Charlotte city employees were on a strike and wanted to join a labor union. Since they are within our jurisdiction, we have been following through in attempting to organize the group.

During an organizational meeting attended by J. C. James, President of the AFL-CIO Labor Council, an attack was made on our organization and the AFL-CIO by the United Southern Employees Association, Inc. The enclosed leaflet was used for this purpose.

The AFL-CIO people in the Charlotte area claim that the USEA is an organization with no collective bargaining agreements and only two local unions in Rock Hill, South Carolina. It is claimed that these two local unions are only paper organizations.

If you have any background on the United Southern Employees Association, we would appreciate having it so that we may be in a better position to expose it for what it is.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Henry T. Wilson

Henry T. Wilson
Administrative Attorney

Enclosure

American Federation of
STATE, COUNTY, and MUNICIPAL Employees

AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL-CIO
FEDERATION BUILDING
815 MT. VERNON PLACE, N. W., WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

ARNOLD S. ZANDER
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

MILTON MURRAY
ADMINISTRATIVE VICE PRESIDENT

GORDON W. CHAPMAN
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

140

September 10, 1957

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks for forwarding the newspaper clippings on USEA. We had received a similar group of clippings from some of our people in Charlotte, who are trying to keep us informed. USEA has not made any real inroads in Charlotte. We recently installed a charter covering the city employees.

I will keep you informed on any new developments in this and other areas of the South.

Sincerely,

Henry T. Wilson

Henry T. Wilson
Administrative Attorney

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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REGION NO. 5, CAREY E. HAIGLER, DIRECTOR
1106-10 INDEPENDENCE BLDG.
CHARLOTTE 2, NORTH CAROLINA
EDISON 3-9627

December 16th, 1957.

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Many thanks for your note of December 12th.

I would appreciate receiving another copy of the "Negro Voter in the South." Ben Segal already furnished me with one copy, and I read it with a great deal of interest, and I would like to have the other one to pass on to some of the Members of the Staff.

Hoping that you and your Family are enjoying good health and that Mrs. Via is completely recovered from her illness, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Carey

Carey E. Haigler
Director

CEH:ash
OEIU 2 afl-cio

VIA AIR MAIL

March 19, 1958

Mr. William F. Schnitzler
Secretary-Treasurer
A. F. L. - C. I. O.
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Schnitzler:

Many thanks for your kind letter of March 17 concerning the AFL-CIO's contribution to the work of the Southern Regional Council. The continuing confidence and support of the AFL-CIO means a great deal to us.

I am enclosing our official acknowledgement and receipt for the check of $1,000 forwarded by President Meany.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Official Receipt)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

March 17, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Pursuant to President Meany's letter to you of March 12, I was glad to forward to you the contribution of the AFL-CIO to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., in the amount of $1,000.

Let me express my sincere appreciation of the work your Council is doing to advance freedom, equality and justice in our land.

With best wishes of continuing success, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. F. Schnitzler

Secretary Treasurer

Labor

Postage: Letter 30 + 6 = .36
Package 45 + 48 = .93

AFL-CIO Reg. #5

April 2, 1958

Mr. Elijah L. Jackson
2045 Cannon Street
Winston Salem
North Carolina

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Under separate cover, first class special delivery, I am sending you some materials which should be of some use to you for your presentation on April 8th. I am sorry not to have had opportunity to pull the materials together better before sending them on to you.

One of the pieces, Selected Materials on the Economy of the South, I would like to have returned to me. The others you may keep.

There are several comments which I think I should make even though most of them are perhaps quite obvious to you:

1. Organizing in the South is still very tough; the race issue is one factor in the situation, but there are at least several others and we make a grave error if we decide that it is only the race issue that causes the defeat of unions in the Southern region.

2. In almost any urban area you will find ~~several~~ every conceivable patterns of segregation-integration within the unions themselves. Negroes are still excluded from some unions; some unions set up separate locals, others have integrated locals but segregated patterns in meetings, etc.; still others are integrated in meetings, office-holding, and in a few instances really integrated on the job.

3. Unions have brought to Negro workers very real protections in terms of job security and a fair wage; they have done little in the South (but much elsewhere) in securing better jobs for Negroes. The clearest example of this is the fact that few situations allow for any real upgrading and certainly not on terms equal with whites.

Continued . . .

4. Most unions and local leadership accept the principle of equal pay for equal work; self-interest would dictate as much. However, equal work (as in point 3) is seldom available. And on occasion differences in job classification with little or no differences in actual work performance stand as sufficient rationale for inequalities in pay.

5. A 1956 survey of unions indicated the following: a) two-thirds of all Southern union locals were bi-racial, but many of these had less than 10% Negro membership -- often much less. b) some locals still hold segregated meetings; in some locals, by practice, Negroes do not attend; however, Negroes do attend meetings in most of the bi-racial locals. c) in one-fourth of the bi-racial locals there was at least one Negro officer; in one-half of them at least one Negro steward -- I would caution that this is often done on a severely patterned basis: e.g. one Negro vice-president always being elected, or the chaplain being a Negro, or the Negro steward coming from an all-Negro department.

6. Most of the larger unions have Negro staff members. The national AFL-CIO and its regional offices employ Negro staffers. In the South more often than not the Negro staffer is employed to work with Negro members or potential members. In the North frequently the Negro staffer has the responsibility for civil rights and anti-discrimination work, but many other Negro staffers function in regular line jobs.

7. There are Negroes on the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO: for example, A. Philip Randolph.

8. On various occasions for the labor movement and sometimes jointly with a department of government Negroes are on teams that go overseas or are participants in international conferences and investigations. One example is George L.P. Weaver who has just returned from Europe and has recently been appointed Director of Political Education for the IUE.

9. Several of the industrial unions have a staff person or department concentrating on problems of discrimination. These include the Steelworkers, the UAW, and the URWA. Many other national unions have some person who performs this function informally and/or who puts out materials to combat prejudice and discrimination. e.g. the ILGWU, the ACWA, the Butcher Workmen, the UPWA, and the Oil Workers.

10. One encouraging index to the unions' interest in minority problems is the number of internationals and state bodies which have run institutes in the South and features programs or workshops on civil rights, Southern problems, or race and organizing. In cooperation with others we at the Southern Regional Council participated in about ten summer institutes in 1957, and we have serviced six conferences under the sponsorship of two state bodies and conducted one two-day conference and one week-long institute ourselves.

Continued . . .

Mr. Elijah L. Jackson April 2, 1958

I trust that this hasty job will be of value to you. Office pressures and the need to leave town today keep me from giving this greater attention. I hope that our paths will soon cross for I am looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

List of materials despatched to Elijah Jackson:

Selected Materials on the Economy of the South
Handbook for Local Union Fair Practices Committees
Integration North and South, by David Loth and Harold Fleming
Race Hate (Pub. IUE)
NAACP Labor Manual -- a Guide to Action
The Negro Potential, by Eli Ginzberg
Human Relations in Federal Employment (Pub. President's Committee on Government Employment Policy)
Equal Job Opportunity -- third annual report of President's Committee on Government Contracts)
The Negro Moves Up, by James P. Mitchell (Reader's Digest, December 1957)
AFL-CIO 1955 Convention Resolution on Civil Rights
Discrimination Costs Too Much, by Boris Shishkin
Summary of Southern Regional Council's Labor Conference
Notes on Southern Labor History, 1900-1945, by Benjamin D. Segal
Extract from "The American Workers' Fact Book" 1956, published by the U.S. Department of Labor

Early History of Southern Labor by Ben Segal - marked for return to EFV.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

April 15, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

Once again this Department is preparing a letter to Education Directors and those running summer institutes about resource people available as instructors or speakers.

I am enclosing a copy of last years letter and listing. Please let us know your wishes - to stay on the list, change the presentation, drop out, or what have you. We will wait until we hear from you before we send out your name. We believe this should be in the field by May 15.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart P. Brock

Stuart P. Brock
Department of Education

SPB:ng
oeiu#2 afl-cio

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REGION NO. 5, CAREY E. HAIGLER, DIRECTOR
1106-10 INDEPENDENCE BLDG.
CHARLOTTE 2, NORTH CAROLINA
EDISON 3-9627

April 15, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room # 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

Thank you so much for that very valueable material. Because of it I was a tremendous success. After the speach three of the professors insisted on me giving them my copy. Since I had only one copy two were out of luck.

I am returning the material you requested. If at anytime I can be of some service to you please don't hesitate to call upon me.

Many thanks again. With best of wishes. I am

Sincerely yours,

E. L. Jackson

Elijah L. Jackson
Field Representative
Department of Organization
5th Region, A.F.L.-C.I.O.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

April 15, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Once again this Department is preparing a letter to Education Directors and those running summer institutes about resource people available as instructors or speakers.

I am enclosing a copy of last years letter and listing. Please let us know your wishes - to stay on the list, change the presentation, drop out, or what have you. We will wait until we hear from you before we send out your name. We believe this should be in the field by May 15.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart P. Brock

Stuart P. Brock
Department of Education

SPB:ng
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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C. NATIONAL 8-3870

April 22, 1958

TO: Education Directors and Those Running Summer Institutes

FROM: John D. Connors, Director, Department of Education

Many of you who will be running schools and institutes this summer are interested in additional staff and resources which you can get from various agencies that cooperate with the labor movement. As in the past, we are listing several such people available as teachers, speakers, etc., and the basis for their availability.

It would save time for you to communicate directly with the person you wish to secure. We urge you to do this promptly since some of them are already lining up their schedules. In general, we urge you to plan to use these people for a longer period than a one-shot affair and to use them in other parts of the school program besides their specialty so that they have maximum time and contact with the students.

Below are listed some persons or organizations from which help may be secured:

Harry Fleischman, Director, National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, New York.

Experience: Formerly labor editor of the Voice of America; former organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; experience in radio, TV, and newspaper fields.

Period Available: May-October. Would stay a few days when possible.

Financial Arrangements: Room, board and travel expenses required.

Subjects: Civil Rights
Civil Liberties
Industrial Security
Labor History
Current Issues
Public and Community Relations (special reference to radio and TV), etc.

Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia:

Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director, and Fred Routh, Assistant Director. Both are native southerners and experts on economic and social problems of the South. Available for occasional programs, especially in the south.

Emory Via, Labor Consultant. Has background in workers' education in the North and South, available to teach classes on standard union subjects as well as lead sessions on civil rights.

Rev. Charles Jones, Community Church, P. O. Box 2, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Outstanding Southern minister available for southern programs for leading discussions on problems of the South.

American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Israel. Contact Gregory J. Bardacke, Executive Director, 33 East 67th Street, New York 21, New York:

The Council is prepared to furnish speakers and discussion leaders who will be "either Israelis who are connected with Histadrut (General Federation of Labor of Israel) or top union leaders who have made the Middle East one of their specialties."

Period Available: Throughout the summer.

Financial Arrangements: Room and Board. No other expense necessary.

Subjects: The Middle East
Histadrut
Israel

Mrs. Dorothy Kuhn Oko, Chairman, Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups of the American Library Association. New York Public Library, 20 West 53rd Street, New York 19, New York.

There are a number of librarians scattered through the country who are prepared to help you in your program. They may be able to lend you a collection of books, set up an exhibit of library materials for, about, and of interest to, trade unionists, etc., for use by your school. They may be able to speak to your institute about the services the library can perform for members and locals.

The Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups of the ALA, on which the AFL-CIO is represented, has been promoting this kind of cooperation. If you do not know whom to contact write to Dorothy Kuhn Oko for names of librarians in your area. (Be sure to make arrangements in advance about time allotted, space at the school and travel expense, if any, with the librarian who will come out. Suggestions on subjects, types of materials, and services will help the librarian in his planning.)

Jewish Labor Committee, 25 East 78th Street, New York 21, New York:

This Committee maintains a staff throughout the country. Contact Mr. Philip A. Heller for the field representative nearest the site of your training program.

The National Conference of Christians & Jews, Inc., 43 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York. Leonard P. Aries, Director, Commission on Labor-Management Organizations:

Speakers and resource persons available who can make presentations and take part in discussions in fields pertaining to intergroup relations involving such topics as "The High Cost of Discrimination," "Working Together on the Job," "Better Employer-Employee Relations," "The Psychology of Prejudice," etc. NCCJ persons available subject to agreeable dates. Write to L. P. Aries.

In some instances transportation costs would need to be provided; in other cases even this would not be necessary but would be assumed either by NCCJ or by the organizations from which the persons come.

American Arbitration Association, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. Contact: Joseph S. Murphy, Vice President, or E. Robert Cregar, Education Associate:

The Association will provide staff members and/or prominent arbitrators to speak and participate in education programs and to prepare practice arbitrations. The latter are available in script form and deal with a variety of subjects. Will also conduct workshops in case preparation and presentation particularly designed for those engaged in this activity. (A 16mm sound film entitled ARBITRATION IN ACTION, prepared by AAA, is available through AFL-CIO Film Library rental.) An Association staff member will be available to lead a discussion after the presentation of the film.

These services are available for a single day or evening session and, in the case of the workshops, courses are planned to extend from a two day period to a full week depending on the needs of the group and the time available. There is no charge for these services.

Regional Attorneys for the U. S. Department of Labor

The Solicitor of the U. S. Department of Labor has made the regional attorneys in the ten offices through the country available for union schools to explain the various federal labor standards laws, such as Davis-Bacon and Walsh-Healy, as they particularly apply to building and construction trade workers. They can cover such things as how "prevailing wages" are determined by the Secretary of Labor.

They can best be used for purely information sessions rather than discussion sessions on union policy. Write the AFL-CIO Education Department if you cannot locate the regional office of the Department of Labor in your area.

In addition, some state agencies might be helpful if your program calls for discussion of issues and problems within the state.

This listing is not intended to be inclusive nor necessarily endorsement of those listed. It is merely meant to be helpful to you in making your plans and we hope that it will fulfill this purpose.

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

May 7, 1958

Mr. Stanton E. Smith, President
Tennessee State Labor Council
939 Church Street
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Stanton:

I have just returned to the office after a prolonged trip. I am hoping to receive a letter from you very shortly with regard to the location, etc. of the 1958 Southern Labor School.

With the thought that it might be of interest, I am enclosing a letter just received from Ben Segal on people available as instructors for this year. I am sure you will find this interesting.

Hoping to hear from you shortly and with every good wish,

Sincerely and fraternally,

John E. Cosgrove,
Assistant Director of Education

JEC:d
Encl:

Oeiu2afl-cio

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

May 19, 1958

RECEIVED MAY 21 1958

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The William Green Memorial Fund Committee wishes to inform you that it has completed its allocation of grants from the Fund. Owing to the limited amount of resources available, the Committee was unable to honor your petition for a grant.

You may be sure that we sincerely regret that your request could not be granted.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. Schnitzler

Secretary-Treasurer

gml

Political Memo from COPE

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION, AFL-CIO
815 16th STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

No. 16-58 August 4, 1958

EVERY THIRD FAMILY HIT BY RECESSION

One third of the families in America, or close to 60,000,000 persons, have been hit by the recession—either by loss of jobs or loss in income. That conclusion, which official figures neglect to show, was made by the Elmo Roper organization on the basis of questions asked of a national cross-section of the population. Furthermore, the Roper organization reported in its Public Pulse release of July 19, approximately half of the families of low income have suffered a setback in their already low standard of living.

What job statistics do not show are the millions of people who, while still at work, have suffered cuts in pay or overtime. They do not, for example, reveal the number of factory workers who have dropped from a five-day week plus overtime to a four- or three-day week. Yet such people, the Roper survey points out, represent a group that is more than twice as large as those actually unemployed.

Yet the Eisenhower-Nixon-Adams Administration gaily promises that things will be better by Christmas, it hopes.

149 METROPOLITAN AREAS SUFFERING FROM UNEMPLOYMENT

More large cities were suffering from unemployment in July than at any time during the seven years that the Labor Department has checked on labor surpluses in major job centers. The Department reports that in mid-July, 89 metropolitan areas were classed as suffering from "substantial labor surplus." The other 60 big areas were listed as having "moderate" labor surplus. Thus all 149 of America's largest areas face a tough unemployment problem.

In 21 big job centers, 12 per cent or more of the working force are jobless. A year ago, that was true of only one such center. There has been an increase of six cities in that class since May. The Department says there is no prospect for change at least through September.

EXECUTIVE PAY RISES

Despite the recession, the average "middle management" executive earned almost 5 per cent more last year than he did the previous year.

The American Management Association said its survey of 8,000 executives in 285 companies throughout the nation shows that the man on the middle level of management was paid an average of $11,800 in 1957 compared with $11,240 in 1956.

'FRIEND' OF THE WORKING MAN

Sen. Roman Hruska, Nebraska Republican who is up for reelection this year, says he is a friend of the rank-and-file working man. On May 28, Sen. Russell Long (D., La.) sponsored a measure to raise by $5 a month to $70 the state pension relief received by 3,000,000 old folks, blind persons and disabled people. But Hruska voted against this proposal, and it lost on a 40-to-40 vote.

HOW DID HRUSKA HELP THE WORKING MAN BY VOTING AGAINST THE AGED, THE HALT AND THE LAME?

On the same day, Senator Kennedy's amendment to the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act aimed at keeping unemployed workers out of the soup lines came up for a vote. The Kennedy amendment would have done four principal things: It would have extended the period during which the unemployed could receive compensation to 39 weeks throughout the nation, included 1,800,000 workers not now covered by the law, provided for Federal standards to raise the level of benefits, and provided benefits for one year to all jobless persons through Federal grants.

Hruska voted against the amendment, which lost, 63 to 21. Instead, the nation got a piece of legislation which AFL-CIO President George Meany called "the biggest legislative hoax ever perpetrated on the unemployment workers of America." The fact about the matter is that in only four states—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island—can unemployed workers who have exhausted their jobless benefits expect any help soon from a state unemployment compensation program.

HOW DID HRUSKA HELP THE WORKING MAN BY VOTING AGAINST ADEQUATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION?

About a month earlier, on April 15, Hruska showed where his sympathies lie when he voted (by "pairing") against an amendment which would have reduced from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent the interest charged states and cities for $1,000,000,000 in Federal loans to build various public facilities. The reduction was opposed by the bankers and Hruska—and lost by one vote, 41 to 40.

HOW DID HRUSKA HELP THE WORKING MAN BY VOTING AGAINST REDUCING INTEREST RATES?

On June 21, 1957, the Senate voted on a bill which authorized the Federal Government to furnish the Northwest with its full potential water power by constructing a single high dam on the Hells Canyon stretch of the Snake River along the Idaho-Oregon border. The Government investment would have been repaid from revenues, and the high dam would have cut electricity rates to consumers.

Naturally, the Hells Canyon project was opposed by the big private utilities and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Roman Hruska voted against the people and for the huge power companies. The Senate passed the bill, 45 to 38. It has since been killed in the House of Representatives.

HOW DID HRUSKA HELP THE WORKING MAN BY VOTING AGAINST THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE HUGE POWER COMPANIES?

In 1956, the rich and powerful oil lobby supported a bill to exempt natural gas producers from Federal rate control. This would have allowed them to increase prices without government approval. Experts say that the end of Federal regulation of the price of natural gas charged by producers to interstate pipe line companies would cost the American people some $800,000,000. Nevertheless, Hruska voted for the

natural gas grab on Feb. 6, 1956, and it passed the Senate, 53 to 38. The measure was vetoed by President Eisenhower, despite his support of its "basic objectices," because of efforts by a natural gas producer to win favorable action by offering "campaign contributions" to certain Senators.

HOW DID HRUSKA HELP THE WORKING MAN BY VOTING FOR A BILL THAT WOULD HAVE RAISED HIS GAS BILL?

Attention HCF

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSIONER GIVES MONEY TO SEGREGATIONIST'S CAMPAIGN

Last May 26, Dean R. G. Storey of the Southern Methodist University Law School contributed $500 to the Senatorial campaign of William Blakley, the enormously wealthy Texas oil man. Blakley ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. Senate in the Texas Democratic primary election of July 26 against Sen. Ralph Yarborough on an out-and-out segregationist platform.

Dean Storey is the same Storey whom President Eisenhower appointed to the Commission on Civil Rights. The Commission was established as a fact-finding, impartial study group to advise the President and Congress about conditions which may deprive a citizen of the equal protection of the law because of his race, color, religion or natural origin.

Did not Mr. Eisenhower or Sherman Adams, who screens the President's appointments, know of Storey's admiration for segregationist Blakley? If they did, why was he appointed to the Commission on Civil Rights?

REPUBLICANS SHOULD CAMPAIGN ON 'LABOR ISSUE', SENATOR SAYS

In a radio interview with William McGaffin over the Mutual Broadcasting System on July 21, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) talked about the 1958 election campaign. When McGaffin asked him, "What issue do the Republicans have to campaign on?" the Senator replied:

"In my opinion, the labor issue, what we can do for the laboring man, the working man of this country..."

Trade unionists know Goldwater as one of the most rabidly anti-labor men in American public life. So they have a good idea of what he means when he says the Republican Party should campaign on the "labor issue." He means that his party should work to shackle and hog-tie trade unions until there wouldn't be a labor-management contract left in the country that is worth the paper it is written on.

OLD STORY: LIVING COSTS HIT ANOTHER ALL-TIME HIGH

The cost of living continues to rise to all-time records despite the recession. Living costs in June, the latest date for which figures are available, amounted to 123.7 per cent of the 1947-49 average, the Government reports. This means that goods and services which cost a family $10 then now are priced at $12.37.

The cost of living has risen almost 3 per cent in the last year—a year in which the recession set in. It has increased almost 8 per cent since March 1956. It has gone higher in 25 of the last 28 months. And Commissioner Ewan Clague of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which measures living costs, said that any dip in the near future would be only temporary.

IKE'S REQUEST FOR HIGHER DEBT CEILING CONTRASTS WITH CAMPAIGN PROMISES

On July 28, President Eisenhower asked Congress to increase the ceiling on the national debt to $288,000,000,000—the highest peacetime level in history.

Behind the request is an expected deficit of some $12,000,000,000 by the close of the fiscal year next June 30. Mr. Eisenhower's proposal, according to the Wall Street Journal, obviously anticipates the deficits of years beyond that as well.

When the President was campaigning for the White House job, he made a speech in St. Louis, Mo., on Sept. 20, 1952 when he said:

"The people who pay the taxes will know where they are going. They will know that we are on our way toward a balanced budget, toward reduction in the national debt..."

Sounded simple then, didn't it? But the $260,000,000,000 national debt of those days—and that was when the Government was paying the heavy expenses of fighting the Korean War—has grown to more than $276,000,000,000.

QUESTION FOR THE DOCTORS' LOBBY: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

The American Medical Association (AMA) is supporting the extension of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgage insurance to nursing homes.

Question for the AMA: If it's all right to help provide homes for sick people with national building insurance, why isn't it all right to help provide medical service for them with national health insurance?

BENSON SEES THE LIGHT—AFTER FIVE YEARS

The whole basis of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's farm program has been to eliminate surpluses. But in discussing the uncertainties in the Middle East, Benson said the other day that it is a "blessing" that we have substantial stocks of food, feed and fiber.

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August 14, 1958

Mr. Earl Davis
AFL-CIO Representative
419 West Clay Street
Richmond, Virginia

Dear Earl:

Now that the Tennessee primary is over, I would be very much interested in some word from you relative to the registration and voting process itself. You will recall our voting study which was published last fall. We are still interested in gathering information on difficulties encountered by Negroes in the registration-voting process. Any facts or leads that you have on this score, especially regarding the western Tennessee counties, would be greatly appreciated.

A note from you indicating that you had such information would be sufficient and I would then try to get it from you in some way less cumbersome than having you to write out the details.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr. Via, but signed in his absence.)

EFV:ls

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

Education Department
August 21, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I am sure you are acquainted with the Steelworkers film "Burden of Truth" which shows the housing problem as affected by racial discrimination. We have a copy and perhaps you do also. I wanted to raise with you the question of whether you should use it at the Southern Labor School.

My chief hesitancy is due to its length, some 68 minutes. It is, of course, a good film on the housing situation and race relations generally. I just wished to rase this for your consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

John

John E. Cosgrove,
Assistant Director of Education

JEC:d
oeiu2afl-cio

August 27, 1958

Mr. John E. Cosgrove
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear John:

I think "Burden of Truth" is basically a good film which packs quite a whallop. Although it is somewhat off the main problem confronting the South, I am more than willing to see it used in appropriate situations. Regarding the Southern Labor School, I would suggest that it be shown in a special session (perhaps evening) rather than taking up a whole class period on this topic.

Is the sixty-eight minute version the one which has been cut? The cut version has two advantages: (1) it is shorter; (2) the bitter Southern scene is omitted and that scene has rankled some in this region since it was the only South presented.

We do not yet have our copy of the film. I would suggest that if you can supply a copy of the film for Daytona that we have it on hand and decide on the grounds when and how to show it.

It was good to have seen you at Chapel Hill. Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

August 27, 1958

Mr. John Cosgrove
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear John:

Could you see to it that two hundred (200) copies of the AFL-CIO publication "Why Unions?" (publication number 41) are sent to us for use on October 16th. They will be used in a meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned which is a south-wide representative group of churchwomen. The two pieces enclosed will give you more information on this meeting and the group itself.

I am assuming that there will be no charge for these publications for this puppose. Thanks so much for seeing this through for us.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
Enc.

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

Education Department
September 8, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks for the information in your letter of August 27, 1958, that 200 copies of our publication #41 ("Why Unions?") can be used October 16 at the meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned, a south-wide group of church women. We are happy to make this material available to this extremely important group and, accordingly, are shipping to you the requested number under separate cover.

In reply to your other letter of the same date regarding the film "Burden of Truth", our Film Department informs me that our copy can not be made available because of a previous booking.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Southern Labor School and with best wishes,

Sincerely,

John

John E. Cosgrove,
Assistant Director of Education

JEC:d
oeiu2afl-cio

make a note for my files that this material is on its way

September 8, 1958

COPE
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please send me one (1) copy of COPE publication number 43, "How to Get Out the Vote," prepared by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

September 23, 1958

Mr. John Cosgrove
Assistant Director of Education, AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear John:

Enclosed are five copies of the "Easy Chair" by Ashmore, as requested in your telegram. I am also sending you our chronology of events in Little Rock. This has just been compiled and strikes me as a flatly factual but extremely effective way of indicating the essentially destructive and useless role played by Governor Faubus.

In your use of the Ashmore piece you may wish to keep in mind that the Arkansas Gazette has felt it necessary to ease up on its positive editorial policy during the past few months. This has meant a willingness on their part to support delay in the Little Rock situation to a degree, I think, that would thwart a proper and just settlement of a troubled situation. However, they must be under pressures other than those of seeking the community good.

It was very good to have been with you during the recent Southern Labor School. Let me know whenever there is any service which I can perform for you or the department.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
encls.

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TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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COULD USE 5 COPIES HARPER'S REPRINT "THE EASY CHAIR"

BY HARRY ASHMORE. THANKS=

JOHN E COSGROVE ASST DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION=

Filled towards with letter on 9/23/56 [illegible]

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Education Department
September 29, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thank you very much for your prompt response to my wire in sending me the five copies of Ashmore's "Easy Chair." I was aware of the unfortunate modification of the Gazette's editorial policy in recent months.

It was a pleasure, as always, to be with you at the Southern Labor School. I know that your participation added a great deal to its success. While I know you must work chiefly in the South, would you be available at any time for a leadership project, such as the Rocky Mountain Labor School to be held in 1959 in Colorado or Utah?

Thanks very much for the chronology of events in Little Rock.

With every good wish,

Sincerely and fraternally,

John

John E. Cosgrove,
Assistant Director of Education

JEC:d
oeiu2afl-cio

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
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Education Department
September 30, 1958

Mr. H. S. Brown, Director
Education and Research
Texas State AFL-CIO
1011 San Jacinto Street
Austin 1, Texas

Dear Hank:

We, too, regret that none of you could attend the 1958 Southern Labor School, but understand the problem.

The Board of Control meeting for January (date not yet determined) has been scheduled for Memphis, Tennessee, in order to be handy for your people from Texas and others in the western part of the area. I certainly hope that you or others from Texas will attend this meeting.

In response to your request for materials, etc., used at the SLS, I am enclosing an outline of my course, America's Political System, and add that the participants read and discussed, during the week, George Orwell's "1984." I am sending a copy of this letter to Emory Via of the Southern Regional Council and hope that he will send you some of his material used at the SLS. I believe that Stanton has a few extra manuals and probably could send you one at your request. Stanton may also have some of the materials that were used by John Moore in his course in Southern Economic Problems.

Hoping that the above mentioned materials will prove helpful and with every good wish,

Sincerely and fraternally,

John E. Cosgrove,
Assistant Director of Education

JEC:d
Encl:
CC: Emory Via

oeiu2afl-cio

October 31, 1958

Mr. John E. Cosgrove
Assistant Director of Education
AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear John:

Some time ago you asked if I would be available for schools or conferences outside of the South such as the Rocky Mountain Labor School. You are quite right that normally I limit myself to work in the South; however, occasionally I have accepted out of the South engagements when there was no conflict with program here and especially if it involved problems of the South, civil rights and liberties, or race relations.

However, the thing which you will most need to know is that I will be leaving the Council at the end of this year. This decision has come about with some suddeness and it has been one which was extremely difficult for me to make. I will be going to the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin, accepting an offer which I considered too good to turn down. I will have some opportunity to combine my workers education and political science training. All in all it is a most attractive proposition. However, I find leaving the South and the specific job here at the Southern Regional Council difficult and not a little heart-rending.

Within the limits of my new position, which I do not think will be too severe, I will be available for other programs if you felt I could be of service. Certainly my interest in the South, and in civil rights problems generally, will continue if this is of any special interest.

It was good to hear from you. Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
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Education Department
November 5, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I enjoyed visiting with you on the phone and am very happy to learn of your appointment on the University of Wisconsin staff although I am, of course, sorry that you must at the same time leave the Southern Regional Council.

It is good to know that your new position might enable you to do some work beyond your duties at the University and so we may be in touch with you in that regard.

Let me on this occasion express my admiration for the work you have done with the Southern Regional Council for the trade unions in the South. I know that you have contributed immeasurably to their understanding of southern problems and have broadened the view of the participants in the various schools on the question of inter-group relations. I know that your contribution to understanding in Wisconsin will be equally important.

With every good wish,

Sincerely and fraternally,

John

John E. Cosgrove,
Assistant Director of Education

JEC:d
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INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

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For Release: Sunday papers--July 13, 1969

NOTE

TO FRIENDS OF WILEY BRANTON

I had announced several weeks ago when I resigned from the United Planning Organization that I was entering the private practice of Law. This new job offer is a real challenge and I will defer re-entering the practice. I will still be in D.C.

REUTHER, FITZSIMMONS

NAME WILEY A. BRANTON

TO HIGH ALA POST

(The following is being released simultaneously in Washington and Detroit).

Wiley A. Branton has been named executive director of the Community and Social Action Division of the Alliance for Labor Action.

The appointment, effective immediately, was announced by UAW President Walter P. Reuther and Teamsters Acting President Frank Fitzsimmons.

The Alliance for Labor Action (ALA) was formed by the UAW and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, America's two largest labor organizations, and is committed to a program to revitalize the American labor movement and to help America find answers to its urgent social problems.

Branton will direct ALA work in the field of community and social action, including working with the poor and the disadvantaged, building community unions, sponsoring education and training projects, meeting housing needs, health care and other essential social services, furnishing legal aid and consumer protection.

Branton comes to the Alliance from the United Planning Organization, the National Capital Area community action agency, which he served as executive director for the past two years.

The UPO, a private agency, receives funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Labor Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to conduct anti-poverty programs in the District of Columbia and surrounding areas.

UPO programs range from comprehensive manpower development programs to community action centers and from Headstart and day care programs for pre-school children to programs to assist the elderly poor.

- more -

Branton served from October 1965 to October 1967 as special assistant to Attorneys General Nicholas Katzenbach and Ramsey Clark, dealing with implementation of the voting rights act of 1965 and other civil rights matters.

In that capacity, he also assisted in the coordination of a government-wide equal opportunity effort and served as liaison between the attorney general and national civil rights leaders.

Prior to his Justice Department appointment, Branton served as executive secretary of the President's Council on Equal Opportunity. In that position, he served as principal staff coordinator of the Federal Government's Equal Opportunities program.

He also served for three years as the first director of the Southern Regional Council Voter Education Project, which resulted in the addition of more than 600,000 black voters to the rolls in 11 southern states.

In addition, Branton served as executive director of the Committee for Welfare, Education and Legal Defense Inc. and the Council for United Civil Rights Leadership.

In that capacity, he directed coordination of corporate fund raising activities for civil rights groups and directed implementation of civil rights projects.

A native of Pine Bluff, Ark., Branton received a B.S. degree in Business Administration from Arkansas A.M. and N. College in 1950. He received his law degree from the University of Arkansas in 1953.

Branton practiced law in Pine Bluff from 1952 to 1962 and continued to maintain his office in Arkansas and in Atlanta, Ga. on a part-time basis until 1965.

He came to national prominence as chief counsel for the Negro plaintiffs in the Little Rock school controversy. He had a broad general practice, with particular expertise in the fields of civil rights and criminal law.

He is a member of the bars of Arkansas, Georgia, the District of Columbia and the United States Supreme Court and a member of the National, American, Federal and Washington Bar Associations.

As director of Community and Social Action for the Alliance, his scope of activities will include organizing community unions to enable the working poor, the underemployed and the unemployed to exercise self-determination in dealing with their problems.

The division also will join with other groups to achieve community action around problems of discrimination, unemployment, education, housing, health and the elderly. Other projects will be in the areas of consumer protection, bringing about public understanding of crucial issues, improving government responsiveness to the needs of citizens, and working with labor, religious, civic and community groups to help find solutions to urgent social problems.

Branton is married to the former Lucille McKee of Memphis, Tenn. They have six children and reside in Southwest Washington.

Branton's appointment has drawn praise from a number of prominent citizens. Mayor Carl Stokes of Cleveland said:

"I compliment the ALA on obtaining the services of Wiley Branton in a key position. He is a concerned, dedicated fighter for things that need doing in our society."

Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind. declared:

"I have always had the highest regard for Wiley Branton. He is particularly outstanding for his courage and efforts to help people. I am sure he will do an outstanding job for ALA and he can depend on me and all of us in Gary for support and cooperation."

Whitney M. Young, executive director of the National Urban League, said:

"We congratulate both the Auto Workers and the Teamsters for their excellent choice. Mr. Branton is well qualified and committed to an aggressive program in the field of civil rights and civil liberties. The National Urban League will work with Mr. Branton towards the achievement of our mutual goals."

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said of the appointment:

"In my judgment, the Alliance for Labor Action has taken a solid step forward by

acquiring the services of Wiley Branton. His depth of experience, his broad knowledge of the law and his thorough-going dedication to the cause of human rights makes him an excellent choice."

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, declared:

"We congratulate ALA for bringing in a fighter, statesman and organizer to head its Community and Social Action Division. From his days as a legal pioneer in Arkansas through his service to the entire South as director of the Voter Education Project, Wiley Branton has been one of the stalwarts of the civil rights movement. He has been a close associate of ours in the SCLC and we look forward to many years of close cooperation as we continue our attempts to organize the poor."

# # # #

opeiu42:erg

Future office: (After August 10, 1969)

Alliance for Labor Action
666 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

P.A.

Thanks for your tip.

I haven't ever seen the enclosed myself, but thought the SRC bigotry group might need a little stimulation of their anti glands. Trust we'll see you late August if this proves feasible (& possibly if worthwhile) to Council.

Love to all,

Fran

WILLIAM POLLOCK
General President

JOHN CHUPKA
General Sec'y-Treas.

EMIL RIEVE
Chairman, Executive Council

Textile Workers Union of America

Affiliate of the AFL-CIO and CLC

SOL STETIN
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
FOR
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE

1060 BROAD STREET
NEWARK 2, N. J.

PHONES
MARKET 3-4426
MARKET 3-4427

July 17, 1959

TO ALL AFL-CIO LOCAL UNIONS
Dear Brothers and Sisters:

The heroic strike of the New York hospital workers is now history. The importance of the victory won by Local #1199 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store International Union will be felt by thousands of unorganized and exploited hospital and institutional workers across the country. A decisive element in this victory was the physical, moral and financial support given to the strikers by over a million members of the New York AFL-CIO, individually and through their organizations, under the direction of Harry Van Ardsdale.

The recent strike of 1400 workers of the Squibb Corp., conducted by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union is over -- a major victory for the workers of that industry. The victory of the New Jersey Public Service workers through their own International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is yet another indication that it is possible to win our objectives. The stunning victory of the Westinghouse workers at Metuchen, N.J. through their organization, the International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, reminds us of the great strength of labor solidarity.

We are strong. Our victories of the past have built a base for the victories of today and tomorrow through the cooperation and support of organized men and women with each other, and through the unwillingness of workers to scab on one another.

Recently, however, a wave of pure and simple union-busting, quite unlike anything we have ever seen before, has come to light; witness the difficulties of the United Mine Workers, the recent "Right To Work" struggle, and the current steel strike. We believe that these attempts are the fruit of a conspiracy that has long been planned. The full force of this conspiracy has not yet been felt by the labor movement -- especially in the North and West. But in the South, where we are at our weakest, the attack which has been going on since 1947 with the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, is being stepped up. We are not talking about the difficulties of organizing the South, but of the attempt on the part of the employers to destroy what union organization we have already built up.

The threat to the entire American labor movement posed by recent developments in the South has grown so large that we must now begin to mobilize every bit of strength in our movement for its defense. For years, these attacks on small sections of the labor movement appeared to be only local or at random. Serious as they may have been, it has now become glaringly clear that management was only laying the groundwork, and experimenting for an all-out assault that is now intended to reduce the labor movement, first in the South and then in other parts of the country, to ineffectiveness. A pattern, the heart of which is the Taft-Hartley Act, is emerging that to the anti-union forces in this country, seems to be the method they have been looking for.

We of the Textile Workers Union are convinced that the battle now being waged at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson, N.C. may very well be the beginning of this final all-out fight to destroy the labor movement.

It is almost 8 months since the 1100 gallant textile workers of Henderson went on strike. Instead of weakening in this long struggle, their morale and courage has grown. We are proud to count these strong and courageous Southern workers, who have taken added courage from the knowledge that they are fighting not only for themselves, but for the basic principles of trade unionism.

The points at issue are so fundamental that they are the very heart and soul of collective bargaining. The company wants to do away with arbitration, the check-off, and the grievance machinery! These are not mere economic issues, but the basic moral question of whether or not workers have any right to organize.

Our Union and the Harriet-Henderson workers, have staked much on the outcome of this strike. We believe the outcome is of the utmost importance to the fate of the labor movement and the workers of the South -- and perhaps the whole nation. The eyes of anti-unionism are on Harriet-Henderson -- they are waiting to see whether our Union has the strength to withstand this new tactic.

Victory can be had at Harriet-Henderson! The workers are strong and will not be defeated for lack of moral, spiritual and physical courage. But money is needed too!

The Textile Workers Union is doing its utmost to ease the difficulties of the strikers through regular strike relief, and the voluntary contributions of our members and friends. Many locals have assessed themselves $1 per member per month for this purpose. About one million dollars has already been spent in support of this strike, and as much more as is required will be spent. This crucial strike, in which the whole labor movement has so much at stake, must not be lost for lack of funds.

We are appealing to you, as fellow trade unionists, to add your support, in the form of a contribution, to this fight.

Summer is here and meetings are curtailed, but this strike still goes on. Many locals are conducting shop collections, as an effective method of raising funds.

Won't you take the story of Harriet-Henderson to your membership? At the recent convention of the Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO in Cleveland, Ohio, over $1600 was collected when this story was told to the delegates. At other conventions and meetings, sizeable contributions were also made, once this story was told. But the story must be told!

Fraternally and sincerely,

Sol Stetin

Sol Stetin
Regional Director

SS:ms

P.S. If you would like to have a speaker, or more information or literature, please write to this office.

POLICY CHANGE

Unions Chart New Political, Social Courses

BY HARRY BERNSTEIN
Times Labor Writer

A union-backed organization set up to fight ghetto poverty here was about to sign a $1 million contract to buy a chain of grocery stores, but more cash was needed . . .

In Virginia, the newly formed Community Development Organization was creating a series of "assemblies" around that state to tackle local poverty programs but the founding group also needed money . . .

A Teamsters Union school for truck drivers and auto repairmen here was losing most of its $1.5 million-a-year federal grant and even to stay alive the school had to get $100,000 in nongovernment money . . .

The money for these and other smaller projects around the country went out recently from the Alliance for Labor Action.

Some union leaders see these first grants from ALA as the start of a new era of progressive activity for organized labor in this country.

Seen as Publicity Stunt

Others say the grants are a publicity stunt by the 2.1 million-member Teamsters Union and the 1.6 million-member United Auto Workers, the nation's two largest unions which joined forces this year to form ALA.

Most neutral observers, however, say it is too soon to dismiss ALA and its efforts to change the direction of the American labor movement.

But must labor unions be more liberal than they are now?

The AFL-CIO under George Meany repeatedly has been denounced by the UAW's Walter Reuther as moribund in its thinking about social problems, reactionary in its foreign policy positions and stagnant in its efforts to organize the two-thirds of the country's work force which is nonunion.

Nevertheless, the AFL-CIO — a 13.5 million-member labor federation—has been the strongest force behind improvements in social welfare programs, higher jobless pay benefits, more government-funded hospitals and other public works projects.

Political Ripple Emphasized

The federation was primarily responsible for the current fight against confirmation of the conservative Judge Clement Haynsworth to the Supreme Court and for Hubert Humphrey's close race in the 1968 presidential campaign.

If the unions are reasonably successful in politics, in pressing for improvements in social legislation, and in collective bargaining, then why should they set out in new directions?

According to Reuther, the nation needs more from the labor movement than a rehash of goals set in the New Deal days of the 1930s. He says the problems of today are too massive to be solved by adding a little more money to Social Security or jobless benefits.

The first obvious break between the ALA and the AFL-CIO came on foreign policy, however.

The ALA supported the Vietnam moratorium day while the AFL-CIO backed President Nixon's Vietnam policies.

The ALA move on foreign policy pleased many liberal intellectuals who have been critical of unions as an increasingly conservative force in the country.

The ALA will have an operating budget of about $5 million a year, half of which will go into organizing. The two unions have opened offices in Atlanta for the start of ALA's first major organizing drive.

In time, ALA hopes to have UAW-Teamster staff organizers in most major cities to recruit members, insisting they will seek further only to build the ranks of organized labor not to get members from AFL-CIO unions into unions outside the labor federation.

Meany charges that ALA is raiding AFL-CIO unions for membership, and not doing much in the way of getting new members.

Preliminary Stage

Since the Teamsters and the UAW are the two largest unions in the country, their organizing efforts cannot be dismissed as inconsequential. But so far, their joint efforts are in such a preliminary stage that they cannot be judged with any accuracy.

In money terms alone, it is going to be difficult for

For instance, while ALA plans to spend about $2.5 million a year on social action programs, the Ford Foundation spends about $200 million on what are, in many cases, comparable programs.

However, ALA leaders hope to use their money to spark other projects which, in turn, will use federal funds to fight poverty, train unskilled workers and aid educational efforts.

The first grants of ALA were detailed by Wiley Branton, ALA's new social action department director in a telephone interview from his Washington office.

Funds for L.A.

The predominantly Mexican-American East Los Angeles Community Union, launched last year by the UAW, is getting $20,000 from ALA to develop small factories. This is the kind of operation unions seldom sponsor.

And another $50,000 has been approved by ALA to help workers engaged in a public housing rent strike in St. Louis. The Daytona Beach Black Alliance Coordinating Committee is getting $2,500 as a starter, while an Atlanta neighborhood house got $5,000 to teach people how to use welfare programs.

The Virginia Community Development Organization got $5,000 to start "assemblies" of activists around the state.

The largest initial grants from ALA went to two Los Angeles operations: the Teamsters Union's Transportation Opportunity Program, known as TOP, and the Watts Labor Community Action Committee (WLCAC).

These two programs are the type which intrigue Reuther, Teamsters acting president Frank Fitzsimmons and others who say they want to give new directions to the labor movement.

While 10 unions joined in 1965 to create the WLCAC, it was pushed mostly by the UAW, and has been led since its inception by Ted Watkins, a UAW staff member.

The ALA money sent to WLCAC [illegible] be used for the $1 million purchase of the chain of grocery stores.

Watkins sees the chain "as just the beginning.

"We are going to get more stores, along with hotels, restaurants, filling stations and hardware stores. These are going to be real community operations — mostly non-profit, run for the people," he said.

The WLCAC already has such diverse activities as a farming operation in the center of Watts; a poultry ranch; a Mobil gas station where black youths receive work training and a recreation and training camp at Saugus.

Now going up at 88th St. and Central Ave. is a nonprofit grocery store which will provide another training center for workers.

This is in addition to the purchase of the chain of grocery stores. The construction work is done by WLCAC members with no protests from construction unions.

The Watts group has an operating budget of $5 million a year, the same as the total national budget for ALA.

ALA leaders see its funds going as "seed money" to start similar programs in other cities.

The second large grant from ALA — $100,000 — went to the Teamsters' training program for truck drivers and auto repairmen.

Donald Sanburn, project director, said without ALA money the entire operation would have had to close.

The ALA see men like Sanburn and Watkins and their programs here as testing grounds for similar social action projects which ALA can either create or assist.

If ALA succeeds, it may give the American labor movement a change in direction. And some say even if its successes are moderate, the AFL-CIO itself may become more active in social action pro-

2★ Los Angeles Times Sat., Oct. 25, 1969

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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3. AFL-CIO LABOR UNITED, by Arthur J. Goldberg. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1957. $5.00.

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5. NINE LIVES FOR LABOR by Richard Kelly. 1956. Frederick A. Praeger, 150 E. 52nd Street, New York 22, New York. Special price to local unions $1.50; $1.25 for 5 or more. Order from TWUA, 99 University Pl., N.Y. 3, N.Y.

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October 21, 1953

Mr Paul Sifton
U A W - C I O
1129 Vermont Avenue
Washington, D C

Dear Paul:

I talked to Paul Williams and he mentioned the possibility of the Questions and Answers pamphlet being widely used by the C I O.

The shop which prints for us is now fully unionized and the latest edition has the union label. One herewith.

It is already in type and available with the union label; and we could supply it for you probably at a lesser price than it would come to if you had to have it set up again.

I hope you will consider letting us supply it because there might be some tiny increment to our resources from that. But what is primarily wanted is for the pamphlet to be read and used and if it would markedly suit you better to reproduce it, that is all right with us of course.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosure - 1

December 2, 1953.

Mr. Irving Ladimer
Research Planning Branch
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda 14, Md.

Dear Mr. Ladimer:

In compliance with your request, please find enclosed a copy of the pamphlet "The Schools and the Courts." We are happy to make it available without any charge.

May I suggest, if you desire additional copies, that you contact Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Secretary, Southern Regional Conference, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION
DEPARTMENT, UAW-CIO.

WHO/rd
liu-72-cio
cc- George Mitchell
Brendan Sexton

COPY

RECEIVED
DEC 7
Southern Regional Council

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON..VICE-PRESIDENT

UAW·CIO

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

RECEIVED
NOV 4
Southern Regional Council

November 2, 1953

RECEIVED
NOV 4
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Please accept my apologies for the lateness in replying to your letter of September 15th, regarding the new pamphlet "The Schools and The Courts". Because of our busy summer school schedule and the sponsorship of a Conference here in Michigan, I have been unable to sit down with our Educational Director, or even discuss the matter with him until just recently.

In discussing the matter with Brendan he has agreed to run excerpts from the pamphlet in our next issue of the UAW Magazine, "Ammunition", together with a request that UAW members who want copies should write to us. We thought that we might follow this course in an effort to determine the interest and how many UAW members in the area would request copies of the pamphlet.

We are going to suggest in our article in "Ammunition" that the pamphlet can be used as a discussion guide, though I am sure you agree that it would require some additional background information for a discussion leader to adequately present the subject matter. However, as soon as we are finished with this little experiment I will send to you the reaction.

I enjoyed immensely talking to you while in Atlanta, and I am sure that we can work out something in the very near future.

Sincerely,

William H. Oliver

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION
DEPARTMENT, UAW-CIO

cc: Brendan Sexton

WHO:lp
liu72cio

February 19, '54

Dear Mr. Barrett,

Late April's promised, and so is June 6-10; otherwise from about March 1 I'm free, and would be mighty glad to be with any UAW group.

They'd have to find my travel expenses, and I like to get about five new members out of each trip, but that's the total tax! Members are three dollars apiece.

UAW gives SRC a thousand dollars a year, and I am their firm friend anyhow.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

I remember the Spring Hill occasion with much pleasure.

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1954
Southern Regional Council

822 Fatherland Street
Nashville, Tennessee
February 17, 1954

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

John Bateman of the U.A.W. - CIO, requested that I write you and ask for your schedule. I have talked to him about the possibility of getting you to speak before some of the U.A.W.'s schools. Hence it would be appreciated by me if you would advise me of your speaking schedule during the coming months, possibly through June.

In the spring of 1952, I had the privilege of meeting and hearing your address to the student body of Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama, on the economics and geographic development of slavery in the South. And it was this talk that I discussed with Mr. Bateman. I will have occasion to see Mr. Bateman on March 7th, and would like to be in a position to advise him of your schedule.

Thanking you in advance for your kind cooperation and with best wishes for your continued success, I am

Respectfully yours,

George E. Barrett

GEORGE E. BARRETT

GEB:sk

September 9, 1954

Mr. William H. Oliver
UAW - CIO
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Mr. Oliver:

Our warm congratulations to UAW and to Mr. Reuther and to you for getting out Souls Don't Have Color.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

UAW·CIO

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
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JOHN W. LIVINGSTON..VICE-PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

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SEP 7 1954
Southern Regional Council

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

August 30, 1954

To Members of the American Clergy:

Recently, the Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department of the UAW-CIO published a new pamphlet, "Souls Don't Have Color." It deals with the subject of racial discrimination in places of worship and details what one small southern community experienced in working toward resolving this problem.

We are enclosing a copy of "Souls Don't Have Color," and sincerely hope you find time to read it. This pamphlet discusses a topic of importance to all religious groups in the U. S. We believe it contains an object lesson in brotherhood.

Segregation within the churches, particularly in view of the recent Supreme Court decision on segregation in the schools, takes on added significance. For that reason among others, "Souls Don't Have Color" is certainly of current topical interest to all who believe in the brotherhood of man.

Should you require additional copies, please feel free to call upon us. We shall be only too glad to furnish you with more copies without charge.

Sincerely and respectfully,

Walter P. Reuther

WALTER P. REUTHER, *President*

William H. Oliver

WILLIAM H. OLIVER, *Co-Director*

UAW-CIO Fair Practices and
Anti-Discrimination Department.

Enclosure

September 23, 1954

Mr. William H. Oliver
UAW - CIO
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Mr. Oliver:

I do appreciate the fifty copies of Souls Don't Have Color. I can get them out usefully.

Here's still an extra copy of Answers for Action: Schools in the South. I do hope UAW will use it in good batches and get it around. It is a honey and is doing a lot of good.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

UAW·CIO

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON..VICE-PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
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RECEIVED
9/20/54
Southern Regional Council

September 16, 1954.

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your very kind comments about our pamphlet, "Souls Don't Have Color." We thought you would be interested in having a few copies, so, under separate cover, we are sending fifty copies along to you.

I hope you will keep us advised on the school situation in the South. We, of course, want to be as helpful as possible in the trying days ahead. I understand you have just published a booklet, "Answers for Action--Schools in the South." We received a note from Mrs. Hamilton regarding this booklet but we have not received a copy as yet. It would be appreciated if you would send us a copy--perhaps this is the kind of piece we can distribute to our leadership in the South.

Looking forward to an early reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

William H. Oliver

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION
DEPARTMENT, UAW-CIO.

WHO/rd
liu-72-cio
P.S. - Sorry I could not engender sufficient interest in the other piece. Hope I can have better luck this time.

UAW·CIO

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON..VICE-PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

JAN 7 1955

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

January 4, 1955

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for sending along to us a copy of the "Augusta Courier," which we all have read.

Plans are under way to have our organizations in the South to take a more decisive role in desegregation in the very near future. You will, no doubt, be contacted about this.

Best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Oliver

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION
DEPARTMENT, UAW-CIO.

WHO/rd
liu-72-cio

April 12, 1955

Mr. Paul Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Paul:

I hear nothing from UAW, though I applied for the thousand (late last December for 1955), and sent an audit with a reminder, in February. Can you send a further impulse along the line? I'm about to where I need it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 17, 1955

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Paul:

When magic fingers press buttons, I am always deeply grateful. I had written and begged UAW for that $1,000, and nothing happened. But here about three days ago along it came. I thank you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Labor -
CIO -
UAW

January 6, 1956

Mr. William H. Oliver, Co-Director
FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DEPT.
UAW-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Ave.,
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Mr. Oliver:

January 3 you said you'd phone us about a stop in Atlanta. I would enjoy that visit, and want you certainly to come.

January 9, 10, and 11 I'm at Bluefield, West Virginia. January 20 and 21 I'm at New Orleans. Otherwise I'm here, and will be looking for you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

UAW·CIO

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
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LEONARD WOODCOCK.....VICE-PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

January 3, 1956

RECEIVED JAN 5 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

With respect to your communication of October 31, 1955 to President Reuther, which was acknowledged on November 21, 1955, this is to advise that the materials which you have transmitted--including the brief statement on the history and aims of the Southern Regional Conference, have been reviewed by us.

In view of the series of problems prevalent in this regard in the South, we believe it will be very helpful if we could meet and discuss the brief and other matters at an early date. I will telephone you with regards to the date and time I expect to be in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION
DEPARTMENT, UAW-CIO.

WHO/os
liu72cio

February 6, 1956

Mr. Paul Sifton
United Auto Workers
Walker Building
734 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Paul:

We are in much need this year of the one thousand dollars from UAW.

If you will be our friend on it, we will be most appreciative - as heretofore.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl. (4)

GREEN

February 25, 1956

Mr. William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department
UAW-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Mr. Oliver:

I have waited to acknowledge your letter until George Mitchell returned to the office. He tells me he talked with you personally in Washington. I have engaged on your behalf Mr. Morris Abram, an able Atlanta attorney, to secure the various documents in which you are interested.

We are looking forward to seeing you on March 12, and I am sure that at that time we can agree on a course of action in which we can work together on our common concerns.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/mef

February 16, 1956

To HCF:

I do not venture any answer to Oliver. If you want to move on lining up the documents, do so. Or if you want to request an attorney to, line one up and tell Oliver and get Oliver busy. I will be available Monday.

Bill
7-3083

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . .

2-13-56

GSM

(U.A.W.)

Bill Oliver, talked to me in your absence. Here's his letter summing up the conversation. I noted his Mar. 12 visit on your calendar.

I haven't done anything about Oliver's request, pending discussion with you.

H.

UAW·CIO

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON..VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS.....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK.....VICE-PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

February 10, 1956

Mr. Harold Flemming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Flemming:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation this morning, this is to advise I shall arrive at Atlanta Sunday afternoon March 11, 1956. I will call you on Monday morning, March 12, 1956 regarding our afternoon appointment of March 12. You can reach me at the UAW Regional Office, 95 Merritts Avenue, N.E., ATwood 3869. I expect to be in Atlanta for about three days.

I explained during our telephone conversation that our interest in obtaining as soon as possible the following documents for which we will be willing to defray any expense incurred.

1. Copy of the Georgia Constitution.

2. Copy of State of Georgia Non-Profit Corporations Act, and General Georgia Corporations Act.

3. Copy of Anti Mask Legislation, enacted by the Georgia Legislature in 1951.

4. Copies of the Papers of Incorporated Charter Articles and By Laws - of the new KKK organization granted by the Fulton Superior Judge Claude D. Shaw last October 1955.

5. A copy of the initial Charter, By Laws and Articles of Incorporation of the KKK filed after World War I.

You recall that when the recent Charter was issued to the new KKK in October 1955, State Attorney Cook asserted that he will not oppose a revival of the KKK unless they resort to the old methods of the Klan! I shall not deal with here the methods of the new Klan, but based on news stories and other data there are strong possibilities that some extensive research may prove the very point Attorney Cook attempts to avoid in his statement. Moreover, the paradox of this situation is that a few years ago Cook revoked the Charter of the Georgia Klan.

I believe you may be interested in the plans referred to during our conversation involving a small citizens committee to inquire into the reasons for issuance of the new KKK Charter, with the ultimate objective of challenging the State's acting, based on the earlier revocation of the organization's charter. There are many factors to be surveyed in conjunction with this approach, which we can discuss in detail on the 12th. A very thorough analysis of this organization may disclose a basis for legally halting other such groups, particularly those who employ economic sanctions where state laws maintain certain prohibitions in these areas.

I look forward to seeing you, George and the others of your staff on March 12, 1956.

Regards.

Sincerely,

William H. Oliver

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION
DEPARTMENT, UAW.

WHO/os
oeiu42afl-cio
cc- George Mitchell

April 12, 1956

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson, Director
Region 1-D, UAW-CIO
215 Sheldon Avenue, S.E.
Grand Rapids 3, Michigan

Dear Ken Robinson:

Thank you for your recent letter confirming your invitation for me to speak to the UAW-CIO labor school near Port Huron, Michigan. I have set aside the date of June 22nd and will be glad to fit into the schedule as you presented it in your letter. I like the idea of a question and answer period following the report on the South. I am glad you were able to clear the matter of my expenses with Mr. Sexton, the Educational Director of UAW.

Thank you for the kind words about my participation in the Washington Conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House. All of us at SRC are much impressed with the significant contributions that organized labor in general and the UAW-CIO in particular have done in the field of civil rights and civil liberties. Mr. Reuther, in my estimation, is one of the real champions of American democracy.

I look forward to receiving the full curriculum of your work-shop. I will plan to arrive on Thursday the 21st so I will be on hand bright and early for the morning sessions of the 22nd.

Thanks for the hospitality in Washington and I look forward to renewing our friendship.

Cordially,

Frederick Routh
Assistant Director

FR:o

May 18, 1956

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson, Director
Region I-D,
UAW-CIO
215 Sheldon Avenue, S. E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Ken:

Thank you for your schedule of the region 1-D Institute in which I have noted my participation on the afternoon of the 22nd. I like your idea of having an adequate portion of the time devoted to group discussion.

In all probability, I will borrow my brother's car when I get to Detroit and drive up to the workshop early Friday morning. If this meets with your agreement, please send me detailed instructions of how to get from Detroit to the camp. As for reimbursements of my expenses, suppose I give you a statement when I get there.

I had the pleasure of meeting Jack Conway the other day in Detroit when I was up there for a Board meeting of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. I met Jack at a celebration of the local chapter of the NAACP upon the completion of its fund-raising and membership drive. He certainly is a credit to your organization and a fighter for human rights and dignity of all people.

I look forward to being with you and the UAW group at the Institute.

My best regards.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

June 7, 1956

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson, Director
Region 1-D
UAW-CIO
215 Sheldon Avenue, S. E.
Grand Rapids 3, Michigan

Dear Ken:

Many thanks for the brochure on the FLR-CIO Labor Center. I will arrive as scheduled and look forward to seeing you at that time.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Copy - RHA

June 25, 1956

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson, Director
Region 1-D, UAW-CIO
215 Sheldon Avenue, S. E.
Grand Rapids 3, Michigan

Dear Ken:

The only disappointment I had on my trip to the FDR-CIO camp was the discovery that you were in the hospital. This I regretted very much, and wish for your most speedy recovery,

I had a wonderful time at the camp meeting and enjoyed being with the Brothers so much. The group was lively and interested, and was aware of many of the problems which face organized labor in the South at this time. I believe the session in which I participated was most worthwhile, and frankly feel that the question and answer period, with a good assist from a panel, was the highlight of the afternoon session. The group seemed to enjoy and find informative what I had to say. Their response was enthusiastic. I was glad to see Pete again, and to meet your good wife, and your good friend, Ivan.

I suggested while I was there that I would submit this expense account after my return, because you were not there. I remembered that you had said in your letter that I could have billed in advance or submitted my expense account when I arrived at the Conference, but I felt with your absence this procedure would probably be better for Region 1-D.

Best wishes for a speedy recovery. Take care of yourself. The union or society can ill-afford to lose a guy who has done so much and who is so able. Best personal wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Encl.

August 1, 1956

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson, Director
Region 1-D, UAW-CIO
215 Sheldon Avenue, S. E.
Grand Rapids 3, Michigan

Dear Ken:

We have received your check for my expenses in connection with the UAW summer camp. Thank you very much. I greatly enjoyed my visit with the Brothers at the camp, and hope it was worth the money you all have put in it.

I would be glad to speak again with any other group you might have.

Fraternally,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

September 21, 1956

Mr. Paul Sifton
Washington Office of UAW-CIO
Walker Building
734 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Paul Sifton:

On August third we made application to the William Green Memorial Fund for an appropriation for the Southern Regional Council work with the church women for some $17,500, and we have not heard from them. (See enclosure)

You are somewhat familiar with what I have been doing with church women and I am wondering if you could put in a plea to the William Green Memorial Fund for me. I am also sending you some Gleanings from the various meetings I have held in the last two years on the question of the Supreme Court Decision. Dealing with this work, I have definately come to the conclusion that the church women of the South must be the shock absorbers and interpretors of the Supreme Court Decision on schools. We are having a South-wide meeting in Atlanta on October 30 and 31, made up of the women state leaders of each domination, Catholic and Jews, and members of both races.

If it is not possible to secure the full amount requested, please see what you can do for us. I do not need to remind you of the confused and troubled state of our South. I do want to say, however, all over the South, our people know that the Supreme Court Decision is final, and are seeking ways to meet the situation without flare-ups such as they had at Clinton, Tennessee.

Please know we would appreciate anything you might do for us.

I would love to have you and Mrs. Sifton at this meeting the 30 and 31.

With the best of wishes to you, and the deepest appreciation of your friendship.

I remain,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director Women's Work

MET/bms

February 4, 1957

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. William Oliver
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department
United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill Oliver:

It was good to have met you even briefly in Ben Segal's office last month.

Would it be possible to get a rush order filled? One of our state affiliates, the Alabama Council on Human Relations, would like to have 100 copies of "Souls Don't Have Color," for a meeting this Friday, February 8th.

Please send the pamphlets to:

Mr. Al Winn
Stillman College
Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Bill this order to:

Mr. Bob Hughes, Director
Alabama Council on Human Relations
1218 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama.

I'm sorry to ask for these in such a rush, but it would be a real service if the order could be filled.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Labor

February 12, 1957

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson
Director, Region 1-D, UAW
215 Sheldon Avenue, S.E.
Grand Rapids 3, Michigan

Dear Ken:

Thank you very much for the kind words about my participation at the FDR~~CR~~ camp last summer and the invitation to come again this coming summer. CIO

Thursday, June 20th, sounds fine to me and we would hope for financial arrangements similar to last year.

These are trying times in the South and we are kept busy beating off the pro-segregationists. We have added to our staff a labor consultant. He is Emory Via, native Virginian of liberal persuasion and long experienced in the field of labor education. As you know, UAW, Steel Workers, Rubber Workers, ILGWU, and other unions donate to the program of the Southern Regional Council and we have been anxious to broaden our services to the organized labor movement in the South. We believe the addition of a labor consultant is a real step in that direction.

I am enclosing for your information a coupld of pieces of literature which I believe you will find of interest.

I regretted that you were in the hospital when I was in Michigan last summer and am glad to see you back on the active list.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm
enclosures

Enclosures to Kenneth Robinson, 2-12-57:

The South of Promise
The South and the Supreme Court's School Decisions
New South, February Issue
~~Chronicle of Desegregation~~
Brief History of SRC

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

February 25, 1957

Miss Mary Alice Baldinger
Executive Director
National Civil Liberties Clearing House
1637 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Miss Baldinger:

Thanks for your letter of February 14, 1957 transmitting copies of "The People Take The Lead" and "Pro-Segregation Groups in the South". Would you please send me twelve (12) copies of "Pro-Segregation Groups in the South". mailed 3/1/57 [illegible]

Regards.

Sincerely,

William H. Oliver

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices & Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW

WHO:cs
oeiu42afl-cio

Note. did not write Mr. Oliver, or Miss Baldinger.

EFV:mm UAW

May 1, 1957

UAW-CIO Fair Practices and
Anti-Discrimination Department
8000 E. Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Gentlemen:

Please forward a single copy of your pamphlet, HANDBOOK FOR LOCAL UNION FAIR PRACTICE COMMITTEES, to me in care of the above address. I am unable to determine whether or not there is a charge for this publication. If there is, please bill me.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

May 1, 1957

UAW Education Department
8000 E. Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Gentlemen:

Please forward one (1) copy of the special double issue of Ammunition devoted to "Building the Union" to me in care of the above address. I am enclosing .25¢ in stamps in payment for this publication.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure

May 3, 1957

Dr. Emery Morris
President
Kellog Foundation
Battle Creek, Michigan

Dear Dr. Morris:

We read recently with a great deal of enthusiasm of the opening of the newly constructed Adult Education Center at the University of Georgia. Unquestionably, this new Center will fill a most urgent need for an expanding program for adult education in this region. We, of course, want to take this opportunity to be among the first of those who have commended the Foundation for its foresight and its financial contribution in support of this magnificient edifice.

As you perhaps know, our organization has been privileged to use the very wonderful facilities of the Kellog Center at Michigan State University, which have greatly aided every group in the community in the further development of adult education throughout the State. In view of the fact that the purpose of the new Center at Athens, Georgia is to provide the same kind of opportunities, we are interested in having the Kellog Foundation apprise us as to whether the same policies will be followed at the University of Georgia Center.

Specifically, as you realize, our organization is comprised of a heterogeneous group of workers, representing all racial and nationality backgrounds. Such composition of workers is reflected in the various plants and Local Unions in Georgia and through the South. Consequently, all of our education programs as well as the right to membership in our Union have been open freely to every race, color, creed and nationality. Notwithstanding the mores and patterns of Georgia and other sections of the South, our activities are open to all our members on a basis of equality of participation. We are, of course, most anxious to take advantage of the new Center's facilities at the University of Georgia.

We should, therefore, like to know if there is anticipated by the Foundation and/or the University of Georgia any exclusion or segregation of groups desiring to use the building and/or any of its existing facilities. We are interested in a determination by the Foundation as to whether Negro members of our Local Unions in the South will be accorded the same opportunity to use these facilities on a nonsegregated basis, and participate in programs sponsored by our Organization as well as other groups who will use the University of Georgia Center. We have, of course, assumed that such facilities and the program to be advanced to improve and enhance adult education in this region was thought out with these considerations in mind in advance of any such building program. However, a precise clarification from you on these issues would be most desirable and helpful to us in planning our future program in this region.

We would appreciate an early and favorable response.

Sincerely,

William H. Oliver

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW.

WHOlos
oeiu42
cc- Walter P. Reuther
Brendan Sexton
Roy Wilkins
Lester Granger
Harold Fleming
E. T. Michaels

May 9, 1957

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson
Director, Region 1-D, UAW
215 Sheldon Avenue, S.E.
Grand Rapids 3, Michigan

Dear Ken:

Thank you for your letter of May 4 with the enclosed schedule for your Summer School. The Friday afternoon, June 21st, date is fine with me and I have entered it on my calendar. I will be there on schedule and will plan to have lunch with the gang before the session. This time I will remember to leave my coat and tie in the car.

No need to say that I surely hope it will be possible for you to be there during the session. Thanks for offering to take care of my expenses, for our travel budget is rather sadly depleted.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

May 10, 1957

Mr. William H. Oliver
Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department,
UAW-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your good letter of May 1st, which was awaiting me when I got back to Atlanta this week. I greatly appreciate your willingness to give our request to the AFL-CIO a helping hand. I have written to Boris Shishkin about it, but favorable word from you would be most helpful.

We have been in touch with Ben Segal about next steps following up the Atlanta conference of union leadership. I was glad to learn that you are going to be in Washington and will have an opportunity to discuss this with him. Meanwhile, Emory Via and the rest of us will be pushing things from this end.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

P.S. Your letter to Dr. Emery Morris of the Kellog Foundation was exceedingly well done. This matter has been raised in Georgia without result. I will be most interested to learn what reaction you get from the Foundation.

UAW·CIO

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON..VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS.....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK.....VICE-PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

RECEIVED MAY 2 1957.

May 1, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 632 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

This is in response to your letter of April 24, 1957. I will of course be pleased to raise the matter of the AFL-CIO contribution to the Council with President Reuther. May I also suggest that you drop a note to Mr. Boris Shiskin, Director AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department who I am certain will have some influence in this matter. I expect to see him in May and I will raise it with him.

I have received the minutes of our session in Atlanta recently with leader of the Trade Union Movement. I am wondering if the Steering Committee can get together soon and explore the next step. I plan to talk to Ben Segal about this in Washington, D.C., May 16, 1957.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Oliver

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW

WHO:ba
oeiu42afl-cio

Labor - UAW - Oliver

May 10, 1957

Mr. William H. Oliver
Co-Director, Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Dept.
UAW
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your letter of May 3rd, asking about our follow-up plans to the March conference on Southern unions and race relations. Since Ben had sent me a copy of his own early answer to you, I did not write you right away.

As Ben indicated, he will be in touch with some of the national people in Washington, and looks forward to seeing you on your May 16 trip there. I will be meeting with several of the Southern people on our informal steering committee next week. You already have some information on our proposal for the Fisk Race Relations Institute, and I will soon be sending you more. Besides this effort, I am hoping to set up some sub-regional meetings of small groups of staff people. You could be most helpful in securing some UAW participants for these meetings when they come off, and I will keep you informed as to dates and places.

Your continued interest, cooperation, and prodding in the things that we are attempting to do are most appreciated.

Best personal wishes.

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm

Air Mail Special

May 17, 1957

Mr. William H. Oliver
Co-Director, Fair Practices Department
United Auto Workers
8000 East Jefferson
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is an announcement of the up-coming inter-agency meeting called by the Council. Under the present set-up of these meetings, the most appropriate UAW person to attend, I think, would be Earl Henderson. The effort is to secure participation by those staff persons directly responsible for Southern territory and working on race relations problems.

Earl would be the first union staffer directly involved in this set up. But as you know, there are no others with such a specific assignment.

In any case, if it clears with you and the department for him to participate, I would like to see that he gets the announcement right away. We are working on short notice this time.

Best wishes to you and I look forward to effective labor participation in the inter-agency approach to some of our Southern problems. We know the significance of the UAW's having the kind of program and staff which makes such participation possible. My own hope, of course, is that there will soon be other unions playing their parts too.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure
EFV:mm

Labor - UAW (?)

June 4, 1957

Mr. Earl H. Henderson
Field Representative
UAW
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Earl:

Here is the informal summary of the inter-agency conference held here in Atlanta last week. I trust that it will be of some use to you.

The full summary, to be sent to all the participating agencies, will be coming your way in about a week.

It was good to have had some time with you while you were in town. I hope that you will continue to give some thought to possible staff persons to attend our Fisk Institute. It would be good to have the names of any persons that you would like for me to follow up on as soon as possible.

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure

June 11, 1957

Mr. William H. Oliver
Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department
UAW-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

We were gratified by the recent action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council approving a contribution of $3,000 to SRC. I am sure that your interest and that of President Reuther were an important factor in this increased assistance, and we are most grateful.

We were glad to have Earl Henderson with us at the recent inter-agency meeting and are looking forward to continued close cooperation with you.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

June 19, 1957

Mr. Paul Wagner
UAW Region 8
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Brother Wagner:

Enclosed is the official application blank for our Union Staff Training Seminar held in conjunction with the Fisk Race Relations Institute.

Please fill this in and return it to me as soon as possible. I look forward to seeing you at the Institute.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosures

June 20, 1957

Mr. Earl H. Henderson
Field Representative
UAW
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Earl:

Enclosed is the official application blank for our Union Staff Training Seminar held in conjunction with the Fisk Race Relations Institute.

Please fill this in and return it to me as soon as possible. I look forward to seeing you at the Institute.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosures

Same letter to Julian Frazier, UAW
Jim Harden, UAW
Wagner, UAW
Jim Wolfe, Brewery Workers

July 8, 1957

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson
Director, Region 1-D, UAW
International Headquarters
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Ken:

It was a real pleasure to be with the gang at the FDR Conference. I was impressed with the intelligent questions asked after the meeting and with the attentiveness of the group during my speech.

I am enclosing an accounting of my expenses. I hope you feel that my participation was worth the $114.00 involved.

Thanks for the invitation to come again next year.

With warm regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:lec

Encl.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE · AIRCRAFT · AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS of AMERICA (UAW)

INTERNATIONAL UNION

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • 8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE • DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY
SEC. & TREAS.

RICHARD GOSSER, VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS, VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE, VICE-PRESIDENT

KENNETH W. ROBINSON, DIRECTOR
REGION 1-D, UAW
215 SHELDON AVENUE, S. E.
GRAND RAPIDS 3, MICHIGAN

PHONE: GL 9-3471

May 4, 1957

Dr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

We have now developed our tentative schedule for our Summer School. I have enclosed a copy.

In the final juggling of our schedule, the session which we would like you to conduct wound up on Friday afternoon, June 21st. I hope that this will not change your willingness to participate with us during this week. I am determined this time to be in attendance with you during the session. 1-3^{45}

It goes without saying that we will handle the expenses in conjunction with your visit as we did before.

Will you please let me know?

With best wishes,

Cordially

Kenneth W. Robinson

Kenneth W. Robinson
Director, Region 1-D, UAW

KWR:mac
oeiu-42-afl-cio

cc: F. Peterson

REGION 1-D SUMMER SCHOOL
FDR-CIO CAMP

JUNE 16 TO JUNE 21

PROGRAM - -

MORNING WORKSHOPS - MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY - 8:45 to 11:45 A.M.

1. Collective Bargaining

   a. General Motors Local Unions
   b. Non-GM Local Unions with membership of 500 or more.
   c. Non-GM Local Unions with membership of less than 500.

2. Union Administration - dealing with -

   a. Strike Assistance
   b. Community Services and Public Relations
   c. Departments and Services of the International Union

3. Local Union Educational Training Methods

4. Unemployment Compensation, Workmen's Compensation and Industrial Safety.

5. Psychology of Collective Bargaining (limited attendance)

AFTERNOON GENERAL SESSIONS - MONDAY THROUGH THURSDAY - 1:00 to 3:45 P.M.

History of the UAW and 1958 collective bargaining goals.

FRIDAY - Report on Civil Rights in the South.

OPTIONAL EVENING WORKSHOPS - MONDAY, TUESDAY AND THURSDAY - 7:30 to 9:30 P.M.

1. Unemployment Compensation, Workmen's Compensation and Industrial Safety.
2. Supplemental Unemployment Benefits, Pensions and Insurance.
3. Communication Skills.
4. Union Administration.
5. Labor Economics.
6. Retired Workers Programs and Recreation Programs.

oeiu-42-afl-cio/mac
cc: All Staff Representatives Region 1-D

May 9, 1967

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson
Director, Region 1-D, UAW
215 Sheldon Avenue, S.E.
Grand Rapids 3, Michigan

Dear Ken:

Thank you for your letter of May 4 with the enclosed schedule for your Summer School. The Friday afternoon, June 21st, date is fine with me and I have entered it on my calendar. I will be there on schedule and will plan to have lunch with the gang before the session. This time I will remember to leave my coat and tie in the car.

No need to say that I surely hope it will be possible for you to be there during the session. Thanks for offering to take care of my expenses, for our travel budget is rather sadly depleted.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

UNITED AUTOMOBILE · AIRCRAFT · AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS of AMERICA (UAW)

INTERNATIONAL UNION

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • 8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE • DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN

WALTER P. REUTHER
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PAT GREATHOUSE, VICE-PRESIDENT

KENNETH W. ROBINSON, DIRECTOR
REGION 1-D, UAW
215 SHELDON AVENUE, S. E.
GRAND RAPIDS 3, MICHIGAN

PHONE: GL 9-3471

July 17, 1957

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I have sent your expense account to Brendan Sexton to be processed for payment. You should be receiving it shortly.

I would like to express again my gratitude for your very excellent participation in our Institute. As you know, we tape recorded this session and I have supplied the tape to Guy Nunn and we are in the process of preparing this for use over the morning radio programs we have beamed to our members going to work. Also, I have had a number of requests from Local Unions who were in attendance at your session for access to the tape recording for use in their Local Union. We are editing the highlights to bring it within a manageable time span for this purpose. I am sure that the content of your session will contribute greatly to the understanding so badly needed.

I will certainly look forward to your participation in our Institute again next year, and you can be assured that as soon as we develop the timetable and program I will be in touch with you.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth W. Robinson

Kenneth W. Robinson
Director, Region 1-D, UAW

KWR/mt
liul782afl-cio

20 August '57

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson, Director
Region 1-D, UAW
215 Sheldon Ave., S.E.
Grand Rapids 3, Michigan

Dear Ken:

The reimbursement check for my trip to the FDR camp has come through and we are thankful for it. I just hope that you and the members feel my participation was worth the expense.

I have been busier than a hoot-owl lately, going about the South talking with key people about the problems which the region faces. It has been a fascinating experience for I have talked with labor leaders, business men, church leaders, and politicians in such diverse areas as Jackson, Mississippi; Charlottesville, Va.; Montreat, N.C.; Louisville, Ky; Nashville, Tenn.; and New Orleans, La. The diversity of opinion is amazing.

This is the year of the big break-through in what we call the "Middle South" for plans are underway for school desegregation in Tennessee and North Carolina and an increased amount of desegregation in Arkansas and Texas. There is also the possibility that the Old Dominion, Virginia, may move this fall. Norfolk and Arlington are under court order.

In cooperation with several Internationals, Fisk University (Nashville) and the Labor Consultant of the Fund For the Republic we held a labor institute at Fisk in conjunction with their Institute on Race Relations. Most of the Trade Unionists were from the South so we feel real progress was made.

Regards to all the guys. Keep up the good work.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

November 22, 1957

Mr. Earl Henderson
c/o Mr. John Bateman
1413 Hudson Street
Orlando, Florida

Dear Earl:

Enclosed are a list of our contacts in Orlando and two news clips which indicate some of the kinds of things that have been done and said in that community relative to race relations.

Unfortunately without Fred Routh in the office the names are unevaluated, but later we can check with him and Bill Williams, the Director of the Florida Council on Human Relations, about these and other contacts. The Rev. John Fuller is Chairman of the local group and I would suggest that a talk with him even this early in the game might give you a general view of the situation in Orlando and some idea of the positive forces at work there. The last name on the list is one suggested by the regional Urban League office.

I trust that this information will be of some use to you, and you know that we are ready to cooperate with you in any constructive efforts in that and other areas. I will attempt to keep you informed of developments in Norfolk, but Jack Marion is still your best contact for that situation, and I will do some follow-up regarding your suggestions for Charlotte and the Douglas missiles plant.

It was certainly good to see you in Atlanta, even if only for a rushed time.

Best personal wishes,

Fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosures.

EFV:fcl

January 8, 1958

Mr. Earl Henderson
Field Representative
UAW
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Dear Earl:

I have recently been in conversation with Harry Alston of the regional office of the Urban League regarding his, Bill's, and your interest in minority employment opportunities in the Atlanta auto plants. As you know he is working toward locating suitable contact persons among Negroes in the plant who might even furnish materials for a complaint if that seemed advisable.

It is not clear to Harry at this time if Bill wants any person other than the local union members to sit in on these meetings. He feels that under some conditions, considering the League's possible role in being in touch with management, that he should not participate in the union discussions. We have agreed that if some other person is desired and if it fits Bill's and your judgment that I would be available for such informal off-the-record conferences.

I just wanted you to know of my interest and availability in this situation. I trust that Bill and/or you will be able to come into Atlanta to uncover satisfactory approaches to the problem of upgradings.

I take it that you saw the Nation article on the Newark situation.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

January 28, 1958

Points from a telephone conversation between HCF and Bill Oliver:

The deal is this:

1. He would like a copy of the schedule as soon as it is firm enough to be sent.

2. Trying to work things out so that cars with drivers will be provided by the regional office and put at the disposal of the group.

3. He will write full particulars as to names, etc., etc.

4. He doesn't know what the meal situation will, whether or not they will have eaten before they arrive, for instance - any provision for refreshments will be appreciated.

5. He likes the general plan. Where will the social event take place?

6. Bill Oliver will be arriving here Friday afternoon, 7th February, staying through Saturday the 8th and Sunday the 9th, and will leave on the morning of Monday the 10th. He will be staying at the Waluhaje. He will call us when he gets in and will get together with us.

Labor UAW.

RECEIVED JAN 31 1958

January 29, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation this morning, I am submitting herewith the names of the foreign delegates who comprise the delegation scheduled to visit Atlanta, Georgia on February 4, 5, 6, 1958.

Victor Thys of the Belgian Metal Workers

William Bradley
C. W. Hallett
W. T. Brown
Perce Hanley of the British AEU

Sven Forslund of the Swedish Metal Workers

Adrian Garduno and
Augustin Flores-Tovar of the Mexican Metal Workers

D. Vankatesh and
J. C. Saikia of India

The delegation will arrive Atlanta, Georgia, late afternoon Tuesday, February 4, 1958, via Delta Airlines Flight 733 at 5:23 p.m. In addition to the 10 delegates who comprise the official delegation, they will be accompanied by Mr. Joe Vega, Interpreter for the Mexican Delegates, and Mr. Joseph Mattson, who is in charge of the delegation. They will stay in Atlanta, upon arrival late afternoon Tuesday, February 4, 1958, until their departure on Thursday morning, February 6 at 9:10 a.m. Messrs. Vega and Mattson will see to it that they reach the airport on the morning of February 6, 1958.

With respect to their transportation needs, our Atlanta Regional Office will have available for the delegation, upon their arrival on Tuesday afternoon, February 4, three cars which will be at their disposal during their entire stay.

The International Representative in our Regional Office at Atlanta who will work with you on their schedule, etc., is Mr. Liamon Henderson, who can be reached at 95 Merritts Street, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, telephone number Tr.-4-3868.

The cars will pick up the delegation at the Atlanta airport and proceed to the Atlanta University campus where the delegates will be housed during their stay. I am indeed hopeful that someone from your staff will be at Atlanta U. to greet the delegates who should be arriving at the University about 6:00. In keeping with our telephone conversation, I am enclosing herewith the tentative itinerary which we agreed upon - copies of which will be in the hands of Messrs. Mattson and Vega. Any expenses which you incur with regards to refreshments, etc., for the delegation should be submitted to Mr. Joseph Mattson who will be accompanying them. I will be in touch with you again on Friday morning by telephone to take care of any further details which may be necessary at that time. Thanks so much for your kind and considerate cooperation.

Fraternally yours,

William H. Oliver

WHO:mw

oeiu42aflcio

cc: Messrs. Harold C. Fleming
B. W. Bothe
Joe Mattson
Victor G. Reuther
William Beckham

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

January 30, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory:

By this time you have received the tentative itinerary sent to you on yesterday which was prepared in keeping with our telephone conversation. I am certain you will be pleased to learn that the UAW Regional Office in Atlanta have completed plans for the dinner meeting of the delegation on Wednesday evening February 5, 1958. It will be held in a private dining room at the Atlantan Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia. Attending the dinner meeting will be officers of UAW locals in Atlanta. On behalf of the UAW, I want to extend an invitation to you and your staff to attend this dinner.

With these details of the dinner nailed down for Wednesday evening, there remains only the question of your locating a home for the informal discussion after the dinner at the Atlantan. I want to again thank you and your associates for your cooperation. I look forward to contact you when I reach Atlanta on Friday, February 7, in the late afternoon.

Fraternally yours,

William H. Oliver

WHO:mw

oeiu42afl-cio

cc: Messrs. Harold Fleming
Joseph Mattson
B. W. Bothe

ITINERARY
UAW Foreign Delegation Visit to Atlanta, Ga.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, February 4-5-6, 1958.

Tuesday Afternoon, February 4, 1958: Delegation to arrive Atlanta, Ga. via Delta Airlines, Flt. #733 at 5:23 p.m. UAW Regional Representatives to Meet Delegation at Atlanta Airport and take them to Atlanta University. Dinner will be served for the Delegation at Atlanta University at 6:30 p.m.

Tuesday Evening, February 4, 1956:

8:00 P.M. - Informal Social for Delegation - Atlanta University
Member of the Southern Regional Council Staff will officiate at this affair. Attending will be Local Trade Union Leaders.

Wednesday Morning, February 5, 1958--

8:00 A.M. - Breakfast - Delegation - Atlanta University Cafeteria.

9:30 - Briefing Session - 'Atlanta and the South'
Southern Regional Council Staff - Mr. Fred Routh
Mr. Emory Via
Session will be held at Southern Regional Council Office, Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

11:00 Tour - Auburn Avenue and Interview with Members of the Atlanta Negro Business Community - Possible visit to a Negro Bank, Insurance Company and Real Estate Company - Orientation on 'How Negro Business Relates to the Total Economy of the South.'

Wednesday Afternoon, February 5, 1958--

12:30 P.M. Lunch - Conference Room - Southern Regional Council, or some other location, depending on the time.
Mr. Emory Via will, at the Lunch Period, give the Delegation a brief Summary of the Trade Union Movement Acitivities in the South on the Economic, Political and Race Relations Fronts.

1:30 Tour Atlanta - View whole scope of Negro-White Housing - Slums - Public Projects - Upper Middle Income Housing, Negro-White-Assisting in this Tour, Atlanta Urban League and Local FHA Office.

4:00 Meet Regional or Local Officials and Staff NAACP - 'Review of Desegregation Activities.' Mrs. Ruby Hurley - Regional Representative NAACP.

6:30 DINNER - Delegation and Local UAW Leadership.

8:00 Visit to Home of Atlantan

oeiu42 Refreshments.

Schedule for International Union Team during visit to Atlanta, Georgia
February 4-6th, 1958

Tuesday, February 4th

5.23 p.m.	Arrive Atlanta, Georgia. Delta Flight #733.
6.00 p.m.	Check in to rooms at Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut Street, S.W., Atlanta.
6.20 p.m.	Dinner, Atlanta University Dining Hall.
8.00 p.m.	Orientation and Social with members of the Southern Regional Council staff and invited union leaders from Atlanta. Fred Routh, Assistant Director, and Emory Via, Labor Consultant of the Southern Regional Council.

Wednesday, February 5th

8.00 a.m.	Breakfast, Atlanta University Dining Hall.
9.15 a.m.	Picked up by UAW staff for transportation.
10.00 a.m.	Tour Atlanta by bus, escorted by Mr. Robert Thompson, Atlanta Urban League, 237 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta.
12.15 p.m.	Attend luncheon of the "Hungry Club" at the Butler Street Y.M.C.A. A luncheon group of business and professional men and women.
2.00 p.m.	Interview with Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Regional Director, N.A.A.C.P., in conference room of Southern Regional Council.
3.45 p.m.	Interview with Mr. L. D. Milton, President, Citizens Trust Co., at 965 Hunter Street, S.W., Atlanta.
6.30 p.m.	Dinner with local and regional U.A.W. leadership at the Atlantan Hotel.
8.45 p.m.	Social at home of Atlanta family - the Garrisons, 237 West Lake Drive, N.W., Atlanta. SY 4-8843.

Thursday, February 6th

Leave Atlanta.

February 11, 1958

Mr. William H. Oliver
Co-Director, Fair Practices Department
United Automobile Workers
8000 East Jefferson Street
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is a statement of expenses incurred while the international union team was visiting Atlanta. It totals $35.92. Also enclosed is the final schedule which the team followed during their visit to Atlanta. I have put in extra copies in case they are of use to you.

Though we were a bit rushed we were most happy to have this team with us. It was a good group and we feel they did as well by their time here as was possible. They had a general orientation to the Southern region, a look at Negro action efforts, and an intensive look at Atlanta's problems and prospects.

The UAW boys did nobly well. They provided a bus for the tour of housing and auto transportation for the other meetings. Each of the interviews was a profitable experience in and of itself. Perhaps the most notable occasion was the dinner with the local regional UAW leadership. This provided the team with its first opportunity to get to know each other and to discuss common problems on an international level of the automotive industry and specific companies. It was evidently the first occasion that some of the team members had to hear the other members talk about home.

Continued . . . . .

Mr. William H. Oliver February 11, 1958

I was certainly impressed that Mattson and Vega were doing an able and steady job. All agreed that the time in Atlanta was more than adequately filled and professed to be thoroughly bushed by Wednesday evening.

I hope your own trip into Atlanta worked out all right and I am sorry to have missed you.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosures.

EFV:fcl

February 11, 1958

Expense statement to UAW for international union team visit to Atlanta, February 4th through 6th, 1958, submitted by the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Refreshments for team and guests for two evenings	$34.57
Incidental travel expenses	1.35
	$35.92

~~JA 2 8483~~
JA 3 6431
LB JA 3 0405

Mrs Murphy
Bernstead
JA 4 9974

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

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RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

January 29, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation this morning, I am submitting herewith the names of the foreign delegates who comprise the delegation scheduled to visit Atlanta, Georgia on February 4, 5, 6, 1958.

104 Victor Thys of the Belgian Metal Workers — General Secty —

William Bradley — 102 — Chairman Health Commission — Chairman of Delegation
C. W. Hallett — 102 — Rank Secty
W. T. Brown — 104 — Ex Council member — retiree
Perce Hanley of the British AEU — 104 — Ex Council member

106 Sven Forslund of the Swedish Metal Workers — Education Director

108 Adrian Garduno and — Field Worker
108 Augustin Flores-Tovar of the Mexican Metal Workers (CTN)

110 D. Vankatesh and — Provincial Director — Textile IANC (Congress)
110 J. C. Saikia of India — Textile

The delegation will arrive Atlanta, Georgia, late afternoon Tuesday, February 4, 1958, via Delta Airlines Flight 733 at 5:23 p.m. In addition to the 10 delegates who comprise the official delegation, they will be accompanied by Mr. Joe Vega, Interpreter for the Mexican Delegates, and Mr. Joseph Mattson, who is in charge of the delegation. They will stay in Atlanta, upon arrival late afternoon Tuesday, February 4, 1958, until their departure on Thursday morning, February 6 at 9:10 a.m. Messrs. Vega and Mattson will see to it that they reach the airport on the morning of February 6, 1958.

With respect to their transportation needs, our Atlanta Regional Office will have available for the delegation, upon their arrival on Tuesday afternoon, February 4, three cars which will be at their disposal during their entire stay.

John Young in charge

The International Representative in our Regional Office at Atlanta who will work with you on their schedule, etc., is Mr. Liamon Henderson, who can be reached at 95 Merritts Street, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, telephone number Tr.-4-3868.

The cars will pick up the delegation at the Atlanta airport and proceed to the Atlanta University campus where the delegates will be housed during their stay. I am indeed hopeful that someone from your staff will be at Atlanta U. to greet the delegates who should be arriving at the University about 6:00. In keeping with our telephone conversation, I am enclosing herewith the tentative itinerary which we agreed upon - copies of which will be in the hands of Messrs. Mattson and Vega. Any expenses which you incur with regards to refreshments, etc., for the delegation should be submitted to Mr. Joseph Mattson who will be accompanying them. I will be in touch with you again on Friday morning by telephone to take care of any further details which may be necessary at that time. Thanks so much for your kind and considerate cooperation.

Fraternally yours,

William H. Oliver

WHO:mw

oeiu42aflcio

Cars 9:15 at Auditorium
50 Chestnut St.

cc: Messrs. Harold C. Fleming
B. W. Bothe
Joe Mattson
Victor G. Reuther
William Beckham

Atl Urban League
239 Auburn Ave N.E.

Mathson

Pre dress?

Breakfast —

Hennigy Club —

Overnight & Key Deposit

Awaking — Alarm Clock

Amendment

Breakfast 7:00–7:15

Notice of A.U. — discreetness

College in America

Negroes

Jesus Jesus Christ

on Fri. 8:21

AE N.Y.C. monday

MRA – Book

Bay

Walk

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

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NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

February 20, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I have your letter of February 11 with the enclosed statement in the amount of $35.92. This is being processed and you should receive our check in a few days.

I want to especially thank you and the staff of the Southern Regional Council for the very splendid cooperation and assistance given to us in connection with the visit of the foreign delegation to Atlanta early this month. I might add, also, that the itinerary which you put together in a short time certainly gave them an effective and basic orientation of the Southern scene.

I look forward to seeing you on my next visit to Atlanta.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Bill

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW.

WHO:os
oeiu42aflcio

99

February 27, 1958

Mr. William H. Oliver
Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department
UAW-CIO
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

I wanted you to have a copy of our letter to Walter Reuther requesting a 1958 contribution to the Southern Regional Council. We realize that this isn't the ideal time to request an increase, but we do hope it can be considered.

I know I needn't explain to you how important this support to our central budget is. Quite apart from our specific work with unions, there is the pressing need to provide an instrument through which enlightened Southerners can work.

We will be deeply grateful, as always, for your interest and support.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2
(Reuther Letter; Annual Report)

February 28, 1958

Mr. Earl Henderson
Field Representative
UAW
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Dear Earl:

Enclosed are a copy of a letter to Walter Reuther and a summary annual report of the Southern Regional Council's activities. The letter to Reuther requests an increase in the UAW's annual contribution to SRC. I wanted you to know of this request and that we would appreciate such assistance as you could give it through either your own good offices and/or through those of Michael.

This request is for the on-going activities of SRC and not for the labor program as such. You understand that my work would mean very little without the Council's whole range of activities. I am as convinced as ever that the South has to make democratic sense out of its human relations before it really can enjoy the benefits of modern life. As you know, even the union programs have had to mark time while racial matters have been settled.

I will drop a note to Michael about the request and indicate that he can confer with you.

I plan to send you a copy of my own annual report in the near future. I am so sorry that illness prevented my attending the inter-agency meeting and getting to see you. Fred and others indicated you made a good contribution to the meeting.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosures.
EFV:fcl

March 13, 1958

Mr. E. T. Michael
Director, Region 8
UAW
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Dear Brother Michael:

The enclosed letter was sent to Walter Reuther a little while ago requesting an increase in the UAW's annual contribution to the Southern Regional Council. Since your region includes so much of the territory which we attempt to cover and because you have had some contact with our program I wanted you to know that this request had been made. I am sorry that my absence from the office has prevented me from getting a note to you sooner. I am also enclosing a summary annual report of the Southern Regional Council's activities.

Earl Henderson is perhaps the person who knows us best who is close to your office and I would be most happy if you would find an occasion to discuss our work with him.

Any support that you feel you can give this request would be greatly appreciated; we are not unmindful that the UAW has its own hard-pressed times, but we are convinced that finding satisfactory solutions to race relations problems is fundamental to the achievement of labor's own goals in our region. The request is for support of the on-going activities of the Southern Regional Council and not for the labor program as such, but you can understand that my own work would be much less meaningful if not related to such a strategic and well-informed organization.

Continued . . .

Mr. E. T. Michael March 13, 1958

It was good to have seen you in Atlanta for the meeting of the international team and I trust that on some subsequent visit here we may have more time together.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosures.

EFV:fcl

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

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RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

March 14, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Enclosed please find our Check No. 03747 in the amount of $35.92 in accordance to the amount which you stipulated earlier. It was indeed very kind of you and the staff to be so helpful to us on the occasion of the visit of the foreign delegation to Atlanta. Thanks again.

Best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

Bill

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices & Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW.

WHO:ws
oeiu42

Encl.

cc- Harold C. Fleming

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

3/21/58

HCF

Re: WHO's letter

I take it that workshops, meetings and seminars are still being held on a segregated or, in Crow parlance — this surprised me since I thought these steps had been taken.

I don't think that you should write such a reply; I would go back with Bill on matters of well poisoning. If we answer, perhaps a phone call from me or some other less formal way, is the way out.

Sent to Wm. Oliver, U.A.W.
Apr. 3, 1958

The racial practices characterizing the observances of Brotherhood Week in the South appear to vary from area to area. In the deep South - that is, Georgia, Alabama, Memphis, etc. - these occasions are all white affairs. In areas in less intense racial feeling - such as Louisville, Kentucky, and other border cities - these observances are normally interracial, including dinners. No information is readily available on such mid-Southern areas as Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee.

A detailed description of the racial patterns of Brotherhood Week affairs would probably have to be obtained from the NCCJ itself or from a fairly detailed community-by-community survey.

RECEIVED MAR 21 1958
RECEIVED MAR 21 1958

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

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NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

Call Ala State Ofc
Memphis re: Ala State Ofc

March 18, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

We are again making a review of the policies and practices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews with regard to their Brotherhood dinners and observances of Brotherhood Week in the South. As you know, our organization has been reluctant to endorse the National Conference of Christians and Jews' program in the South because of reports which we received in 1953 and thereafter alleging that the National Conference of Christians and Jews' dinners were on a segregated basis.

We have been asked to review their policy for determination of whether or not such practices were conducted this year in the recent Brotherhood commemorations in the South. Could you provide us with any information which would assist us in making a decision in this regard. We should like to know where such dinners might have been held throughout the South and if Negroes were invited and and was that participation on a non-segregated basis at such dinners and in such celebration of Brotherhood Week. Your kind cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated and I look forward to hearing from you with respect to the foregoing.

Ala. State Ofc — no inclusion
Ga. " " — Same
Memphis — Same

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices & Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW

WHO:rg
oeiu42afl-cio

Labor

4 AW

March 18, 1958

Mr. James H. Boyette
211 Chestnut Street
Suffolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Boyette:

Emory Via has asked me to send you the enclosed "Notes on Southern Labor History, 1900-1945" by Benjamin D. Segal.

The notes for the early period (before 1900) will be sent to you direct from Mr. Segal's office (Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights, 1244 19th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.)

Sincerely,

Faith C. Lawson
Secretary to Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

Enclosure.
FCL:s

April 29, 1958

Mrs. Mildred M. Jeffrey
c/o United Auto Workers - CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Millie:

It was a real pleasure to get to know you and I enjoyed talking with the Greater Detroit Religion and Labor Conference.

I am enclosing two items: (1) the Annual Report of the Southern Regional Council; and (2) my expense account for the trip to Detroit - with ticket stub attached.

Your name has been added to the "gift" subscription list of New South, our monthly publication.

Thanks for the words of encouragement. All good wishes to you and the UAW-CIO.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf
Enclosures 2 (Annual Report, 1957; Expense Account Sheet)

E. T. MICHAEL
DIRECTOR
REGION 8

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA • UAW

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:
REGIONAL OFFICE
526 ST. PAUL PLACE
BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND
SARATOGA 7-5870

May 2, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Brother Via:

On March 13, you will recall, you wrote me asking that I support your request addressed to President Reuther for an increased donation from our Union to the work of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

During the recent meeting of our International Executive Board, the entire subject of donations was discussed as a part of the overall economy program it was necessary for our Union to adopt in view of the current financial situation in which we find ourselves. The policies adopted regarding donations to other organizations precluded any discussion as to increasing such donations.

I want you to know, however, that this office is keenly aware of the good work done by your organization and we hope you will continue to feel free to call on us in any connection where we can be of assistance or can cooperate in advancing our mutual goals.

With best personal regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,

E. T. Michael

E. T. Michael
Director - Region 8

ETM:ms

May 30, 1958

Mr. Victor Reuther
United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO
1126 - Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Victor Reuther:

Dr. Herman Long has informed me of his invitation to you to participate in the Fisk Institute on Race Relations. I think you realize that this is a well established and important undertaking; furthermore, it serves as a major forum for reaching the dedicated, the near-dedicated, and even the mass media. This will be the second year in which the Southern Regional Council, in cooperation with Ben Segal's Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights, has undertaken a specialized labor seminar dealing with racial problems in the South as they affect unions. This undertaking makes it doubly important in our eyes to have your participation in the Institute.

I know that you can do an able and provocative job both in terms of human relations needs and resources and how the labor movement relates to them. I trust that you will make every possible effort, despite the many demands on your time and energies, to accept this invitation.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

VIA AIR MAIL

June 2, 1958

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson
Director, Region 1-D, UAW
215 Sheldon Avenue, S. E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Ken:

My apologies for not answering your letter sooner but it came while I was out of the office on a field trip.

It is possible for me to be with you for the evening session on Thursday, June 19th. I look forward to seeing you then. If you have any further information which you think I may need, please send it along.

Thank you for the kind words about my contribution to the previous summer schools of Region 1-D, UAW.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mildred Jeffrey at the Solidarity House in Detroit when I spoke for the Greater Detroit Religion and Labor Conference.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

UNITED AUTOMOBILE · AIRCRAFT · AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS of AMERICA (UAW)

INTERNATIONAL UNION

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • 8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE • DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN

WALTER P. REUTHER
PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY
SEC. & TREAS.

RICHARD GOSSER, VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS, VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE, VICE-PRESIDENT

KENNETH W. ROBINSON, DIRECTOR
REGION 1-D, UAW
215 SHELDON AVENUE, S. E.
GRAND RAPIDS 3, MICHIGAN

PHONE: GL 9-3471

May 21, 1958

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

We are now in the process of finalizing our arrangements for the 1958 Region 1-D Summer School. I am hopeful it will be possible for you to be with us again this year. Enclosed is a schedule of our Summer School activities for your information.

If it is possible for you to be with us this year, we would like to schedule you for the evening session on Thursday, June 19th. Our evening session, as you can see from the schedule, is from 7:30 until 9:30. The same arrangement on expenses is, of course, available as in previous years.

I appreciate very much the tremendous contribution you have made in our previous summer schools, in increasing the understanding of our key people on this extremely important subject, and I sincerely hope it will be consistent with your schedule to be with us this year.

Will you please let me know?

Sincerely,

Ken

Kenneth W. Robinson
Director, Region 1-D, UAW

KWR/mt
oeiu353aflcio
enclosure
cc: Florence Peterson

P R O G R A M

REGION 1-D SUMMER SCHOOL

JUNE 15th - 20th

FDR-AFL-CIO CAMP

SUNDAY JUNE 15th 7:30 P.M. OPENING SESSION

MORNING WORKSHOPS - - MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY - 8:45 AM - 11:45 AM

1. BARGAINING ON A TEAM AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE.
2. COMMUNITY SERVICES.
3. UNION ADMINISTRATION.
4. POLITICAL ACTION TECHNIQUES.
5. EDUCATION METHODS.
6. UNEMPLOYMENT AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

AFTERNOON GENERAL SESSIONS - - MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY - 1:00-3:45PM

ECONOMICS - COLLECTIVE BARGAINING GOALS - 1958 POLITICAL ISSUES

EVENING SESSIONS - - MONDAY - - TUESDAY - - THURSDAY - 7:30 - 9:30 PM

CIVIL RIGHTS - - OTHERS TO BE ARRANGED.

oeiu-42-afl-cio/mac
5-20-58

Wary

June 5, 1958

Mr. William H. Oliver
Co- Director
Fair Practices & Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

Here are some comments on our program in the South plus details on work with UAW and other unions.

I am planning to meet Ben in Washington between the evenings of June 13th and June 17th. This is one of our rare opportunities to get together. If it is at all possible, we would welcome a conference with you and Frank Shane at that time. I am writing Frank to this effect.

If this is an impossible time, would you be able to come to Nashville sometime during the Fisk Labor Seminar, June 29th - July 5th?

I hope that one of these sets of dates would coincide with travel or work plans and be a real possibility for you and Frank to get together with us.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV/mf

file copy

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

June 4, 1958

FRANK SHANE
United STEELWORKERS of AMERICA

To: Mr. William H. Oliver
United Automobile Workers

From: Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council

Re: THE SOUTHERN WORK OF THE TRADE UNION PROGRAM ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS.

Bill Oliver

The matter of reporting is always difficult. However, the questions raised by you and Frank Shane are more than welcome because of the interest which they imply and because they pave the way for greater cooperative effort and program effectiveness.

This memo will supply greater detail about my activities, within the bounds of confidential relationships, especially regarding work with UAW.

There are several general principles and methods of operation which I feel are important for us to keep in mind:

(1) The Labor Consultant of the Southern Regional Council conducts a varied program not committed to one technique or approach;

(2) A substantial portion of the work is through individual contact by means of exchanging ideas and providing fundamental information;

(3) Much of the work is confidential in nature - this is either because the situations involved are explosive or because public mention of the activity would be considered an embarrassment (rightly or wrongly) to the union or staffer involved;

(4) Working as a regional program over twelve states, I perform more of a wholesale than a retail function; this means, primarily, working with regional or district staff and through other agencies;

(5) A great deal of time is spent in interpretations: of the South and what is happening here, to Southern unionists; of the unions' role in the South; to outsiders, the practical limitations on union action in the Southern scene; and to Southern and national unionists what can be done in the existing climate and practical situation.

(6) For a number of reasons, I have attempted always to work through staff. This is partly a dedication to the idea of working through channels when working with the labor movement. It is partly a frank recognition that the staff man is one of the chief keys to the whole situation because of both the strengths which his role represents and of the inadequacies in preparation, information, and skills which need conscious remedying. I think that it is self-evident that for organizational and other practical reasons, no program is going to reach local leadership unless it has the assistance and confidence of staff.

(7) My work is part of a general race relations program (SRC) which means that it is frequently geared into strategic approaches to exercise the greatest leverage in a given situation. As an example of what this means, I am currently focusing attention on Virginia because this state will be a key to a whole new phase of desegregation -- my efforts will be geared, in part, with those of other individuals and organizations.

(8) The Labor Consultant's work is aimed at being a "program in context" inasmuch as we have an interpretation of the situation and the kinds of activity which will be meaningful. This point is elaborated in my annual report.

Now for a run-down on some of the activities with [UAW] USA and a more specific listing of work done with other AFL-CIO affiliates.

U.S.A.

All last ¶ p. 4 to end of USA activities

U.A.W. -- I worked with Earl Henderson and Jim Harden to participate in the Southern UAW Summer Institute. The formal program was one long major evening session. In the planning and in side conversations I felt that we accomplished a good bit. You will recall that both Earl Henderson and Julian Fraser attended the Fisk University Institute last year; I had extensive conversations with each of them about their work, UAW locals, approaches to Southern union groups, other labor and human relations orientated contacts in the South, and put each of them into contact with experts at Fisk and in Nashville, who could advise with them on specific problems in which they were interested.

Perhaps my most important direct contribution to the UAW has been extended and frequent conferences with Earl Henderson. It is quite difficult to evaluate the outcome of these conferences, but Earl himself has been laudatory.

In a similar way, I have had occasion to work with Jim Harden. I am not prepared to say what the effect of this work with Jim has been, but perhaps it is sufficient to indicate that we have given him extensive help. There have been several head-knocking sessions in which we discussed racial problems relative to his own program concerns; I have aided him at length on two speeches which he needed to make relative to these problems; Ben Segal participated for and/or with him in a program in Atlanta regarding industrial security.

We hosted and scheduled a team of foreign unionists for the UAW. On the surface, this was a mechanical job requiring a good bit of time and energy. It was much more than this, however, in terms of local union and regional staff involvement. This involvement included getting regional staffers to take unprecedented action on their part to secure facilities for "mixed" meetings in places of public accommodation, (although the actual group was composed only of Europeans, Indians, and Mexicans, the arrangements had been on the basis that it might include Negroes), to provide some opportunity for discussion of the issue as it relates to international affairs and to national union policy, and an introduction of UAW staffers to important Negro leadership (in status, policy, and politics) in the Atlanta area for the first time.

We, of course, had UAW participation in our March Conference and at the Fisk University Conference. I have had running contact with about five other UAW staff men.

We have done such small jobs as to attempt to chase down the scurrilous Christmas card sent to Walter Reuther, sent news clips pertinent to the UAW to appropriate staff persons. One of the Memphis International Harvester local's upsets which looked as if it would explode came to my attention before it came to the attention of regional staff persons; I was instrumental in seeing that they were properly notified as well as a staffer in the Fair Practices Department.

On this occasion and on others, the UAW was notified that my office would be of any and all assistance that was requested.

I cooperated with regional Urban League personnel relative to a request from you for certain kinds of contacts in the Atlanta area which would reveal the employment patterns in UAW plants and the difficulties involved.

Fred Routh, assistant director of the Southern Regional Council has spoken at the F.D.R. Camp in Michigan under regional director Ken Robinson's auspices about the South and its problems; Fred also spoke to the Detroit Religion and Labor Fellowship - the result of work done by Mildred Jeffrey.

From time to time, I send pertinent printed materials to selected members of the UAW staff in the South.

We have involved the UAW's Southern regional fair practices person, Earl Henderson, in the Southern Inter-agency movement. We have also seen that he has had meaningful contacts with other agencies in the given states. This is another area in which he has not only shown appreciation but has acted on the suggestions made.

Add at end of USA.

Incidentally, my participation in various state programs has reached some members and staffers. On these occasions - numbering about six now - I have had side conversations with some of your people. Specific materials, however, were supplied either on the spot or by mail later. Usually these programs centered around the necessity of the labor movement facing honestly and responsibly the problems involved in racial relations. Specific attention was given to the necessity for adequate job opportunities, upgrading, etc. Though this is a difficult part of the program to detail, it does indicate the way in which a specific union's membership may be reached though not tabulated.

EXHIBIT A

1. International Unions with which Emory Via has had Program Contact -- (Consultation, Information and Interpretation, Conferences, Institutes, etc. Includes all Categories of Work.)

TOTAL - 38

ICWU	UAW
USA	URWA
BREWERY	UTWA
LAUNDRY	TEAMSTERS
RWDSU	FURNITURE
WOODWORKERS	UPWA
AMALGAMATED MEATCUTTERS	BARBERS
NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES	
CWA	IUE
GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS	HOSIERY WORKERS
HATTERS	AFSCME
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS	BRF & E
IAM	MOLDERS
OIL AND CHEMICAL WORKERS	PAINTERS
AFT	TOBACCO WORKERS
PORTERS	TWUA
BRT	ROOFERS
AMALGAMATED STREET CAR	IBEW
RAILWAY CLERKS	BOILER MAKERS
LATHERS	

2. Departments and Committees of AFL-CIO -- (Cooperated with, Consulted with Specific Staffers Re Southern Unions and Race.)

TOTAL - 6

IUD	ORGANIZING
CIVIL RIGHTS	COPE
SOCIAL SECURITY	EDUCATION

3. AFL-CIO Regional Offices and Staff --(Individual Conferences with Directors and/or Staffers.)

TOTAL - 7

#4 (Virginia, etc.)	#5 (North Carolina, South Carolina)
#6 (Georgia, Florida, Alabama)	#7 (Louisiana, Mississippi)
#8 (Tennessee, Kentucky)	$17 (Texas)

4. Agencies and Organizations -- (Aiding in relating to labor movement, information and interpretation, cooperative projects and programs, etc., through one or more staff persons in each agency.)

TOTAL - 33

10 State Councils on Human Relations: Va., N.C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Ark., Tex., La., Ky.

NAACP
ADL
AJC
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
ACLU
MIA
FOR

FISK UNIVERSITY
YWCA
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY GROUP
FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
GEORGIA METHODIST STUDENT GROUP

URBAN LEAGUE
AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMM.
NLS
JLC
SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP CONF.
CORE
AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION
ALES
YMCA
UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

5. The Merged AFL-CIO State Bodies -- (Individual conferences, information and interpretation with state staff.)

TOTAL - 13

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama; and the Florida and Kentucky AFL, and Florida CIO.

6. Via's Speaking Engagements Outside the Labor Movement:

TOTAL - 11

Georgia Methodist Student Movement
Peachtree Road Methodist Church Youth Group
St. Mark's Methodist Church College Group
Workmen's Circle (Atlanta)
Wesleyan College Class
Three (3) Touring College Groups:
- A Group Representative of Several Campuses
- Haverford Group
- DePaw University Group

Alabama Ecumenical Student Group
ALES Conference Session on the South
Fisk Institute on Race Relations

7. The total number of class sessions with union groups comes to roughly 46 separate sessions.

Summer Schools: (Approximate Attendance is shown in parentheses)

UAW (150)
URWA (50)
ICWU (40)
SOUTHERN LABOR SCHOOL (80)
UNIV. OF MINN. LABOR SCHOOL (75)

Others covered by Charles Jones or Ben Segal, totaling about 10 for Southern region.

Special Programs: (Approximate attendance is shown in parentheses)

Fisk Labor Seminar (30)
SRC Labor Conferences (20)

State Body Institutes: (Approximate attendance shown in parentheses)

Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO
Baton Rouge (50)
Shreveport (60)
New Orleans (75)
Lake Charles (50)

Virginia State AFL-CIO
Roanoke (150)
Old Point Comfort (200)

8. Foreign Visitors: 22 from 7 Countries — (Specific focus on Southern labor and relation to race relations. This is a basic job of honestly reporting and showing positive forces, and a major domestic problem affecting international affairs.)

9. Consultations:

A total of 15 consultations. Most of these are confidential in nature. They have dealt with problems such as the desegregation of local unions (4 with 2 international unions), problems of upgrading and hiring (3 with 3 international unions), tension situations and the unions' position (4 with 4 internationals), and handling of specific problems or attempting to think through general program emphasis (4 with 2 international unions).

June 25, 1958

Mr. William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

I understand from a recent letter from Roy Reuther that you will be with us for the Fisk Institute. Good! I take it that you have already been notified that your services are wanted in a panel discussion before the whole Institute on the general theme of "Labor's Role in the South". In large measure, this will be a session devoted to interpreting the labor movement to the uninitiated. It is my understanding that this session has been scheduled for early morning, July 3rd.

Of course we are also looking forward to your participation in the labor seminar sessions. One thing that I am hoping to do toward the end of the week is to have an hour or more devoted to brief summaries of the kinds of work done by the various civil rights or fair practices committees of the International Unions. It is my hope that this will lead to exchange of ideas and brief some of the staff people present on the ways in which they can make use of their own civil rights departments. We would especially want you to be on hand to take part in this session.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

Rcd 7/3/58 M.F.

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

June 30, 1958

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

Thanks for your kind note of June 25. I anticipate arriving in Nashville Wednesday evening, July 2, 1958 and of course I look forward with great anticipation to again seeing you and participating with the fine people who will be at the Institute. I spoke to Francis Shane by telephone and he is attempting to make arrangements to come into Nashville on the evening of July 2, also. If he can work out the schedule, this will give us an opportunity to sit down with you and Ben Segal.

I have not had an opportunity to respond to your detailed report sent along to me earlier regarding the sensitive areas which you were engaged pursuant to implementation of your program in the South. I made a cursory examination of your report which I was pleased to have, and which is fine in that it reveals some of the more intimate details of the work you have been doing.

I look forward to seeing you July 2.

Sincerely,

William H. Oliver

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW.

WHO:ws
oeiu42

99

July 1, 1958

Mr. William H. Oliver
Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

Thanks for your letter and for the assurance that we can look forward confidently to UAW's representation at further Southern Interagency meetings. I can well understand that circumstances made that difficult last time.

The revision of the fact-finding report is still in process, and unfortunately the limited run of the first draft is completely exhuasted. However, we should have copies of the revised draft before too much longer and I shall see that you receive several at that time.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

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LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

June 24, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks so much for sending me a copy of the Minutes from the Southern Interagency Conference held at Atlanta University, May 27-28, 1958. I regret very much that in view of our present austerity program we were unable to have anyone in attendance at this meeting. However, as the situation improves I am certain that we will have someone present the next time the Southern Interagency Conference convenes.

We received the initial report on the 'Joint Fact-Finding Project' dealing with incidents of intimidation, reprisals, etc. Could you arrange to send me two (2) more copies of the basic research material which has been completed.

Regards.

Fraternally,

Bill

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW.

WHO:os
oeiu42
cc- Earl Henderson

July 9, 1958

Mr. William Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW, AFL-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

I am very glad you were able to be with us at the Fisk Institute of Race Relations. I want to thank you particularly for your participation in the morning panel before the whole Institute. Your remarks were most pertinent, and the panel as a whole was well received by the Institute membership.

Enclosed are copies of two bits of news coverage given to the panel session. It's too bad that the Tennessean's reporter messed up his identification of you, but he has been properly corrected.

I am both mulling over and following up on some of your suggestions. I look forward to an early meeting with you, Henderson, Shane, and other appropriate parties. In the meantime, yell if there are matters in which I can be of help. Again, my thanks.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls
Enclosures: News clippings

July 16, 1958

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson
Director, Region 1-D, UAW
215 Sheldon Avenue, S. E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Ken:

It was so good to be with you and the brothers of Region 1-D at the FDR camp in June. I always enjoy speaking to such an attentive and interested audience.

I am enclosing a voucher for my expense account. I just trust that you think my contribution is worth this much.

The tempo of events is picking up in the South, particularly in the Virginia communities which face desegregation this fall. We are spending much time up there.

Best regards to all the gang.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls
Enclosure: Expense account

August 28, 1958

Mr. Earl Henderson
UAW Employment Practices Representative
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore 2, Maryland

Dear Earl:

The Southern Labor School meets the week of September 14-19. This will be the advanced school and is aimed at state leadership and international representatives. The approximate cost is $50.00.

I think that these sessions have always proved quite worthwhile in the past. It is a good opportunity to broaden one's contact with Southern labor leadership. It also affords a real chance to get an evaluation of Southern problems and Southern labor problems through the eyes of work-a-day union leadership in the South. I have found it invaluable in discovering who is thinking about Southern problems and who is willing to go how far in working on them. Of course I would welcome this opportunity for the two of us to get a chance to work on some of our mutual concerns.

I trust that your situation will be such that you will be able to attend. I have asked Stanton Smith, President of the Southern Labor School, to forward appropriate informational and registration materials to you.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

(Dictated by Mr. Via but signed in his absence.)

EFV:ls

February 20, 1959

Mr. William Oliver
Co-Director, Fair Practices Department
United Auto Workers
8000 E. Jefferson
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is a copy of our letter to Walter Reuther expressing the hope that UAW can renew its support of the Southern Regional Council in 1959.

Your interest and help, as always, will be most appreciated.

All best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/hs
Encls. - Reuther ltr. and Annual Report

Encls: Copy of HCF ltr. to Walter Reuther - 2/17/59
SRC Annual Report....., 1958

February 23, 1959

Mr. Roy Reuther
United Automobile Workers of America
1126 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Reuther:

At Ben Segal's suggestion, I am taking the liberty of sending you the enclosed copy of my letter to President Reuther expressing the hope that UAW will be able to resume its contribution to the Southern Regional Council this year. A copy of our annual report is also enclosed.

We will greatly appreciate your interest. And, in any case, we look forward to continued close cooperation with UAW in our common efforts to advance equal rights for all.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2

Encls: Copy of HCF ltr. to Walter Reuther - 2/17/59
SRC Annual Report...., 1958

February 23, 1959

Mr. Victor Reuther
United Automobile Workers of America
1126 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Reuther:

At Ben Segal's suggestion, I am taking the liberty of sending you the enclosed copy of my letter to President Reuther expressing the hope that UAW will be able to resume its contribution to the Southern Regional Council this year. A copy of our annual report is also enclosed.

We will greatly appreciate your interest. And, in any case, we look forward to continued close cooperation with UAW in our common efforts to advance equal rights for all.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2

MF - Pls mail him one. H.

RECEIVED APR 24 1959

Sent 4/24/59 MF

April 22, 1959

COPY

Brother Harold Herbert, Education Director
Lodge #225, Brotherhood of Locomotive
Firemen and Enginemen
362 N. Archibald Street
Fort William, Ontario, Canada

Dear Brother Herbert:

Please accept this as a belated reply to your personal request for resource material on some of the topics I covered during my speech at the Labour-Management Institute, held at Fort William March 18. Due to a mix-up in addresses, I was not sure how to reach you.

For a complete report on the cost of discrimination, I suggest that you secure a copy of the High Cost of Discrimination, by Elmer Roper, from the Commission on Labor Management Organizations of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 West 57th Street, New York, 19, New York. Another report that should be of interest to you is The Economic Effect of School Closing, by Jim Montgomery. The latter may be secured from Harold Fleming, Director, Southern Regional Council, Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

If I can be of any further assistance to you, please feel free to contact me.

Fraternally yours,

Harry L. Alston
Program Coordinator

HLA:jj
cc: Harold Fleming

April 27, 1959

Mr. Kenneth W. Robinson
Director, Region 1-D, UAW
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Ken:

Many thanks for your warm letter of April 22. I have indeed accepted the directorship of the Michigan FEPC and assume office on June 1.

I will be more than happy to attend and participate in Region 1-D's Summer School this year, as I have in the past. In spite of the fact that I will then be with the Michigan FEPC I assume you are looking for a report on the South - right?

With all good wishes,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

UNITED AUTOMOBILE · AIRCRAFT · AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS of AMERICA (UAW)

INTERNATIONAL UNION

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • 8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVENUE • DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN

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PAT GREATHOUSE, VICE-PRESIDENT

KENNETH W. ROBINSON, DIRECTOR
REGION 1-D, UAW
215 SHELDON AVENUE, S. E.
GRAND RAPIDS 3, MICHIGAN

PHONE: GL 9-3471

April 22, 1959

Dr. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I recently had an opportunity to chat with Bob Greene while he was back in Detroit for a few days, and learned for the first time that you were seriously considering the acceptance of the directorship of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission. I was certainly delighted to hear of this development and I sincerely hope it will be possible for you to accept it.

I wanted to drop you a line, in any event, to advise you of the Region 1-D Summer School schedule for 1959 in the hope that you could be with us again this year. Our Summer School will be conducted between the dates of Sunday, August 2nd and Friday, August 7th. We have not yet developed our program. We certainly hope we can include you in our plans.

Again let me say that I hope things work out so that you can become a permanent resident of Michigan.

With very best wishes, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally yours

Kenneth W. Robinson

Kenneth W. Robinson
Director, Region 1-D, UAW

KWR:mac
oeiu-42-aflcio

February 11, 1960

Mr. William Oliver
Co-Director, Fair Practices Department
United Automobile Workers of America
8000 E. Jefferson Street
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

Our Executive Committee, at a meeting just held, discussed at some length the financial needs and prospects of SRC in 1960. Among the questions raised was that of UAW support.

As you know, after many years of annual contributions from UAW, we had no response to our requests for continued assistance in 1958 and 1959. We have assumed that special problems made it necessary to suspend the contributions for those two years. But before submitting another formal request to Walter Reuther, I need an authentic word on the situation. Will you let me know, as frankly as you like, what the prospects are for a resumption of the UAW's contribution?

I needn't tell you that, for us, it is not solely a matter of financial aid. The presence of the UAW among SRC's contributors stands for more than money among our members and friends.

I will be more than grateful for the information and advice you can give me.

With all best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RC
ML
MA file

October 11, 1962

Mr. Carroll Hutton
United Auto Workers
8000 E. Jefferson
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Carroll:

Leslie Dunbar, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, called me yesterday about a project which fits in neatly with your program. It concerns a half-hour film featuring Lillian Smith and a Negro and white student. A copy of the presentation is enclosed.

Richard McCutchen, who is with Time-Life, has arranged to get time off to do such a film, providing he can raise the $11,000 production cost required for it. (The current issue of Life features an important article by Lillian Smith on the current tragic situation in Mississippi and its meaning for the country.)

The Southern Regional Council is willing to be a sponsor of the film, but has no funds for this project. Is this the kind of thing the UAW Education Department would be interested in doing? As you know, Lillian Smith is suffering from cancer, so if anything is to be done on this project, it ought to be done in a hurry (God, this sounds ghoulish, but I don't mean it that way).

I am meeting with Joel O'Brien on Monday. We will discuss other film possibilities for the UAW, but won't bring this item up since another producer is already involved.

All the best.

Fraternally yours,

Harry Fleischman

eak
encl.
cc: Leslie Dunbar

I gave a memo on the same subject to Milton Krents, our TV man, asking if he knew of any interested foundations.
Harry

Sent to Earl Henderson

File

cc AW Henderson

Summary points on the inter-agency conference convened by SRC.

1. This was a meeting of representatives of agencies working in the South which have program in the area of civil rights or race relations. Some 16 agencies were represented.

2. Informal reports and discussions pointed out the areas where some form of desegregation activity in the schools is expected during the coming year. Particular attention was given to Nashville, the Piedmont cities in North Carolina, and Miami. These reports dealt mainly with the developing situation in each of these areas.

3. A full discussion centered on the attempt, earlier in the year, to convene a number of agencies in Charlottesville, Virginia (which is under Court order to desegregate), to assess community support for desegregation, emergency resources, possible opposition, and to point toward planning for the months ahead. Not all of these functions were carried out; there was considerable unhappiness with particular shortcomings in this inter-agency technique, but the general idea continued to merit strong support. A committee will pull together the various suggestions and report to the agencies on the usefullness of this approach and how it can be modified for increased effectiveness.

4. It was agreed that the inter-agency technique should be used again - either in an emergency situation or in an area needing to plan for desegregation. The SRC, in consultation with other agencies, would again call the group together. The recommendations of the committee charged with refining the inter-agency technique will be incorporated in any new endeaver.

5. It has been recognised all along that no given activity can possibly make use of all of the agencies participating in the conference. The nature of staff resources, program, and geographic area of the individual agencies would prevent this.

6. Mention was made of the consultative services available to community groups and official bodies through the various agencies and of the recently convened SRC Consultative Conference. Several incidents where community agencies had used consultants were reported, including one school board.

7. There has been more appreciative comment on this meeting from the participating agencies than SRC staff persons would have expected. Perhaps it was considered as an hair-down, problem facing session, for which there was some need.

8. These sessions, by the nature of the discussions, and due to the diversity of the groups represented, are necessarily off-the-record.

Washington Office of UAW-CIO

Walker Building
734 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Paul Sifton

File
Labor: United Auto Workers
" Walter Reuther"

April 23, 1968

Mr. Walter Reuther
President
United Automobile Workers of America
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Mr. Reuther:

This is to respectfully request the consideration of the United Automobile Workers of America for consideration of $25,000 in support of the Southern Regional Council's Voter Education Project.

The VEP is deeply involved in giving financial and program support to voter registration programs conducted by local groups in the eleven Southeastern states. The Project also is substantially involved in offering seminars, technical assistance, and other support for newly elected Negro officials in the Southeast. Enclosed is a summary report of the work of the Project for 1967.

We believe this important work must be continued and expanded and that now, more than ever, there must be a real sense of urgency about

bringing a maximum number of Negro citizens into the political processes of this region and the nation.

Prior to making this request, we have been in touch with Mr. Jack Conway and he is familiar with this program.

If you need additional information in order to make a determination, we shall, of course, be more than happy to provide it. And, we are deeply grateful for any consideration you may be able to give to this request.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

BC: Jack Conway
Ex. Dir.
J. H. 5th St. N.W.
815-16th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Make folder
+ file in Data section
Up John Inst. for
Employment Research

March 16, 1966

Mr. Sar A. Levitan
Director
Economic Opportunity Project
The W. E. UpJohn Institute for Employment
Research
1101 Seventeenth Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Levitan:

In mid-January Mr. Samuel Adams, our Director of Research, passed on to me your inquiry about our interest in federal anti-poverty programs. Through an inexcusable oversight on my part I discover that it has not yet been answered. Please accept my most sincere apologies.

We have a number of programs related to the anti-poverty activities in the region. The following is a brief summary of those. We will be happy to provide you with additional information if you wish.

(1) Through a project in community organization we hope to collect information on, and offer guidance to, local groups, both rural and urban, who are engaged in self-help programs, cooperatives, and the like. In some instances we shall attempt to inform these groups of available federal programs or to help them become

sufficiently organized to participate in such programs.

(2) We have a particular research interest in the effectiveness of anti-poverty programs and measures designed to create fair employment. This program has begun on a modest basis, but when staffing becomes available we hope to expand it considerably. Here, attention will be given to offering consultative services to governmental officials and to private groups, to informing persons for whom these programs are intended of the particulars of the programs and in offering constructive criticism. We are hopeful of securing a competent economist to handle this responsibility.

(3) We have begun a second Voter Education Project which will give some attention to leadership training and civic education. While it is not a primary emphasis of the program, we hope here to experiment with the workability of incorporating civic education programs into such federally funded programs as the literacy training efforts.

There are a number of other programs of the Council which will have some bearing on this area. They include our project in urban planning, special studies in the effectiveness of welfare programs, studies in technological unemployment and in a program of labor education.

Enclosed is a copy of our program report for 1965. Beginning on page 26 you will find a summary of the programs we have underway.

Again, please forgive me this delay.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

An Activity of the W. E. Upjohn Unemployment Trustee Corporation

Offices: Kalamazoo, Michigan and Washington, D.C.

May I get this back?

The W. E. UPJOHN INSTITUTE for Employment Research

Established 1945

1101 Seventeenth Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Area Code 202 223-4747

SAR A. LEVITAN

AU
PA — May we supply him with info on scope of our project?

Read 1/17/65

January 6, 1966

Mr. Samuel Adams
Director of Research
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Adams:

A recent announcement by the Ford Foundation indicated that the Council is a recipient of a grant from the Foundation to study the federal anti-poverty program in the South. I am currently engaged in an evaluation of OEO, also under a grant from the Ford Foundation, and would be very much interested in the scope of your studies.

Sincerely yours,

Sar Levitan

Sar A. Levitan
Director
Economic Opportunity Project

Enclosure

Newsletters Re
ah

April 30, 1954

Mr. Moshe Bitan
Histadrut House
33 East Sixty-Seventh Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Bitan:

Kind of you to send me the back issues of the Newsletter. I will look forward to the opportunity that will give me a chance in the future to keep up with things in Israel.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

General Federation of Labor in Israel
(Histadrut Haovdim)
EXECUTIVE BOARD

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE

ההסתדרות הכללית של העובדים העברים בארץ־ישראל
הועד הפועל

נציגות באמריקה

HISTADRUT HOUSE
33 East 67th Street New York 21, N. Y.
Tel.: REgent 4-6010

April 23rd, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Aubern Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Brother Mitchell,

Mr. Shaari told us you might be interested to receive news about Histadrut in Israel.

I am here with enclosing some back copies of my Newsletter which is published monthly. Your name has been placed on the mailing list and in the future you will receive them regularly.

I hope that I may have the opportunity of meeting you one day.

Fraternally yours,

Moshe Bitan

Moshe Bitan
American Representative
Executive Board of Histadrut in Israel

RECEIVED
APR 28 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 22, 1955

Dictated April 21

District Labor Council of Toronto
Labor Temple
167 Church Street
Toronto, Canada

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Mr. John Conners, of the Department of Education of the A.F.of L. kindly sent me his excellent report on "Labor and Education in 1954."

In writing him expressing appreciation for getting the copy of it, I asked him to tell me a little about the item in the report which listed the Toronto Council as having held a Fair Practices Conference on October 31, 1954.

The Southern Regional Council would like to explore the possibility of staffing trade union conferences in the South on this matter. Delicate, I know, but still it is time to do something.

I thought that perhaps you would be good enough to tell me what you did, and what seemed successful and what not.

This Council is an independent body with no particular claim on the labor movement, but we are good friends to the movement and various national and international unions, and both the big major federations guve us aid, material and moral.

I enclose a leaflet about the Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - Grey leaflet
Under separate cover:
Answers for Action
New South, Feb., &March, 1955

P. S. I am a long way off from you, and am unlikely to know anybody in your group. But if you have threads out to E. A. Forsey, he and I were roommates together at Oxford, and he would back me up.

a.f.l

May 10, 1955

Mr. Claude Jodoim
President
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada
172 McLaren Street
Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada

Dear Mr. Jodoim:

I noticed in the report that Mr. John Conners of the American Federation of Labor lately sent me an item reporting the Toronto Trades and Labor Congress' having held a Fair Practices Conference on October 31, 1954. I wrote the District Council of Toronto and told them that my group here in Atlanta was interested in the possibility of staffing trade union conferences in the South on this matter. Mr. William D. Kearns, the Secretary at Toronto, was kind enough to reply May 6th and to tell me that you had been active in the matter of combating discrimination within the labor movement in Canada, and that doubtless you could help me with further information.

I send you a leaflet about our Southern Regional Council and some recent issues of its publication. The Southern Regional Council is an independent body with no particular claim on the labor movement, but we are good friends to the labor movement and various national and international unions and both the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. give us aid, material and moral.

I am a long time friend of Eugene Forsey in your country, whom doubtless you would know.

We are exploring the matter, but we would be much helped if you could write me of Canada's experiences in working out this problem within the trade union movement.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover:
New South, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., 1955
Grey leaflet

Toronto District Trades and Labor Council

AFFILIATED WITH THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA
AND AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

MEETS FIRST AND THIRD THURSDAYS, LABOR TEMPLE
167 CHURCH STREET

WM. D. KEARNS
SECRETARY

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
LABOR TEMPLE, TORONTO

May 6th, 1955.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

MAY 9 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

This is to acknowledge your letter of April 22nd in which you enquire about the Conference held here on October 31st last year on Fair Practices.

We also received a parcel of booklets and these have been turned over to Mr. Sid Blum, Secretary of the Fair Practices Committee of Toronto, who will be getting in touch with you in the near future. We have also sent a copy of your letter to Mr. Blum and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Secretary Mr. Gordon Cushing.

The Fair Practices Committee here is composed of representatives from CIO and A.F. of L. Labor People and Mr. Blum is the Secretary. Originally this Committee was organized many years ago under the name of Committee to Combat Racial Intolerance, money for its support being derived mostly from the Jewish people with donations from both sections of the Labor Movement in Canada who today continue to contribute money to carry on the work of this Committee.

President Claude Jodoin of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, 172 McLaren Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, is a member of the National Committee, and I would suggest that you send him the same material you sent to me as he has been one of the leaders in this work.

I am sure that the information you will receive from Mr. Blum will be of great benefit to you in arranging conferences in your area.

Sincerely yours,

W. D. Kearns

Secretary

WDK:AF

Jewish Labor Committee of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: 4848 ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD ◇ MONTREAL, QUE. ◇ TELEPHONE: AVENUE 8-6979

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DR. M. C. SHUMIATCHER

Edmonton, Alta.:
WOLFE MARGOLUS

Medicine Hat, Alta.:
JAS. PRASOW

Vancouver, B.C.:
E. TASS

May 25, 1955.

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive-Director,
Southern Regional Council Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

MAY 28 1955

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mr. Jodoin, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, referred to me your letter of May 10th, 1955, as he is out of town, attending the Congress Convention.

The work for human rights in the labor movement of Canada was started about ten years ago, as a result of our initiative and with our assistance. The two Congresses established standing committees on racial discrimination and human rights, which became the clearing houses for such matters in the labor movement of Canada. In addition, local joint labor committees to deal with these matters, were established in the five largest industrial centres of Canada: Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. These local committees carry on a day-to-day educational work at the level of the local trade unions, initiate campaigns for protective legislation, do public relations work and handle individual complaints. In addition we publish monthly a bulletin in English and French "Canadian Labor Reports," and have also managed during the past ten years to publish a number of pamphlets.

The local staff people of the committees participate with the civil rights program in labor institutes and conferences. We also arrange annual labor conferences on human rights in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

I am sending you under separate cover some literature. Should you require any additional information, do not hesitate to write to me.

Yours sincerely,

Kalmen Kaplansky

K. Kaplansky,
Director.

KK:lr

December 28, 1955

Mr. Lawrence Lader
85 E. End Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

Dear Larry:

We have racked our brains and our files around here this morning in search of suitable story material of the sort we discussed on the telephone yesterday. Pretty slim pickings. Most of the instances we have thought of are either unfinished business which might yet have an unhappy ending, or situations in which the story can't be fully told without lousing up the prineipals.

In the end I am left with only a couple of possibles, both of them involving crusading woman editors and brutish sheriffs. You may have read about Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, editor of the two weeklies of Holmes County, Mississippi. She has won two awards of the National Federation of Press Women for her campaigns against crooked law enforcement in her county. Most recently, she exposed the sheriffs wanton shooting of a Negro -- part of his customary recreation. He brought a libel suit against her, but she won on appeal to the State Supreme Court. She has had some national publicity, but no full blown magazine treatment that I know of.

The other lady runs the paper in Mt. Dora, Florida and has been carrying on a courageous fight against the brutalities of Sheriff Willis McCall, an infamous bigot and strong arm man. She has championed the cause of the five Platt children who were ejected from the Lake County schools because of an alleged "taint" of negro blood. The Platt's recently won a court order reinstating their right to attend the white school, but the county school board is appealing it; meanwhile they are

attending a private Baptist institution. I haven't got the Mt. Dora editor's particulars immediately at hand but can get them if you are interested.

I wish I could come up with a natural. The best thing, of course, would be for you to wangle a deal to come down here and sniff over the whole ground for yourself. I think we could be of real help in that kind of an operation.

Any way, let me know if and how we can assist. Meanwhile, best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

P. S. -- Needless to say, we think our operation would make a fine story for somebody. But you know that.

VIA AIR MAIL

May 13, 1958

Mr. Lawrence Lader
85 East End Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Larry:

Ever since I received your letter, we have been spearing about for the kind of information you need on the fee system. We have finally run down what may be a useful source - namely, a six-part series in the Atlanta Journal which ran last August. We are trying to get hold of the back issues involved - not an easy job with these local newspapers. If we are successful, we will be sending the series to you within a few days.

Enclosed are a few clippings that will give you some idea of how this issue figured in the recent legislative session.

I am sure you have approached the AAA for their state-by-state information on the evils of the fee system as they affect motorists.

I am sorry we couldn't help more readily, but I am glad to have word of you again.

I do indeed know about Bill Peters' Southern investigations. He spent a good deal of time with us when he was down here several months ago, and

we have been in frequent communication since. I have seen the lengthy manuscript he did as a basis for his McCall's piece. It looks most promising.

I still wish the right formula would turn up to put you in the act too.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - News clips on Fee System - Atlanta Const. 1/30/58
" " 2/18/58
" " 2/11/58

MEMO TO HCF

FROM MM

April 29, 1958

Regarding Mr. Lader's inquiry about the fee system in Georgia, we are attaching copies of clips reporting legislation designed to change this system which was introduced but not passed in the recent General Assembly. HB 910 - To change the fees of constables - and HB 912 - To change the fees of justices of the peace - did pass. Mr. Lader could obtain copies of them from the office of the Clerk of the House.

Although there probably have been cases of fee collections of an exorbitant amount, I doubt that they would have been kept in our clip files. John suggests that Mr. Lader write the AAA - they have been concerned with the speed trap problem, and in all probability have literature on the subject.

Rec'd 4/28/58

See attached memo from M.M.

Lawrence Lader
85 East End Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

April 24, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Hal:

I have a feeling that I am bothering you with questions that are not in your field, but you are the chief source of information on government problems in Georgia. I wonder if you could tell me:

1. Is the fee system of payment used in your state in connection with Justices of the Peace, Probate Judges, Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners, Town Clerks, Tax Collectors, etc.? If so, which offices, how many in each category are paid by fees, and how much in fees do they take in?

2. Could you cite some specific cases, say a Probate Judge, whose fee collections come to an exorbitant amount? Perhaps there are cases which already have received some publicity, and may even have been abolished recently for straight salary offices.

3. Has there been any serious problem where fines and costs, collected by Justices of the Peace in speed traps, and often pocketed by him, has grown to an alarming degree? Or are there any cases where county and town jailers, receiving fees for meals for prisoners, have made exorbitant amounts?

4. What efforts have been made in your state to change the fee-paid system? Have any of them succeeded?

If this is completely out of your field, perhaps you could pass this letter along to the right person, or write and tell me whom I should contact.

I do hope things are going well with you. I have often tried to do articles on the subject of integration, with no success in the last few years. But you probably know that Bill Peters has recently launched a very interesting project in the South, which I hope will promote many new articles.

My best regards as always.

Sincerely,

Larry

LL/mm

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **MARGE MANDERSON**

Re: Mr. Lader's request -

HCF -

The League of Women Voters does not have materials on the fee system - a study of this system was on the program of their last convention, but not approved. They recommended, however, a newspaper series which ran last year as being good - The Journal-Constitution says it must be a Robert Joiner series, which ran August 25 through Aug. 30, 1957 - (6 articles) in the Journal - Georgia's Fee System. We didn't clip it, but perhaps he could order it.

Enclosures: Microfilm prints - Atl. Journal- Six articles in a series on "Georgia's Fee System" Beginning August 25, 1957 and running through August 30, 1957

VIA AIR MAIL

June 3, 1958

Mr. Lawrence Lader
85 East End Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Larry:

At long last we have shaken loose the enclosed copy of the Atlanta Journal's series of last year on the fee system in Georgia. It seemed that the only way to get it was to have the Atlanta Public Library make prints from its microfilm, hence, the long delay.

Since I followed through on this out of my own cussedness, or bullheadedness, there is no reason for you to feel any obligation. But if the series is not too late to be useful -- and is in fact useful -- and if you collect a big fat fee for the article, I will consider letting you reimburse us. Otherwise, I won't.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

PA - F.Y.I.
+1

SOCIETY OF MAGAZINE WRITERS

85 East End Ave., New York 28, N.Y.

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June 6, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Hal:

First may I express my very deep gratitude both for your original letter and clippings, and particularly for the photostats of the Atlanta Journal's series which just arrived. This is a fine series and will be a treasure of information for me. It was really very good of you to go to all the trouble to have the sets made and rushed up to me. So my very sincere thanks to you.

I certainly think I can get you reimbursed for the cost, since that is the least I should do for all your trouble. I gather from the order that the cost was $13.75 which I will send to you very shortly.

My thanks again and all best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Larry

LL/mm

June 13, 1958

Mr. Lawrence Lader
85 East End Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Larry:

Many thanks for your check reimbursing us for the cost of the photostats. I am glad that the little we did was useful.

Both the editorials we sent you were from the Atlanta Constitution. Sorry the designation was indecipherable.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

SOCIETY OF MAGAZINE WRITERS

From: LAWRENCE LADER

85 East End Ave.

June 11, 1958

Dear Hal,

CR
RHA
6/13/58

Enclosed is a check for $13.75 in payment of the photostets of the Journal series which were most helpful. Let me thank you again for all the trouble you took. It was most appreciated.

Helluva thing to bother you with one silly question but please just scratch two words on a postcard. The stets you just sent were from the Journal. But in your original letter you sent a flimsy copy of some editorials, one of which I'm quoting. I can't read your writing on the flimsy but it looks like the Constitution. I'm just being a diligent writer, since if I quote, I might as well name the right paper. Could you just write Constit. or Journal on a postcard and send it to me.

Best of everything for now.

Sincerely,

Larry

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **MARGE MANDERSON**

HCF:

The two editorials sent to Mr. Lader were both from the Constitution:

1. IT'S NOW TIME TO END EVILS OF FEE SYSTEM
   Atlanta Constitution, 1/30/58

2. LOCAL BILLS ARE MAKING INROADS ON FEE SYSTEM
   Atlanta Constitution, 2/18/58

September 18, 1958

Mr. Lawrence Lader
85 East End Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Larry:

Ever since I received your last letter our research assistant has been searching for good sources or materials on the sheriff and the county jail. She reports that the search - even with the help of the State Library and League of Women Voters - yielded nothing worthwhile.

Sorry we can't help on this one, for we like the reformist jag you seem to be on!

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

LAWRENCE LADER
85 East End Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

August 27, 1958

Mr. Harold G. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Hal:

You may remember that some months back I wrote you in connection with a national survey of the fee system that I was making for the Reader's Digest. The valuable information you supplied is now part of the first national coverage of this subject, appearing in the September National Municipal Review and the October Reader's Digest. We all hope the article will help remedy some of the evils of the system.

Now the Reader's Digest has asked me to continue the series with two more articles dealing with the role of the sheriff, for good or for bad, in county government, and the problems of our county jails. I realize that the following questions may be completely out of your line, but you were so good on sending me newsclips on the fee article that I wonder if you could refer me to other printed reports, news clippings, or other sources bearing on these new points. Please be sure to let me know any charges that may be involved.

1. Is the sheriff in your state responsible for tax collecting and other functions (which may add to his income), which detract from his role as a law-enforcement officer? Does he have his finger in local business interests or other political "cuts"?

2. What is the status of the sheriff as a political power? Is the quality and training of his staff hindered by patronage? Is he ever a career officer, or is his term limited by law?

3. How does the sheriff rate as a law-enforcement officer, in his use of scientific laboratories, etc.? Has he yielded his law enforcement authority to the State Police or other agencies?

Sec of State

Dept Commerce
Furnish
B

Fa 2-2603

4. How would you assess the condition of your county jails in terms of the quality of the building, overcrowing, cleanliness, medical care, inmate employment and training programs, handling of prisoners? Have there been any recent cases of brutality or "kangaroo courts"?

5. Have your county jails been used for cases like mental patients and alcoholics which should not be confined there? Do the jails have any program for alcoholics?

6. What is the attitude of the sheriff towards improvement in the county jail? What is the attitude of the public and the press?

I realize these are difficult questions, but we have found that any good, analytical article depends on such a survey. Your help will add considerably to the value of the article.

Sincerely,

Larry

LL/mm

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: HCF

FROM: MM

RE: Mr. Lader's request, I haven't been able to find anything worthwhile after checking with both the state library and the Georgia League of Women Voters. The state library sent us a complete list of clips and publications kept both in their collection and at the University of Georgia on the Penal System; the only materials concerning the County Jails even briefly (as far as can be determined from titles) are very old, in the 20's. The Georgia League can obtain, if requested, a study of the county jail located in Brunswick, Georgia, but that's all. Nothing on the sheriffs.

You may want to send him the attached pamphlet from our files (we have 2). Page 9-12 concerns the county jails, and although the date of the pamphlet is 1938, the titles of the material mentioned above indicate that the Penal System reform during the 40's which resulted in "Georgia's Modern Penal System Winning National Recognition" did not include the county jails.

Recent brutality in Georgia has been in city jails rather than county jails. Judging again from the clips mentioned above, press attention to county jails has been negligible in recent years. (Lader's questions 4 and 6.)

November 10, 1958

Mr. Lawrence Lader
520 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, New York

Dear Larry:

Thanks for your last letter. I did read the fee story in the Digest and thought it was excellent.

Troubled as the situation is down here, my own work is stimulating and, at times, rewarding. I'll look forward hopefully to your getting an assignment that will bring you down.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

SOCIETY OF MAGAZINE WRITERS

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October 16, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Hal:

Thanks very much for taking the trouble to look for some material and to answer my letter.

The county jail piece is finished. I think it came out pretty well and the Digest seems to like it. Did you see the fee story in October Reader's Digest which, despite the major cuts, still has a fair amount of material about Georgia?

I hope despite all the continued excitement that life is going along reasonably well for you. Also I do hope that some day you can give me a lead on a good story that will bring me to your area. The main problem seems to be that there is such a surfeit of material on race relations, that the editors only want something exceptional.

My best to you always.

Sincerely,

Larry

LL/mm

Lawrence Lader

SOCIETY OF MAGAZINE WRITERS

Home address: 85 East End Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

November 19, 1958

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Dear Hal:

I got back from Washington last night to find your letter to Congressman Brooks Hays. It was an awfully good letter and I very much appreciate your writing. Let us hope that he decides to go ahead on the project. I will certainly let you know.

All best regards for now.

Sincerely,

Larry

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

April 3, 1961

Mr. Lawrence Lader
170 East 77th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Larry:

Your recent letter and the promise of an advance copy of your forthcoming book were most appreciated. I will be glad to put in a word with McGill. The book sounds like the sort that would interest him greatly.

As you will see from the enclosure, I will soon be moving nearer to your baliwick. Among other things, my new duties will take me to New York pretty frequently. I hope we can soon get together, there or here, so that I can tell you more about the new operation and hear more about your current doings. I will be putting in some time in Atlanta until school is out, since I can't move my family until then.

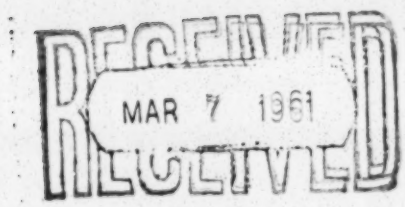
All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

LAWRENCE LADER



170 East 77 St.
New York 21, N.Y.
March 6, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Hal;

At least I can stop you from buying "The Bold Brahmins." I am asking E.P. Dutton to send you an advance copy which should be ready early in April.

They told me the other day, in fact, they have sent bound proofs to Ralph McGill, hoping that he may have a few kind words to say in advance. If not that, I hope he can give it a review, and I won't protest if you jog him a bit.

I thought the Kennedy statement last week very encouraging. I do hope that "common ground," as you say, may bring me your way shortly. I hope to be starting on a piece on school boards, but as usual I suspect the editors will want to gloss over the integration aspects. I have grown pessimistic over their desire to tackle controversy, but I keep trying. At least the book publishers are stout fellows: they don't seem to sell enough to worry.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Larry

MINUTES
Meeting to Explore Land Program
September 7, 1968
Atlantan Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

The second joint meeting of sponsors and other interested persons in a Land Acquisition-Trust Program was held in Atlanta, Ga. on Saturday, September 7 in a conference room of the Atlantan Hotel.

Those present were: Charles Sherrod, Southwest Georgia Project; William Peace, Southern Rural Project; Albert Turner, SCLC and Southern Cooperative Development Program; James Wood, Southern Regional Council; Slater and Marion King, Southern Business Community; Winifred Green, American Friends Service Committee; Fr. A. J. McKnight, Southern Cooperative Development Program; Fay Bennett, National Sharecroppers Fund; Robert Swann, International Independence Institute; Leonard Smith, National Sharecroppers Fund; and visiting, Juanita and Wallace Nelson, Operation Freedom, Philadelphia, Penn., and Mrs. Charles Sherrod.

Charles Sherrod acted as Chairman for the meeting; Leonard Smith acted as Secretary.

The Chairman opened the meeting with a prayer and proceeded to establish an informal agenda for today's session by soliciting suggestions from those attending.

Leonard Smith gave a summation of the previous meeting of July 27. He stressed those points that seemed critically important, such as: purpose of meeting; membership; control; capitalization; historical review of landless people, etc. James Wood added to the summation by stressing the point on "who should have control - the trustee board or the people?" He pointed out that the question of how the users of the land would meaningfully participate in the implementation of the land leasehold program was still unresolved. Chairman Sherrod explained that it was the intention of the meeting to arrive at a definite answer on the matter of lessee involvement. Winifred Green raised the question of how the land would be acquired, but she said she was mostly concerned about the make-up of the board of directors, who would actually control the use and distribution of all land held. Charles Sherrod assured the group that discussions would remain open until answers to these questions were offered.

Robert Swann requested he be permitted to summarize his paper (previously circulated to most of those present), <u>The Land Trust</u>, which he hoped would begin to provide some answers to the

questions mentioned above. Swann identified the important purposes of the Land Trust, such as Security of Tenure, Credit, Individual Freedom under Leasehold, Land Value and Speculation, Decentralized Control and Management, and the advantage of large tracts over small tracts in Community Planning. Regarding the question of control, planning, and management, Swann said he believed that planning was the business of professionals, but he felt that the users of the land should make decisions regarding internal operations, such as who should live where and land allocation. Much discussion followed. Leonard Smith suggested that the community planners offer the people as many alternate plans as possible for their choice and decision.

Four motions were offered and approved:

1. That the leasehold principle is paramount and basic to the land trust in the rural South; there shall be a National Board of Trustees which will hold all acquired land in trust. The Board will include in its membership users of the land, including present land-owners and non-owners and representatives of non-profit organizations; and that the Board will select and hire the necessary experts, who will, in consultation with the users of the land, submit plans pertaining to the productive and economic use of the land. If conflict in selection of plans occur, the will of the users of the land will prevail.

2. The local group (users of the land) shall have the final decision in all areas of consideration pertaining to their own livelihood, except for basic principles specified here and elsewhere.

3. The basic purpose of the leasehold agreement shall be for the purpose of developing communities. However, this does not preclude the possibility of leasing individual plots.

4. The land will be leased to each family in the community on an equitable basis; the size of the plot will depend on the productivity of the land; leased land must be used productively.

The motions listed above were considered major principles of the leasehold agreement and could not ever be changed without destroying the hallowed principles embodied.

Fay Bennett gave a brief report on a meeting she and Bob Swann had with the representative of the foundation sponsoring the Israeli trip and two attorneys who were interested in supporting this land-trust movement. She mentioned that this group suggested that people from foundations should not serve on the Board of Trustees because they could not support their own projects.

Slater King informed the group that he inspected a 2,000-acre site in Randolph County, Georgia which was offered for sale at $150 per acre, or $300,000 for the total acreage. He felt that he could acquire this land now for a price less than $150 per acre. He felt he could get an option on the land for $15,000 now.

Father McKnight mentioned that 4,000 acres are available in Louisiana at around $185 per acre. Albert Turner mentioned that 400 acres are available in Alabama at $150 per acre.

Robert Swann offered a three-phase program that would provide a preliminary organizational structure, and actually launch the Land-Trust movement. The phases offered were:

1. Temporary Board (Pro-Tem)

Everyone who is now participating, and wants to serve, would become temporary board members. Committees would be selected from this board, which would serve until a permanent board could be selected (approximately 6 months), or land options would be sought during this period.

2. Permanent Board

A permanent and more representative board would be selected in approximately six months. This board would include local people. Actual field work to organize groups of people would begin. Work on planning communities would begin.

3. Total Involvement

Potential users of the land would become involved in selecting plans and arriving at other arrangements which would affect their lives under the Lease-hold arrangement.

Leonard Smith moved that the program outlined above be adopted. The motion was approved.

The following committees sere selected:

1. Legal Committee:

Purpose: work with attorneys toward incorporation.

Membership: Robert Swann - Chairman
Mary Moss
Max Delson
C. B. King

2. By-Laws Committee:

Purpose: to develop possible by-laws that will govern the conduct of the organization.

Membership: Fr. A. J. McKnight - Chairman
Albert Turner
Lewis Black
Charles Sherrod
Charles Prejean

3. Land Acquisition Committee

Purpose: To arrange options and catalog possible available land for sale; to acquire land when offered for sale as funds permit.

Membership: Leonard E. Smith - Chairman
Slater King
Lewis Black
Albert Turner
Charles Sherrod

4. Fund-Raising Committee:

Purpose: To raise funds for land acquusition - sales and options

Membership: Fay Bennett - Chairman
Charles Prejean
Robert Swann
William Peace
A. J. McKnight

5. Committee on Permanent Organizational Structure:

Purpose: To devise ways and means by which the permanent board is organized and a permanent structure set up.

Membership: Charles Sherrod - Chairman
John Lewis
Bob Swann
A. J. McKnight
Fay Bennett

6. Executive Committee:

Purpose: To conduct any and all necessary business in the interim period.

Membership: Chairman to be selected by the group.
Charles Sherrod
John Lewis
Charles Prejean
Slater King
Albert Turner
Leonard Smith
A. J. McKnight
Lewis Black

It was agreed that committees listed above should meet in Atlanta September 20-22 since most committee members will also be attending other activities in Atlanta at that time. Time and place of meeting should be determined early on September 20th.

The next meeting was set for October 12th in Atlanta at the Atlantan Hotel.

The meeting was adjourned.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME:

LAND-ACQUISITION TRUST PROGRAM
(National Sharecroppers' Fund)

REGARDING:

SRC Executive Committee policy (action taken at its meeting of September 14, 1968)

DATE:

September 14, 1968

SEE:
(NAME OR SUBJECT)

See: Executive Committee Meeting - Sept. 14, 1968

see also: Letter to Fay Bennet dtd Sept. 23, 1968 in this file.

M E M O R A N D U M

FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN COOPERATIVES
52 Fairlie St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

TO: All Concerned

FROM: Charles O. Prejean, Executive Director
Federation of Southern Cooperatives

Cep

DATE: 17, September 1968

SUBJECT: Land Buying and Leasing Corporation

Until such time as the Federation of Southern Cooperatives' charter is amended, our purpose is to assist local cooperative groups to do in a more profitable manner, whatever they have elected to do. Dictating to poor people what they may or may not do, or how they may or may not go about it, is not a part of the Federation function.

The lease-hold arrangement for making land available to poor people dictates that if people want to farm, they will have no alternative but to go along with the lease-hold arrangement. Our experience has been that there is a deep yearning among some of the long-dispossessed to own their own plot of land. Our members have asked us to assist them in applying for funds to buy their own land; none of our members has asked for assistance in obtaining a life-long lease on land.

I have heard that the last meeting in Atlanta resulted in the formation of several committees, to one of which I was appointed.

I decline to serve on any committee for this group, or to appoint any member of my staff to serve not only because my consent was not solicited, but more importantly, because I do not agree with the premises upon which the group has been operating.

While I am personally not opposed in principle, to the idea of lease-hold as a vehicle for alleviating the distress of poor people in the rural south, I am concerned that exclusive reliance on such a tool would lead to unplesant paternalism and an excess of "human engineering." The notion that lease-hold is the only suitable form of land tenure for the poor seems to suggest that the owners of the lease-hold corporation-- etc.offers the potential

of becoming a vehicle by which a few "professionals" may control the lives of many poor people.

"While we cannot support your proposal in its current form and could not allow the name of the Federation to be associated with it in any way, we would be happy to participate in further general discussion, if such could be arranged in the hope of producing a mutually acceptable alternative plan."

Make file: Land Acquisition Trust Program

International Independence Institute, inc.

September 23, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul,

This is a brief report regarding the developments on the Land Trust program, background papers on which you have seen, and a request for your help.

Since the trip to Israel, which we organized in June, we have chiefly been working to help set up a U.S. Land Trust, similar to the Jewish National Fund in Israel. Two meetings on this have been held in Atlanta, which have involved individuals who work with most of the key organizations in the rural areas and the civil rights movement in the South (SCLC, SRC, NSF, SRP, AFSC, etc.).

At the most recent meeting in Atlanta, an Interim Trust, a three-stage proposal for development, and working committees on legal structure, permanent organizational structure, by-laws, land acquisition, etc., were set up. Also, basic principles such as leasehold (rather than private title), democratic participation, and emphasis on community development were agreed upon. Already specific pieces of land (two of them over 2000 acres) have come up for consideration and will be investigated by the land acquisition committee headed by Slater King, real estate man and civil rights leader from Albany, Georgia. The idea is to take options on as many sites as seems feasible where the price is good, but which could be resold if necessary.

An initial site of 901 acres is in process of being purchased in Sumter County, Alabama, and a board of directors for that community, which include three members of the group that went to Israel (Lewis Black, Albert Turner, and Leonard Smith) has been set up.

On this site it may be possible to test some of the concepts learned in Israel. We have developed an outline plan for the development of this tract and worked on fund raising.

reply to:

Voluntown, Conn. 06384

The International Independence Institute is a non-profit organization and contributions are tax deductible for U.S. income tax purposes.

In addition we have been asked by a black group holding an option on a 2500-acre tract outside Atlanta, Georgia, to help assemble a team of planners and financiers to investigate the possibilities of this tract. The group is willing to consider this as part of the Land Trust program, or along a parallel concept of a somewhat more conventional condominium. Unlike "new towns" such as Reston, Virginia, or Columbia, Maryland, which are essentially dormitory towns, the central concept here would be integration with jobs and industry (light industries such as plastics, prefab housing, food processing, etc.).

The role which we think the Institute can play is to relate the planning of this tract to the development needs in rural areas. (For example, a rural development center, or rural educational institute, might be integrated in the planning. Close to Atlanta, with professional resources there, it would be unnecessary to hire a large resident faculty for such a center.) Secondly, out of such a "new town" development (see Progressive Architecture, August 1968 issue, for the article on "Black New Towns" for comparable suggestions) could come the planning, financial and organizational skills which could help build the organization of the Land Trust.

Such a large scale imaginative project (probably over $100,000,000) would attract the best organizational skills, both black and white, in planning, financing, and education, and it would help build prestige for both the Institute and the Land Trust program. It has already attracted members of four architectural firms (including one young all-black firm), to participate in initial feasibility studies.

I plan to leave in a few days for California (Santa Barbara) to participate with Slater King, one of my associates in the Land Trust, in discussions at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. A conference on the Land Trust and related proposals has been set up there by W. H. Ferry and will be chaired by Robert Hutchins.

Until such a time as our work can be put on a professional fee basis, we would much appreciate some help in carrying the load of costs. The enclosed budget and statement speak for themselves. As you can see we have subsisted in the past few months on a small fee from the National Sharecroppers Fund for professional services on housing in rural areas. Working with NSF, we have been helping to set up a revolving construction fund for low-cost, self-help housing to expedite the slow and frustrating procedures of southern Farm Home

reply to:

The International Independence Institute is a non-profit organization and contributions are tax deductible for U.S. income tax purposes.

International Independence Institute, inc.

Administration offices in counties such as Wilcox in Alabama, where Reverend Daniel Harrell has been doing an heroic job in getting low-cost housing built. We have also helped prepare a proposal for training community leaders in rural areas which NSF is now presenting to foundations. Being under financial pressure itself, the NSF had to discontinue the I.I.I. retainer as of the end of August, and wants to engage us now on a per diem basis, which very much restricts our income from that source.

If there is any way to counteract the growing despair and chaos threatening from all sides in this country, surely these kinds of constructive alternatives and institutions we are helping to build are part of the answer.

A small grant of $500 (or more) would help; but a willingness to underwrite up to a certain amount of Institute costs, on a yearly or monthly basis would be most helpful. This would make it possible (depending on the amount) to bring in full-time secretarial help, business manager, and pay for a part-time, or full-time, director (Shimon Gottschalk) to help on the vitally needed work of organizing the Land Trust.

Please, let us hear from you.

Sincerely,

Jerry Voorhis

Jerry Voorhis

Robert Swann
Field Director and
Acting President

Encl.

(signed in the absence of Mr. Swann:

Erick S. Hansch

Erick S. Hansch
Office Manager

reply to:

The International Independence Institute is a non-profit organization and contributions are tax deductible for U.S. income tax purposes.

International Independence Institute, Inc.
Exeter, N.H.

One-Year Budget

(figures based on somewhat increased activity over present work-load)

	Year $	Month $
Overhead:		
Rent, telephone, office supplies, insurance and bonding, auditing	2,200	
Activities:		
Travel - domestic (*)	3,600	
Seminar and Conferences	1,500	
Public Relations and Printing	2,000	
Salaries:		
Fees to the Institute for consulting services	12,000	
Director of Development, part-time: 1/3 of $9,000 (suggested for position: Shimon Gottschalk, member of board of directors)	3,000	
Business manager and secretarial help, including bookkeeping	12,000	
Payroll Taxes	1,500	
	$37,800	$3,150

(if funds permit)

(*) Travel abroad in connection with programs in process, projected:

Israel	$1,000	
Latin-America	3,000	
India	1,800	
Tanzania	3,000	$8,800

Projected fees for professional consultation, for which separate billing is suggested as need arises,	$1,000

Income in Previous 12-Month Period:	
Private funds and gifts	8,000
Consulting fees	2,000
Imputed cost for donated labor	18,000
	$28,000

E.S.H.
8/5/68

September 23, 1968

file

Miss Faye Bennett
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Faye:

We have reviewed the matter of land trust and feel it to be so important as to warrant a policy decision. Toward that end we presented to our Executive Committee, on Saturday, September 14th, the propositions of the land trust, exclusively versus land trust and/or opportunities for land ownership. It was the Committee's decision that SRC could not at this time endorse or participate in any programs limited exclusively to the land trust idea.

Please understand there were many members of the Committee who spoke very highly of the land trust idea and all agreed they would like to see an experiment of this nature. They felt, however, that there should also remain the option and the choice for individual ownership. In short,

they felt that both methods should be tried. I do hope you are willing to re-think your position on this -- not as a rejection of the land trust idea, but rather for the inclusion of the option.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

1.

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

September 25, 1968

Enclosed is a copy of my report on the Israeli trip. Note especially summary (pg. 1) & Conclusion (pg. 7) re land trust.
JB.

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul:

national board
FRANK P. GRAHAM
chairman
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
vice-chairman
ELIOT D. PRATT
secretary-treasurer
ANGELA BAMBACE
BETH BIDERMAN
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
MAX DELSON
EVELYN DUBROW
MANET FOWLER
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LEWIS W. JONES
JAMES LIPSIG
FRANK McCALLISTER
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK
PAULI MURRAY
ARTHUR RAPER
IRA DeA. REID
VERA RONY
LEON SCHACHTER
CLARENCE SENIOR
PATRICIA CAYO SEXTON
NORMAN THOMAS
ROWLAND WATTS
CHARLES S. ZMMERMAN
•
FAY BENNETT
executive secretary
LEONARD SMITH
field director
5 Forsyth Street, N W
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of September 23 regarding the development of a land trust to acquire and distribute land on a leasehold basis in the rural South.

I appreciate the thought which you and members of your Executive Committee gave to this matter and to the idea that SRC should not commit itself solely to the leasehold arrangement, but should also provide options for individual ownership. This matter was discussed at great length at both meetings held by the group to explore and plan for a land trust. None of us wishes to take away any option or choice a family may have to buy land. In fact, as you know, many of our organizations are actively working with individuals and groups to effect loans through the Farmers Home Administration for the purchase of farms and land. This option has always existed. True, people need help in getting the means to buy land, technical help in making the land productive and help in working out a plan to provide income and pay off the mortgage. It is this matter of mortgages and foreclosures, or selling land under pressure, or for whatever reason, which through the years has shown that people do acquire and own land, and they also lose their land through attrition, or otherwise.

The insistence of our group in developing a new organization whose sole purpose would be to acquire tracts of land for development and leasing to families is to make possible the setting up of viable communities and to forever preclude the possibility of their being pushed off the land. Providing long-term, renewable leases is the only way to ensure this. However, the setting up of this new group does not take away the present options for land ownership, nor does it prevent another group from organizing to buy and sell land.

I wonder if you read the paper which Bob Swann sent you on "The Land Trust", which goes into all aspects of this question. Bob sent you a copy and I hope you will study it. Before long I hope there will be an opportunity for us to talk about this whole matter, which is so important to the development new communities capable of providing a decent life for hundreds of poor families.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Director

FB:w

July 24, 1968

REPORT TO AARON E. NORMAN FUND ON ISRAELI TRIP
JUNE 23-JULY 7, 1968
TO STUDY RURAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
from
Fay Bennett, Executive Director
Rural Advancement Fund
of
National Sharecroppers Fund

SUMMARY

Of the seven delegates on the trip, five were Negro civil rights leaders in the South whose major work is related to economic development for poor black people in the rural South.

The main purpose of the trip was to learn about that country's land program which made possible the settling of many thousands of immigrant families in new economically viable communities. We visited a number of these communities, talked with their residents, and saw how they lived and worked.

We also met with a number of Israel's officials, both government and non-government, to learn about their policies and programs. We learned about agricultural, food processing, and other industrial programs for rural people.

We concluded that basic to large-scale economic and political growth and security for black people in the South is a system of land ownership that prevents foreclosure and loss of land which has been the Achilles' heel of Southern black people through the years. We agreed that when we returned to the United States we would recommend and work toward "setting up an independent structure to buy, hold and lease land, in perpetuity, to individuals and co-operatives for agricultural, industrial and other economic and social purposes to make possible their earning a living, producing for their own needs and for the larger society, finding creative expression for their skills and talents, educating their children and enjoying all the rights, benefits and responsibilities of free citizens. Such a structure would not duplicate existing

services of private and government agencies, but would tap them for maximum benefit to the settlers who would practice the governing of their own lives."

It was further agreed by the delegation that an off-the-record, by-invitation-only meeting should be held in Atlanta on July 27 to explore ways to make this possible. In addition to the delegation which went to Israel, the following sixteen persons were invited to the July 27 meeting:

Paul Anthony, Randolph Blackwell, Clay L. Cochran, William Channell, Miss Constance Curry, Jesse Jackson, Donald A. Jelinek, C. B. King, John Lewis, Robert Mantz, James Mays, the Rev. A. J. McKnight, C.S.P., Charles Prejean, Al Ulmer, Miss Marian E. Wright, Andrew J. Young

All of the above work actively with rural poor in the South and they represent a variety of organizations.

Following this meeting, the Israeli delegation will present its findings to the sponsoring agencies to determine next steps.

This trip was sponsored by the Rural Advancement Fund of the National Sharecroppers Fund with the cooperation of the International Independence Institute. The basic cost of the trip was contributed by the Aaron E. Norman Fund. An accounting of income and disbursements for the trip is attached.

Listed alphabetically, the delegation included the following persons:

Fay Bennett, executive director, Rural Advancement Fund of the National Sharecroppers Fund, New York
Lewis Black, president, Federation of Southern Cooperatives, Greensboro, Alabama
Slater King, businessman, Albany, Georgia. (Mrs. Marion T. Slater went at her own expense.)
Charles Sherrod, director, Southwest Georgia Community Development Project, Albany, Georgia
Leonard Smith, field director, National Sharecroppers Fund, Atlanta, Georgia
Robert Swann, field director, International Independence Institute, Voluntown, Connecticut, housing consultant for National Sharecroppers Fund
Albert Turner, co-ordinator, Southwest Alabama Farmers Cooperative Association, Marion, Alabama

The purpose of the trip was to study Israel's land program and especially that of the Jewish National Fund. Visits were made to the offices of the Jewish National Fund, Histadrut, government agencies, and other economic organizations. Special emphasis was given to programs relating to farming and rural activities.

We visited a number of rural settlements organized through various structures. The kibbutz (the Hebrew word for group) provides for total co-operative living and working. There is no private property--except for personal items such as clothing and books. All property, work, living, eating, child care, etc. are managed cooperatively.

A second type of settlement, the moshav (Hebrew word for settlement) combines individual ownership of one's own parcel of land, house, machinery, and operations, with a cooperative structure for buying, selling, processing, bookkeeping, and providing all other needed health, educational, cultural, and social services to the community.

A third type of organization, the moshav shitufi, combines features of the moshav with the kibbutz. Each farmer owns his own small parcel which he cultivates himself (as in the moshav) while the whole group owns and operates a larger parcel jointly (as in the kibbutz). Services to the farmer and the community are cooperative as in the moshav.

Processing plants and small industrial developments were a part of practically all kibbutzim and moshavim.

Basic to all this cooperative development is the Jewish National Fund and its unique policy of leasing land in perpetuity. Our first meeting in Israel was with Mr. Jacob Tsur, president of the Jewish National Fund, at their headquarters in Jerusalem. Mr. Tsur pointed out that the Jewish National Fund is only concerned with land: buying and reclaiming land,

draining swamps and lakes, removing rocks from the hillsides, planting trees on land that cannot be farmed, making use of rocks for terracing.

The usual cost of reclaiming land averages $200.00 an acre. Where the land is very rocky and reclamation more difficult, the cost may go up to $1,200.00 an acre.

The land is then leased on a nominal basis to individuals or organizations. The return on the land is usually about 10 per cent. The individual or organization has a forty-nine year renewable lease on the land. The land can be passed on to the heirs, although it may not be sold. If a farmer wishes to leave the land, he can reclaim his equity from the buyer. The Jewish National Fund makes the final decision on who shall acquire the land and insures that it is productively used. Approximately 15 per cent of the total Jewish population in Israel lives in agricultural areas and works the land. The percentage of Arabs in Israel engaged in agriculture is 40 per cent.

We had several meetings with Mr. Shimon Ben Shemesh, director of planning for the Jewish National Fund. Mr. Ben Shemesh said that while the Israeli government also owned and leased land, the Jewish National Fund, which is a private agency, was by far the most important factor in the success of Israel's land program. The Jewish National Fund has been in existence since 1901 and its activities were well established by the time the Israeli government was formed in 1948.

JNF plans the division of the land, providing equal leaseholds in a particular plot. The size of the leaseholds depends on their use and the acreage necessary to yield a fair profit. JNF also plans land use to provide needed community services. The rent covered by the lease is approximately one-half per cent. A leaseholder may mortgage his equity in his leasehold for

a constructive purpose, with the permission of JNF. He may not mortgage the actual land, although he may mortgage any structures or equipment which he owns.

Histadrut

Mr. Zev Haring of Histadrut pointed out that of Israel's two million five hundred thousand people, one million are members of Histadrut, the general labor federation. This comprises 88 per cent of Israel's wage workers and 60 per cent of the total population of Israel. We learned that Histadrut is much more than a labor federation. It is a non-governmental agency and as an over-all social institution it helps create jobs, promotes production, and develops the nation's resources. Histadrut integrates trade union, economic, social, and cultural activities of its members. It is not a federation of trade unions, but an organization of individual members. Its individual members also belong to one of the forty trade unions in the country. Among its membership are 300,000 women. The trade unions belong to Histadrut's Trade Union Department.

Approximately 46 per cent of Israel's economy falls within the public sector. Of this, half is controlled by governmental bodies and half by Histadrut. The municipalities control some of the public sector of the economy. Most basic industries, including electricity, gas, water, agriculture, and transport, are owned by cooperatives, all of whose members belong to Histadrut. The public sector found it necessary to develop the nation's resources in order to attract capital. Israel has two nationalized companies. These control electricity and fertilizer.

Histadrut has one and a half billion Israeli pounds in its pension funds. These provide investment capital as well as loans to members for constructive purposes such as buying houses. Histadrut has a housing department which builds housing below the market price for low-income people.

While Histadrut has one million members, two million persons are members of its sick benefit fund. One dues payment covers all benefits, which include family insurance, sick benefits, health insurance, educational and cultural programs.

Israel's Agricultural Settlements

While there are some independent farmers in Israel, most of its farming comes under three main types of community organization. These are:

1. Kibbutzim: These are cooperative settlements where everything is owned in common and all work is under the direction of the kibbutz. The kibbutz is a highly organized and very democratic structure. Every member has a vote and participates in regular meetings where officers and committees to carry on the work of the kibbutz are elected. Persons are assigned to jobs on the basis of their skills and the needs of the kibbutz. Jobs are rotated to provide variety. The basic purpose of the kibbutz is agricultural production. Usually processing plants and other light industry have been developed by the kibbutz to provide employment and income.

2. Moshavim: The moshav incorporates the individual farm ownership and operation with the benefits of cooperation in buying, selling, processing, and community services. Thus, a moshav whose members might engage in dairy production would take their milk to a central processing plant where the raw milk would be filtered, cooled and transported to a larger central plant for pasteurizing and bottling. Poultry farms would send their eating and hatching eggs for separate processing at a central plant, which might include incubators as well as equipment for candling and egg packing.

3. Moshav Shitufi: This type of moshav provides for owning and operating one's own small farm together with cooperative use of common land. In this

case a family might have five acres on which to raise turkeys, chickens and cows, which takes only part of the farmer's time, or which can be maintained by the farmer's wife. The rest of the farmer's work time is given over to the cooperative farming, or industrial enterprises of the moshav as is done in the kibbutz. In the moshav shitufi all buying, marketing, processing, etc. is centrally done by the cooperative.

In both types of moshavim all services are cooperative. These include health, education, cultural, and other community services.

4. Bookkeeping: We were greatly impressed with the expert bookkeeping and accounting services rendered by the central cooperative to the individual farmers in the moshavim. All expenditures and all income for any given farmer are entered on his account. The farmer is supplied with a monthly accounting showing his net income or loss. He can also determine the costs and income for each of his operations. A similar close cost accounting system is used in the kibbutzim. The spokesmen for these cooperatives stressed the great importance of accurate record keeping. Thus, if a particular operation in agricultural processing or industrial production was losing money, ways could be found to put the operation in the black or it would be eliminated.

We were also impressed with the technical assistance given to these enterprises. They had the help of experts from government agencies, Histadrut and the kibbutz and moshav headquarters.

CONCLUSION

The underlying principle of the Jewish National Fund, namely, that the land is held in trust for all the people of Israel in perpetuity and is not to be bought and sold in speculation, is paramount. We believe that a structure based upon a similar principle is needed to make possible the acquisition of tracts of contiguous land in the rural South on which to resettle displaced sharecroppers

and tenant farmers and to make possible the development of communities with a viable economic base.

October 14, 1964

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Secretary
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Henry:

I intended to see you when in New York last week, but I had to cut short my stay because Peggy's father died. My various personal misfortunes seem always to be getting in the way with you. I hope you had a good conference, and I shall see you the next time I get up to New York, whenever that is.

All the best.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Swartzschild

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, Inc.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010

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C O N F E R E N C E

Saturday, October 10, 1964
at New York University School of Law
Vanderbilt Hall
Washington Square, New York

PROGRAM

9:30 A.M.	Welcome	: Dean ROBERT B. McKAY, N.Y.U. School of Law LEO PFEFFER, Esq.
10:00 A.M.	LCDC and the Civil Rights Movement	: JOHN M. PRATT, Esq., Chairman
	Jackson, Miss.	: BERNARD H. JACKSON, Esq. AARON HENRY, President, Council of Federated Organizations
	New Orleans, La.	: ALAN H. LEVINE, Esq. RONNIE MOORE, CORE Field Secretary
	St. Augustine, Fla.	: ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN, Esq. Dr. ROBERT B. HAYLING, President, St. Augustine Chr. Leadership Conference
	Law Students Civil Rights Research Council	: LOWELL JOHNSTON
12:00 N.	Luncheon Address	: LEO PFEFFER, Esq., Chairman The Rev. Dr. MARTIN L. KING Jr.
2:00 P.M.	Current Developments in Civil Rights Law	: ROBERT L. CARTER, Esq., Chairman Prof. THOMAS I. EMERSON, Yale Law School
	Comments	: Dean ROBERT B. McKAY The Rev. ROBERT F. DRINAN, S.J. CARL RACHLIN, Esq.
3:00 P.M.	Report on the LCDC Summer Project	: EDWIN J. LUKAS, Esq. HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD
3:30 P.M.	General Discussion	: MELVIN L. WULF, Esq., Chairman
4:30 to 6:00 P.M.	Cocktail Party	

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.

Ninth Floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010

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Boston College Law School

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Director-Counsel
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund

CLARENCE B. JONES
Counsel to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

HOWARD MOORE, JR.
Counsel
Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

Executive Secretary
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

Yes
I do hope everything went well and that you recuperating nicely. When can we get together?

You are cordially invited

to attend a

C O N F E R E N C E

of the

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

on

Saturday, October 10, 1964

9:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

at

New York University School of Law
Washington Square, New York.

The Conference will examine the LCDC's summer project, assess the current state of civil-rights law, and plan LCDC's continuing legal assistance to the civil-rights movement.

A tentative Conference program is attached.

R.S.V.P. to Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.
9th floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10010

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HOWARD MOORE, JR.
Counsel
Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

Executive Secretary
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

October 19, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Please accept this expression of my sympathy, and extend it especially to your good wife at her father's death.

I, too, was sorry that we could not get together either in Atlanta or New York. I do hope that we shall find an early opportunity. I would like to have your thinking on a whole range of matters relating to the movement. And since our sources of information seem so often to be complementary rather than identical, I may be able to fill you in on a few items of common interest as well.

Let's try the next time 'round.

Cordially,

Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Secretary

HS:c

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Rec'd 10/22/64

WB
✓ J
MI-file

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Executive Secretary
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

MEMORANDUM

To : Civil-rights organizations and attorneys
From : LCDC
Date : October 21, 1964
Subject : School-desegregation suits

We have information from an authoritative source that the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department will affirmatively welcome requests for intervention by the Department in actions to bring about school desegregation in Southern counties in which no beginning has even now been made.

The help of the Justice Department should be invoked under Title IV, Section 407 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The action should be directed toward school desegregation in the spring semester of 1965 or the beginning of the 1965/66 school year next September.

HS

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Counsel
Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

Executive Secretary

HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

MEMORANDUM

To : LCDC volunteer attorneys
From : Henry Schwarzschild
Date : October 21, 1964
Subject : Openings in the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice

The Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, under its recent congressional appropriation, was given funds to hire about fifty additional attorneys. Only a dozen or so have as yet been hired. The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division is eager to engage lawyers to help him with the enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other civil-rights statutes.

I suggest that any of you that may be interested -- or others to whose attention you can bring this notice -- write to the Hon. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. In doing so, by all means mention the LCDC -- our advertising manager wants to get some credit...

February 16, 1965

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Secretary
Lawyers Constitutional Defense
Committee, Inc.
156 Fifth Avenue, Ninth Floor
New York, New York

Dear Henry:

Pat and I will be glad to see Alvin Bronstein. We'll both be in the office on February 26. Sometime during that day I shall have to go out to Morehouse to give the word to, of all things, the Senior Seminar Foreign Policy of the Foreign Service Institute. I have not been given my marching orders yet as to the hour, but tell Bronstein to come on.

And I look forward to seeing you in your office at 9:30 March 2.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

Recd 2/15/65

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.

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Counsel to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

HOWARD MOORE, JR.
Counsel
Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

Executive Secretary
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

February 12, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les:

Mr. Alvin J. Bronstein, an attorney from Elisabethtown, New York, who for a time headed the LCDC's operation in St. Augustine, Florida, last summer and has since been to Mississippi several times to try the McComb injunction suit on behalf of COFO and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, has been engaged as LCDC staff attorney for Jackson. He will be opening our office there about March 1.

I think it would be useful for Mr. Bronstein to see you and Pat Watters before he settles in Jackson. Will it be possible for you to see him some time on February 26 or 27 when he will be in Atlanta? I shall appreciate your letting me know what will be a convenient time for you to have him come to your office.

Thank you for your help with this request.

Sincerely yours,

Henry

Henry Schwarzschild

HS:ll

LWD

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.

Ninth Floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010

(212) YU 9-7530

Rec'd 4/28/65

Al Hansen — will you personally see that this does nothing but stay in a drawer

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Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

Executive Secretary
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

Mississippi Field Office
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202
(601) 948-4191
ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN
Staff Counsel

April 26, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Les:

Thank you for your prompt response some weeks ago to my request for a letter to the New York Foundation and to Dave Freeman. We did get $5,000 from the New York Foundation, a welcome though modest gesture. Dave Freeman's reaction will, I think, be made clear more likely through the United Presbyterian Church than through the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. The pressure in the latter is too strong on behalf of the President's Committee.

I enclose a couple of items that my secretary may or may not have already sent to you. The case report covers the first five weeks of full-time operation of our Jackson office. The letter to lawyers is self-explanatory.

Will you have your office please send me a copy of your report on the Southern courts, please? I am delighted to know that your bureaucracy works no better than mine — Pat tried a half year ago to have me put on the list to receive all your materials, and I don't even see the New South!

Will you or someone from your staff be at the Oklahoma conference next week?

Cordially,

Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Secretary

HS:c
Encs.

5/21/65 HS is on the mailing list. ALL which list?

Rec'd 5/18/66

File

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Executive Director
American Civil Liberties Union

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

SOUTHERN OFFICE
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202
(601) 948-4191
ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN
Staff Counsel

MT - file

May 16, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thank you for accepting my invitation with such alacrity. I look forward to having you with us.

The 1966 LCDC Conference and Orientation Seminar will be held all day Saturday, June 4, at the New York University School of Law auditorium, Washington Square, New York. If you are going to stay in New York Friday night, I'll be glad to make a hotel reservation for you, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which is within walking distance, or elsewhere. That return flight that gets you back to Atlanta at 6:07 p.m. is Delta's #821, which leaves Newark at 5:15 p.m. on Saturday afternoon.

I'd like you to address the luncheon meeting, which is to begin at about 12:30 p.m. What I want is a very tough-minded, even intimidating, statement on the present state of affairs in race relations, especially in the South, on the real needs of people and of how neither Federal legislation nor Federal enforcement have met them, on the present condition of servitude of the Negro people in the South. I'd like it to be as strong an antidote as possible to the "voluntary compliance" and "we have passed all the necessary laws" psychology that has overcome the liberal community, very much along the "it's worse than ever" line of the release that accompnies your new "Continuing Crisis" publication. I should like you to concentrate less on the civil-rights movement (which will be discussed in the morning session) and more on (a) the response of the white community and power structure, and (b) just plain black folks.

The morning session will be devoted to an examination of the movement in the South (Tony Amsterdam, Harry Bowie, Jim Foreman, and Robb Burlage). The afternoon will be a briefing on the practical problems of civil-rights law practice in the South. John Doar will likely address

Contributions to LCDC of ACLU are tax-deductible.

the dinner meeting. I have appointed Chuck and myself chairmen of the two "feeding" sessions, so one of us will introduce you. For the formalities, will you send me a biographical abstract of your life and times?

We shall, of course, gladly pay for the expenses of your coming to the Conference, whether from Atlanta or Washington. If you are going to be in New York on the previous day (Friday), after the White House Conference, let's get together here, perhaps with Pemberton and Wulf.

Thank you for your help, Paul, and give my regards to your crew.

Cordially,

Teddy

Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Secretary

HS:c

May 19, 1966

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Secretary
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.
156 Fifth Avenue, 9th Floor
New York, New York 10010

Dear Henry:

Thanks for the invitation. I look forward to being with you on Saturday, June 4.

Enclosed is such biographical information as exists about me.

At this point I am uncertain of how I will use Friday, June 3. It may well be necessary for me to remain in Washington and to come up on Saturday morning. However, I'll let you know soon. If possible, I would enjoy getting together on Friday evening.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

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Southern Regional Director
American Civil Liberties Union

JOHN DE J. PEMBERTON, JR.
Executive Director
American Civil Liberties Union

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

SOUTHERN OFFICE
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202
(601) 948-4191

ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN
Staff Counsel

May 20, 1966

Dear Friend:

You are cordially invited to attend the

1966 LCDC CONFERENCE AND ORIENTATION SEMINAR

Saturday, June 4, 1966 - 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.

at New York University School of Law
Washington Square, New York, N.Y.

LCDC conferences have always provided orientation, instruction and reunion in almost equal parts. This year's agenda is attached.

The morning session will be devoted to an examination of the ideas and concerns that animate the civil rights movement in the South today. At the luncheon, we shall have the privilege of hearing Asst. Attorney General John Doar, the Federal Government's chief civil rights enforcement officer, speak on the role of government and private lawyers in achieving equal justice in the South. The afternoon session will be concerned with the practical problems of civil-rights law practice in the Deep South. The reception will give us the opportunity for fellowship, and the dinner speaker, Professor Anthony Amsterdam, will analyze the present state of race relations in this country.

Whether you are a new, prospective volunteer civil-rights lawyer, an LCDC recidivist or alumnus, we urge you to attend. The background and instruction that the Conference provides and the material we shall have available will be essential to your effective functioning as a civil-rights lawyer this summer. You will take away new knowledge of the South, greater ability to tackle its legal needs, and the pleasures of a get-together of veterans of the struggle for equality.

252

Contributions to LCDC of ACLU are tax-deductible.

Please promptly return the form printed below. We cannot pay for the expenses of your attending the Conference -- indeed, we must ask you to put a 5¢ stamp on the return envelope and to enclose a $20 registration fee (which includes the cost of the luncheon, reception and dinner). It's a small investment in a great cause.

See you June 4th!

Cordially,

Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Secretary

P.S. If you're coming to the Conference from out of town, please make your own arrangements. The Fifth Avenue Hotel (5th Avenue at 9th Street) and the Number One Fifth Avenue Hotel are within walking distance of NYU Law School and Greenwich Village.

Return to: LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010

Reservation for LCDC CONFERENCE AND ORIENTATION SEMINAR
Saturday, June 4, 1966
New York University Law School

Registration fee (including luncheon, reception, and dinner): $20.00
Special guest rate for reception and dinner only: $8.50

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

Guests: _____

_____

Check for $ _____ is enclosed.

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
of the American Civil Liberties Union

1966 CONFERENCE AND ORIENTATION SEMINAR

Saturday, June 4, 1966

New York University School of Law
Washington Square South, New York

9:30 a.m. Welcome — Prof. CHARLES E. ARES, New York University School of Law

Keynote Remarks — Prof. LEO PFEFFER, President, LCDC; Chairman, Department of Political Science, Long Island University

10:00 a.m. The Civil Rights Movement in the South Today

Chairman: JOHN de J. PEMBERTON Jr., Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union

Presentations:
GLORIA LARRY, Field Secretary, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Selma, Alabama
PAUL ANTHONY, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia
Rev. HARRY J. BOWIE, Delta Ministry, National Council of Churches, McComb, Mississippi
ROBB K. BURLAGE, Resident Fellow, Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C.

12:30 p.m. Luncheon

Chairman: LEO PFEFFER

Introduction: HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD, Executive Secretary, LCDC

Address: The Hon. JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights, Department of Justice

2:30 p.m. Civil Rights Law Practice in the South

Chairman: CARL RACHLIN, Vice President, LCDC; General Counsel, Congress of Racial Equality

Presentations:
ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN, Chief Staff Counsel, LCDC, Jackson, Mississippi
NILS R. DOUGLAS, Collins, Douglas & Elie, New Orleans, Louisiana
DONALD A. JELINEK, Staff Counsel, LCDC, Selma, Alabama

6:30 p.m. Reception

7:30 p.m. Dinner

Chairman: CHARLES MORGAN Jr., Southern Regional Director, American Civil Liberties Union

Address: ANTHONY G. AMSTERDAM, Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania Law School

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee

156 Fifth Avenue

New York, N. Y. 10010

June 14, 1966

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Dear Henry:

It was a pleasure being with you last week. My expenses were as follows:

Hotel room (one evening)	$14.08
Taxes and limousines	4.50
Meals	2.00
	$20.58

(note: In addition, if you wish, there can be considered the cost of a shuttle flight from Washington to New York) I leave this to your discretion.)

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010
(212) YUKON 9-7530

file

(2)

PRESIDENT
LEO PFEFFER
Special Counsel
American Jewish Congress

VICE-PRESIDENTS
JOHN M. PRATT
Counsel, Commission on
Religion and Race
National Council of Churches

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality

SECRETARY
MELVIN L. WULF
Legal Director
American Civil Liberties Union

TREASURER
EDWIN J. LUKAS
National Affairs Director
American Jewish Committee

GENERAL COUNSEL
CLARENCE B. JONES
Counsel to the
Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

ROBERT L. CARTER
General Counsel
National Association for
the Advancement of Colored People

THE REV. ROBERT F. DRINAN, S.J.
Counsel
National Catholic Conference
for Interracial Justice

HOWARD MOORE, JR.
Counsel
Student Non-violent
Coordinating Committee

CHARLES MORGAN, JR.
Southern Regional Director
American Civil Liberties Union

JOHN DE J. PEMBERTON, JR.
Executive Director
American Civil Liberties Union

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

SOUTHERN OFFICE
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202
(601) 948-4191

ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN
Staff Counsel

June 9, 1966

(dictated June 7)

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul:

I want to thank you again for participating in our Conference last Saturday. I know that with your help the lawyers who were there obtained a most instructive and rewarding insight into the life of the civil rights movement and of the problems they will confront when they go South to help provide at least the principal elements of equal justice in this country's courts.

Your presence and your remarks were essential to the success of our meeting. We are all very grateful to you.

Please let me have a statement of your expenses. I shall reimburse you as promptly as possible.

Cordially,

Henry
hdl

Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Secretary

HS:hdl

252

Contributions to LCDC of ACLU are tax-deductible.

BA
ret to PA.
file

October 17, 1966

file

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Dear Henry:

Thanks very much for the copy of your remarks at the Twentieth Century Fund Conference. We will still be interested in publication if it develops that it is appropriate and would appreciate your keeping this in mind.

It was good to be able to spend the day with you.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

1.

(2)

MEMO from HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

10/13

PA

Not available for publication until Heckscher releases it for that purpose! He's thinking about publishing the proceedings. I'll let you know.

H.S.

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010 • (212) YUKON 9-7530

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DA

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
of
The American Civil Liberties Union

remarks by
HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD
to a conference on

The Administration of Justice in the South

held by The Twentieth Century Fund
October 6, 1966

This Conference is convened at an inauspicious time. A twelve-year period of painful progress in the struggle for racial justice, wrung from this country against the forces of history and interest, of resistance and indolence, is coming to a close before our eyes. The Congress, sensing the irritated mood of the country, has refused to enact needed civil-rights legislation. The new governors (or governors-to-be) of at least six Southern states are embittered opponents of the progress we have made. Twelve years after the Brown decision and two years after the Civil Rights Act of 1964, at a time when a fraction of one percent of Negro children in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana attend desegregated schools, we are told by a legislative leader of the majority party that we have enforced the civil-rights laws too fast. In the South, the last decade has been marked by massive, overt and controlled refusal to obey the law, but now some sporadic and uncontrolled outbursts of discontent by the victims of our history are regarded with horror by the right-minded. This country will manage to come to terms with the existence of a Wallace, a Barnett, and a Maddox, who will counsel and practice defiance of the Constitution and the Supreme Court, while we shall piously demand that the Negro community obey the municipal ordinances.

The relationship between justice, as an ethical desideratum for society, on the one hand, and "the administration of justice" in the more technical sense of the title of this Conference, on the other, is not at all remote. Dr. Martin Luther King holds the lack of justice responsible for the desperate slogan of "Black Power." It is widely assumed that this slogan is the cause of racial riots, and that the riots are the cause of the "white backlash" and of the new conservative mood and of the resistance to further and faster social progress.

Why, then, after all the radical legislative and judicial change of the last period of American race-relations history, does Dr. King think the Negro has no justice? What is the peculiar problem of the administration of justice in the South that requires a Conference?

Today, the population of the South is 43½ million, of whom almost 10 million (or about one quarter) are Negro. Until very recently, the total experience of this Negro community with the law and the administration of justice was that these were instruments designed and used purely for their oppression and exploitation. The Deep South, as it affected the Negro, was a totalitarian system, the governments were structures built to assure his social and political impotence, and its society a total arbitrariness against which there was no redress and

which punished even individual rebellion with exemplary death. The law was the white man's law and it was indistinguishable from utter lawlessness. And for all the change we have undergone, very little has improved in this system of terror for the Southern Negro, who lives (not in Atlanta or New Orleans but) in Benton County, Mississippi, in Tammany Parish, Louisiana, and in Marengo County, Alabama. So long as it is immaterial whether the gun that kills him with impunity is a public or a private weapon, so long as law-enforcement officers and mobs, prosecutors and judges, continue to use the law as a private toy, a tool in their armory of repression, it will remain almost unnoticeable that the doctrine of Plessy has been replaced by that of Brown. Southern society, which had systematically and knowingly kept the Negro in abject peonage and illiteracy, had in any case heeded only the separation but not the equality mandate of Plessy and has proceeded openly to flout Brown. For a Negro, every white man in the South appointed himself the law, and the white man's law was whatever the white man wanted to do to him, to his wife, to his property, to his life and to his liberty.

The Southern court-house was the place where the white man's politics and his law combined to victimize his person and possessions, and there was no appeal. A few short years ago in a South Georgia county, a Negro summoned up all his courage to defy the tradition and went to the court-house to register to vote. He was literally lassooed on the steps, tied to the back of a pick-up truck which dragged him through town before depositing him back at the court-house jail -- dead. The right to vote seemed precious, but its exercise appeared to Negroes of the surrounding counties to come at too high a price. No one, of course, was ever charged with or tried for a crime. None of us, I am sure, assumes that stories like this are of the terrible but vanquished past: We are still to this date unable to obtain convictions in civil-rights murders in the South, to say nothing of the myriads of lesser crimes against the people who seek to upset the established course of things. How many Negro church burnings were there in Mississippi alone between 1963 and 1965? Not a one was ever "solved" or prosecuted. I ask you to consider what our image would be of a foreign country, say: Cuba, which systematically burned down churches with the tacit consent of the authorities? And I ask you further to consider the effect upon Negro Southerners of the continued impunity with which they can be murdered. But it is not necessary very often for the South to resort to such ultimate sanctions as murder in order to remind the Negro that the law and politics are his enemies in the hands of a lily-white social superstructure. Given a system that is dedicated to preventing a change in the Negro's condition, he can be cheated and abused without fear of consequence. And he is.

This atmosphere still prevails in the South. This summer, during the Mississippi Freedom March, I had occasion to drive from Jackson to Philadelphia with Dr. King. Halfway there, on Highway 16, the car's driver decided he needed gas, and he pulled up to a gas station on the side of the road. As we came to a stop by the gas pumps, three young men who were standing by their truck, took one look at our car, one of them said "Gee, there's Martin Luther King" and turned on his heels to reach for the rifle in the ubiquitous gun-rack on the pick-up truck he was leaning against. We left. Quickly. I tell the story only to remind us that these young men could confidently expect that they would not be brought to justice if they killed Dr. King but beyond

that: that they would be heroes in their society in the bargain. If this is true, how do we measure the chances of a poor, subliterate Negro share-cropper of obtaining justice in a private claim?

The civil-rights movement, it may be useful to recall, dates its inception to 1955, to the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The Brown decision, revolutionary in its demands upon Southern society, produced no significant change in it. And the Negro community, learning that the Supreme Court would not enforce what it had spoken, concluded that the halls of Congress and the courts of law were establishing legal principles while they lived in a social reality that remained unaffected by them. And they went into the market place, into the street, to fight -- not with a sword, for (if we can rely upon Abraham Lincoln), they were more merciful than God and chose the weapons of unarmed love and petition. The civil-rights movement was a rebellion not against the law but against its failure and abuse.

In the large, the achievements of this civil-rights movement has been two-fold: The first is the enactment of significant civil-rights legislation, especially the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voter Registration Act of 1965. More of them in a moment. The second is the transformation of the self-image of the Negro community. Where once they had been taught to think of themselves as mere objects of this society, they can now think of themselves as active subjects, citizens with a human and political specific gravity of their own. This metamorphosis,incidentally, appears to shock this country because it is occasionally expressed in terms of hostility and resentment. How it should be otherwise, after 400 years of brutal indignity, I cannot imagine. Of course, talk of black power lands a man in court charged with insurrection and incitement to riot, while white racism leads to the nomination for the governorship of Georgia.

The Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965 were undeniably regional legislation, enacted in order to bring the South into approximate conformity with national standards of equality. The widespread failure of the Federal government aggressively to enforce these laws rests, I believe, upon the notion that these laws, enforced against a resistant South, will make Southerners the permanently separated brethren of the American church. This view peculiarly perpetuates the impression that the South is populated by whites only, and assumes that when we think of keeping the nation together we can ignore the Southern Negro or sacrifice him to historical necessities. I submit, moreover, that the Government has made a systematic practice of bringing enforcement to bear only upon instances of overt and massive defiance of the Federal Government itself and uses civil-rights enforcement only to validate the integrity of the Federal process, hardly ever to achieve the rights of individual Negroes for whom the laws were enacted. Defiance of Federal court orders or refusal to obey the Federal executive is likely to occasion strong measures. The mere failure of Negroes to obtain their plain rights under the Constitution or congressional mandates is quite unlikely to occasion any vigorous Federal response. (Little Rock, Oxford). This is a profoundly serious failure, for there is, I warn you, a much more real prospect of permanent secession from this country by the American Negro than of interposition and regional divisiveness by Southern states.

Since even Mississippi has now learned that massive defiance brings about Federal intervention, it has joined the other Southern states in maintaining its system by more sophisticated means. Segregation statutes are, of course, no longer enforced. Negroes active in civil rights or civil-rights workers are subject to the cynical abuse of the law through arrests and convictions for trespass, speeding or the public use of profane language, and when that doesn't do the trick to prosecutions for assault, forgery or insurrection. Prosecutors and judges, law-enforcement officers and lawyers, legislators and school board officials, welfare administrators and plantation owners are members of a constructive conspiracy to prevent the break of a new era and to respond to the threat of the Negro's new consciousness and activity by economic, political and judicial reprisal.

In Mississippi, with a population of about 2 million of whom about 925,000 are Negro, and with large civil-rights projects in voter-registration, community organization, and the like, which have at times involved hundreds of out-of-state volunteers, there are fewer than a half dozen Mississippi lawyers who will handle a civil-rights case. That would be an absurd ratio even without the tremendous pressures placed upon that community by the uninterrupted efforts to suppress them by arrest and harassment. As it is, the only guarantors of the Negro community's liberty and property are the few professional civil-rights lawyers who have assumed the huge burden of defending (without compensation and under extremely adverse conditions) the constitutional rights of a whole section of the South's population.

For the rural South, of which we have extensive experience, I can sum up the problem of the administration of justice very simply:

The states and their prosecutors and judges and juries and lawyers use the law to maintain the status quo and to repress activity designed to change it.

The Federal government treats the law as an end in itself (witness the Attorney General's remark at the Hayneville, Alabama jury verdict in the Liuzzo murder - "That's the price we pay for the jury system" - as though anybody had ever tried a fair jury system in Lowndes County and as though the jury system were somehow more sacred than the need of society to declare murder out of bounds) and it uses the law mainly to redress offenses against the Federal government itself.

The Negro citizens and the civil-rights movement of the South have no committed and competent legal help except from the isolated Negro lawyers that are available, who cannot make a living while representing only indigents in constitutional issues, and the professional civil rights lawyers.

In the last three years, we have represented literally thousands of civil-rights workers and Negroes who were arrested by so-called law-enforcement officers who executed the prevailing hope that the whole problem would go away if they could arrest enough of them. Most often the laws and ordinances under which these arrests are made are of doubtful constitutionality. Certainly, most of these arrests constitute enforcement so patently discriminatory as to raise serious constitutional issues. But even when the defendant can be said to have genuinely

violated the laws against speeding or the public use of profanity or resisting arrest, we must remember that the intent of the prosecution is repressive of social change. Not only that: even more striking, I think, is the absurd and terrifying discontinuity between the insistence of the judicial process to punish for trespass but to ignore the gross, systematic and persistent violation of law by the same authorities who mean to wear the Negro community down by bail and legal defense and deprivations of liberty and property by their dubious due process.

An illustration is my own experience in Canton, Mississippi, this summer. In the last week of the Mississippi Freedom March this year, we needed to pitch our night camp in the city of Canton one night. The all-white school board of the town refused us permission to use the open school yard of the all-Negro school, which was, of course, not in session during the summer. When we proceeded to pitch our tents there despite their school board's refusal, we were mercilessly attacked by tear gas, boots and rifle-butts of the Mississippi State Highway Patrol. The Attorney General of the United States commented that we brought this attack on ourselves. The Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, whom I respect and admire greatly, was impelled to add that, after all, the Department of Justice could not brook violations of the law. What law? The law against trespass! Twelve years after Brown, two years after the Civil Rights Act, an all-white school board, an all black school, a history of unparalleled violence and oppression by the State of Mississippi -- and the one law-violation that exercises the United States Government is our trespass!

In the State courts, civil rights lawyers can only try to prevent the repression which proceeds under the guise of law-enforcement from debilitating the will of the Negro community and its ability to take its progress constructively into its own hands. Now and then, we are able in a criminal or juvenile matter to insist on some point of due process or search and seizure or jury discrimination that may instruct the local institutions of justice that, to their surprise, the rule of law actually applies to them and to the way in which they deal with Negro defendants. But it is a constant running from emergency to emergency.

Oftentimes the Federal courts are burdened even with these relatively minor problems, and it is almost unimaginable where we would be in the South today without the removal statute and without Federal injunctions against state prosecutions that are intended to restrict First Amendment rights and against law-enforcement complicity with mob violence. It is equally unimaginable where we would be without the singular rectitude and courage of some of the men on the bench of the United States District Courts and especially the Court of Appeals. What the movement - what the country - owes them we all know, though it is perhaps a telling comment on the administration of justice in the South that we have cause to be grateful to Federal judges for the courage they have displayed in - upholding the Constitution of the United States.

In increasing measure, the Federal courts, however, are becoming the forum in which civil-rights lawyers can attempt to use the law as an affirmative instrument for the change of discriminatory institutions in the region, whether in the electoral process or the malapportionment and gerrymandering of state legislatures, or segregated schools, or

lily-white selective service boards in entire states, or racial discrimination in the administration of Federal agricultural programs or state welfare programs, or law enforcement brutality and abuse. The Federal courts are a forum of necessity, not of choice. A preferred place for social change should be the legislatures, but it will be a while before that can become a reality. Meanwhile, we are of course burdened with the sometimes impossible task of having to prove in court what everyone already knows. (e.g., there are no Negroes on juries generally, and if so they are likely to be hand-picked and intimidated; or: if there has never been a Negro on a single local draft board in a state with a Negro population of 45%, there is a patent unfairness in a Federally supervised procedure that after all can mean the ultimate deprivation of a citizen's liberty; there are no white lawyers who now commitedly represent civil-rights defendants.) And we are burdened by the scandal of Federal courts which have neither rid themselves of discriminatory jury selection process or discriminatory hiring practices nor have they been compelled to do so by their superordinated courts or the judicial conferences, nor even the Executive Branch of Government. To say nothing of the egregious outrage of men being appointed on the Federal bench who are willing to enforce the law of contracts or torts but unwilling to enforce the civil rights laws.

As a result of this more aggressive role of the civil-rights lawyers in bringing reality to the guarantees of equality under law to the Negro community, we are now being subjected to angry counter-attacks by the bar associations of these states. In Mississippi, the bar association is investigating so-called unethical practices by the out-of-state civil-rights lawyers. In Alabama, a county grand jury has handed down a presentment asking that we not be permitted to practice. In Louisiana, courts in numerous parishes where we have functioned without let or hindrance are now barred to us. The reason is simple: Until now, the bar leaders have been willing to let us represent civil-rights defendants and Negroes whom they did not want to ask their members to represent. And they knew well that their tactics were costing the civil-rights groups and the civil-rights lawyers groups huge amounts of money, time and labor. Now that we have turned the table on them a bit, by attacking vested interests and by suing in Federal court for civil damages law-enforcement officers who brutalize Negroes in their jails, they have to spend time and money on legal defense, and face the risk of adverse judgments in Federal courts. They had not reckoned with this when they were willing to permit out of state lawyers to defend Negroes in their courts. We shall probably soon be constrained to ask the adjudication by the Federal courts of whether the implementation of constitutional rights, in the absence of local counsel willing to act, is a right superior to that of the state to regulate the practice of law in their jurisdictions.

Civil-rights lawyers, ladies and gentlemen, have been an extremely conservative group of men. They have litigated thousands of cases by and large in the simple but uphill struggle to make real for citizens long deprived the benefits of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. That is hardly a radical undertaking, though it would seem so in the South. The Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee was called into being by the civil-rights movement out of an abiding faith, derived from God only knows where, that the law can be made to serve the ends of justice, even in the South.

A hundred years ago, we heard a prophetic and tortured voice declare that this nation might have to pay for every drop of blood drawn with the lash by another drawn with the sword. So far in our generation, we have been spared this tragedy. We have been blessed with leaders of a rising Negro community whose moral greatness and inner beauty far exceeds what they could have learned from us. Now, a century later, another prophetic voice, still striving to finish the work we were in then, tells us that we have not achieved a just and lasting peace in this nation because we have not made justice a reality for the American Negro.

I trust we shall all be wise here today. I hope it is not too late for wisdom.

File
Lawyers
Constitutional
Defense

December 13, 1966

Mr. Alvin J. Bronstein
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
of the American Civil Liberties Union
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Dear Al:

Enclosed is my check for $10.00 to help in your admirable assistance to Jennie Willis. I only wish it could be more, and if you will have someone remind me of it after the first of the year I will send another small check.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

Rec'd 12/18/66

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
SOUTHERN OFFICE
603 NORTH FARISH STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39202
(601) 948-4191
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ALABAMA OFFICE
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Staff Counsel

LOUISIANA OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.
(504) 523-5197
RICHARD SOBOL
Staff Counsel

December 3, 1966

Dear Paul

Mrs. Lillie Willis is a client and an old friend of mine. Her daughter, Jennie, is 13 years old and now has only one eye. I doubt if many of you heard about what happened to them on Thanksgiving night - of all nights. The enclosed news stories don't tell much. I had lunch with Mrs. Willis and Jennie today. Jennie was unable to cut her pork chop by herself - I guess her balance is not quite right while she is getting used to seeing from only her left eye. She still has 17 shotgun pellets in her body; the 18th was removed with her right eye; you can only see the one in her forehead and one on the back of her hand - the stories don't tell that.

No one knows as yet who shot Jennie - no one of Mississippi officialdom seems to much care. They have not said anything. The Sheriff did not come out to the Willis home to investigate the shooting until 3 days after it happened. Mrs. Willis asked me today whether there was not something in the 1966 Civil Rights Bill that covered acts of violence like this. I told her there was. She also asked if one of the reasons the Bill was not passed was because many people up North thought things were all better in the South - I told her that I thought that was true too. She said that she would like people to know about Jennie so that maybe it would not happen to other children. I promised to tell everyone I knew.

Jennie is just a little older than my oldest daughter. Mrs. Willis has had to borrow money from friends to pay the hospital bills. Her friends don't have much money. She was going to take Jennie to the Welfare office to see about fitting her with an artificial right eye. Instead, I have arranged for her to see a specialist. I told the doctor I would pay for Jennie myself. I would also like to pay for the future treatments that Jennie will need, including the removal of the other shotgun pellets - I can't quite afford either. Whoever did this to Jennie was a member of our society, no matter how unfortunate a member. You and I belong to the same society, and I believe we should assume some responsibility for Jennie. Can you help Jennie and Mrs. Willis by sending a check to my order "as attorney for Jennie Willis"? Will you also tell your friends what happened to Jennie Willis on Thanksgiving?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Alvin J. Bronstein

AN EYE FOR FREEDOM CLARION-LEDGER 12/1/66

Negro Woman Tells Of Thanksgiving Shooting

ROLLING FORK (AP) —"My daughter has lost an eye, and I've got something to work for — freedom," A Negro leader here said Tuesday.

Mrs. Lillie Willis of nearby Straight Bayou recalled with newsmen the nightrider shooting Thanksgiving night that cost her 13-year-old daughter, Jennie, an eye.

Jennie was hit in the face and chest by shotgun pellets when she stuck her head out the front door of the family's modest home. She was rushed to a Vicksburg Hospital where doctors removed the damaged eye.

Mrs. Willis said she holds no bitterness against those responsible for the shotgun blast.

"We have already forgiven them, but we haven't forgotten," she said. ". . . I'm going to work now in Civil Rights activities more than I have ever worked. . . "

Mrs. Willis formerly was Sharkey County chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. She said she will seek to regain this position.

Jennie and her grandmother were alone in their house at the time of the shooting. Mrs. Willis and a neighbor, Will McGee, had just driven up in a truck.

When Jennie opened the door to greet them, someone in a car driving past on a gravel road fired once with a shotgun, and the car sped away, Mrs. Willis said.

"Oh, Grandmother, I've been shot," the child yelled.

"Oh, Jennie, No," screamed Mrs. Willis from the yard. She said she ran onto the porch and grabbed her daughter.

"The blood got on my hands and was running from her eye," Mrs. Willis said.

Mrs. Willis said she believes the shot was meant for her or her escort.

Sharkey county, state and federal authorities have joined in an investigation of the shooting.

Jennie was taken to Vicksburg where Dr. Patrick C. McLain removed the eye without charge. "When I found out the circumstances, I said I would be happy to contribute my services," the doctor said.

"I don't see why anybody would want to hurt an innocent child," Mrs. Willis said.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1966.

NEGRO GIRL BLINDED IN EYE BY GUNSHOT

ROLLING FORK, Miss., Nov. 29 (AP)—The teen-age daughter of a Negro civil rights leader here lost the sight of one eye when she was struck by a shotgun blast fired at her home from a moving car last Thursday night, police officers said today.

Jennie Willis, 13 years old, was hit in the face and chest by shotgun pellets. She was taken to a Vicksburg Hospital where doctors removed her injured eye last Friday.

"I don't see why anybody would want to hurt an innocent child," her mother, Mrs. Lillie Willis, said in an interview at her Straight Bayou home today. Mrs. Willis is a past president of the Sharkey County Mississippi Freedom Democratic party.

She said she and a neighbor, Will McGee, had made a Thanksgiving day visit to nearby Louise and had just driven back to her home when the shotgun blast occurred. Mrs. Willis said her daughter had opened the front door and was hit by the birdshot.

Sheriff Johnnie Cooper of Sharkey County said today that his office had uncovered no clues. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State Highway Patrol were also investigating.

Mrs. Willis said she felt the shot was meant either for her or Mr. McGee, not her daughter. Jennie has attempted unsuccessfully to enroll in a predominantly white elementary school at Anguilla.

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RICHARD B. SOBOL
Staff Counsel

File

December 19, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

The New York Times story is great!

Will you send a copy of the school report here and one copy to each of our Southern offices (see bottom of column at left)? Thanks!

I may (repeat: may) publish the enclosed in the Village Voice in New York, but pseudonymously, for obvious reasons. Will you, for equally obvious reasons, show it only to Pat and then return it to me?

MS: "The Futurebooks Block" returned 12-22-66

Cordially,

Henry

Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Director

HS:c

School Desegr. report 1966 mailed 12-22-66

File
Lawyers Constitutional
Defense Ctee

December 22, 1966

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Director
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Dear Henry:

The printers have fowled us up on getting out copies of the school desegregation report. You will receive one routinely. However, under separate cover, we are sending you a copy by first class mail.

Pat and I have read your article and enjoyed it. It's biting, but I think correct.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/nmj

Very Important

File
Lawyers Constitutional
Defense Ctee

August 15, 1967

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Director
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
of the American Civil Liberties Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Henry:

Thank you for the copy of the very interesting correspondence and for your initial memorandum on the southern trip. Needless to say, I am anxious to be kept up to date on what further decisions come about.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

MEMO from HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

8/7

Paul A

Pat W

Fyi!

CONFIDENTIAL.

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010 (212) YUKON 9-7530

252

Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

Suite 1001, Universal Building North
1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009
Telephone 462-6618

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Berl I. Bernhard
Deputy Director
Robert L. Nelson

represents Crown-Z. in W.D.C.

PA
PW
F.Y.I.

August 1, 1967

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Director
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
of the American Civil Liberities Union
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Henry:

Enclosed is an additional check from the Lawyers' Committee in the amount of $5,000 which is for general support of litigation expenses in the cases of Bokulich v. Jury Commission of Greene County, and Barlow v. Minter for which you requested support in your letter of May 29, 1967. This brings a total of $10,000 which has been contributed thus far in 1967 by the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law to LCDC.

A preliminary decision has been made not to subgrant any funds to be used in the case of Robert Hicks v. Crown Zellerbach Corporation, for which you requested assistance in your letter of June 16, 1967. This decision has been reached because some officers of the Lawyers' Committee, through their law firms, are counsel to the corporation involved in this litigation. Although they are not participating in the case, it is inadvisable to involve them in a possible conflict of interest. I might add that those persons mentioned above who have a connection with Crown Zellerbach Corporation have by their own choice not participated in this decision. Neither is the decision final. It will be reviewed at the next Executive Committee meeting on September 12.

You are correct in your letter of June 26 in your interpretation of my request of the accounting of the use of these funds. The accounting applies solely to the use of Lawyers' Committee funds

The Committee was formed at the request of the President of the United States.

granted to LCDC. However, I have not yet received the material requested in my letter of June 21, 1967, i.e. (1) 1966 financial statement, and (2) a general statement of income and disbursements thus far in 1967.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Bob

Robert L. Nelson

Enclosure

cc: Messrs. Seymour, Marshall, Oberdorfer, Sorensen and Bernhard

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RICHARD B. SOBOL
Staff Counsel

August 7, 1967

Robert L. Nelson, Esq.
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Bob:

This acknowledges receipt of your check in the amount of $5,000, which represents a further installment of the subgrant reimbursement for litigation expenses in Bokulich and Barlow.

On the accounting of these funds, I want to make sure I understand: My letter of June 26 assumes that further accounting to the LCCRUL is necessary only to the extent to which the statement of expenses for the cases reflects future expected costs, and that the accounting previously provided of costs already incurred will suffice for your records. Your letter of August 1 expresses agreement with my interpretation, but your gloss seems to be at variance with it. Would you make sure we are saying the same thing?

I am aware that I have not responded to your earlier request for LCDC's 1966 financial statement and this year's income and disbursements. Would you let me know the purpose of the request for this material?

We shall, of course, await your Executive Committee's decision on our request for reimbursement under the Ford sub-grant of litigation expenses in Hicks v. Crown Zellerbach. Let me merely suggest, meanwhile, that the law firms with which the members of the Board of the Lawyers' Committee are associated must represent a sizable portion of America's leading business and industrial corporations. The LCCRUL seems to be headed into a position where it would be itself prevented from instituting actions against all these corporations, under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or on similar grounds, all under the headning of "a possible conflict of interest." How this might affect the work of LCCRUL, at a time when the economic questions involving the Negro community are perhaps the most pressing ones of all, I do not dare imagine. This posture would, however, indirectly impose

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its restrictions upon the LCDC, a condition that I deem quite unacceptable and that I cannot believe was intended by the Ford Foundation in specifying that the Legal Assistance Funds should be used for "significant, precedent-setting courses of action related to civil rights" (as quoted by Berl in his letter of May 8, 1967). An adverse decision on the part of the LCCRUL Executive Committee on the stated grounds would compel me to raise once more with all concerned the terms of the understanding between Ford and our two groups.

Cordially,

Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Director

HS:emb

cc: Messrs. Seymour, Marshall, Oberdorfer, Sorenson, Bernhard, Pincus

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RICHARD B. SOBOL
Staff Counsel

PA
PW

CONFIDENTIAL

July 31, 1967

MEMORANDUM

To : Board of Directors

From : Henry Schwarzschild

Subject : Report on my Southern trip

On July 17, an informal meeting was held at the Harvard Club among Messrs. Metzenbaum, Pemberton, Wulf, Martin Garbus (Director-Counsel of the Roger Baldwin Foundation of ACLU), Dr. John Fordon (Development Director of the Baldwin Foundation and LCDC), and myself. The group agreed with a recommendation by Mr. Metzenbaum that I should take a fairly extensive trip South before the Board meeting, in order to speak with a variety of relevant and concerned people about the role of the LCDC in the South at this stage of the civil rights problem. It was intended that my report should supplement and broaden the background provided by Mr. Bronstein in his memorandum of June 6, which reflected the views of our Southern staff.

Accordingly, I left New York on Friday morning, July 21, and returned on Saturday evening, July 29. During this period, I discussed the problems that concern us with forty-one leading personalities who have national, regional or local responsibility for Southern civil rights matters, as follows:

Washington

JOHN DOAR, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights, Department of Justice
NICK FLANNERY, Deputy Chief, Southwest Section, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
CARL HOLMAN, Deputy Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
FRANK PARKER, Attorney, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
STEPHEN POLLACK, Special Assistant to the President for National Capital Affairs; former First Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
WILLIAM KOPIT, Attorney, Planning and Demonstration Section, Office of Economic Opportunity
ANDREW KOPKIND, Contributing Editor, The New Republic, The New York Review of Books, the New Statesman

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Atlanta

PAUL ANTHONY, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
PAT WATTERS, Research Director, Southern Regional Council
EMORY VIA, Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin; on leave as Director of Labor Affairs, Southern Regional Council
VERNON JORDAN, Director, Voter Education Project, Southern Regional Council
MARVIN WALD, Research Director, Voter Education Project, Southern Regional Council
MICHAEL DEVITO, Professor of Law, Emory University
The Rev. JOHN MORRIS, Executive Director, Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
JAC WASSERMAN, Southern Director, National Sharecroppers Fund
LEONARD SMITH, Field Director, National Sharecroppers Fund
JACK NELSON, Southern Correspondent, Los Angeles Times
CHARLES MORGAN, Southern Regional Director, ACLU
CHARLES BLACKBURN, Development Director, Southern Regional Office, ACLU
DONALD JELINEK, Executive Director, Southern Rural Research Project

New Orleans and Lafayette, Louisiana

STEVEN RUBIN, National Board Member for Louisiana, ACLU
LUIS ZERVIGON, Chairman, ACLU of Louisiana
ALAN HELSETH, Executive Director ACLU ofLouisiana
JOHN MARTZELL, Executive Director, State Commission on Human Relations, Rights and Responsibilities
HUGH FLEISCHER, Head of the New Orleans Office, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice
NILS DOUGLAS, Attorney, Collins, Douglas & Elie, New Orleans
GEORGE COOPER, Assistant Professor of Law, Columbia University; LCDC volunteer attorney
RICHARD HALEY, Director, Social Welfare Planning Council, New Orleans; former Southern Director of CORE
The Rev. ALBERT McKNIGHT, Director, Southern Consumers Education Foundation
Dr. JOHN OLIVER, Chairman, Louisiana Human Relations Council

Jackson and Oxford, Mississippi

MARIAN WRIGHT, Head of the Mississippi Office, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
JOHN SHAPIRO, Assistant Chief Staff Counsel, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
ROBERT ATWOOD, Head of the Jackson Office, Civil Rights Division, U.S.Department of Justice

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The Rev. KENNETH DEAN, Executive Director, Mississippi Human Relations Council
JAN HILLEGAS, Executive Director, Freedom Information Service
FRED MANGRUM, Executive Director, Friends of the Children of Mississippi
URSULA JUNG, Assistant to the Director, Poor Peoples' Corporation
TED SEAVER, Executive Director, Community Development Agency of Hinds County (Michael Schwerner Fund)
H.M. RAY, United States Attorney, Northern District of Mississippi
PARHAM WILLIAMS, Professor of Law, University of Mississippi; Director, Mississippi Defender Aid Project and Lafayette County Legal Services Program

(In addition, I had extensive discussions with both Richard Sobol in New Orleans and Malcolm Farmer in Jackson. Mr. Bronstein was temporarily away from the Jackson office. Dr. Fordon accompanied me on the New Orleans and Jackson parts of the trip and was present at a number of the conversations.)

To each of these people, I put the following questions:

(1) Is there an important role in the South for the LCDC at this stage of the developments?
(2) (If yes) What should be the principal civil rights legal thrust of LCDC's work in the period before us?
(3) Given the limited resources of LCDC, would it be advisable for us to concentrate our efforts on areas other than Mississippi in the light of the presence in that state of two other, better funded and more adequately staffed civil rights lawyers groups?

There is not time now to give you a full report on the individual conversations. Let me therefore try to summarize the sense of the reactions and responses to these questions.

To begin with, it was good to be reminded of the peculiar worm's-eye view that one acquires inside an organization, especially one that has been so beset with difficulties and remains so small as LCDC. The fact is that LCDC as an organization, especially the work of its Southern staff, has acquired a deeply impressive reputation for the importance, militancy, competence and relevance of its legal work and for the outstanding character of its relationships to institutions and people of a wide spectrum of attitude toward civil rights in the South. This was a strikingly unanimous refrain with all the people I spoke to. Any thought of LCDC's withdrawing from the South or from any part of it or the possibility of any of its Southern

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staff leaving the area induced anything from deep regret to outright panic.

Re: Question #1

There was virtual agreement, as well, on the perhaps self-evident proposition that the problems of the South--though clearly different from what they were in the years from 1964 to 1966--are as severe as ever, perhaps more acute and refractory than before. But in the judgment of most of those with whom I discussed the matter, the South still constitutes a case of regional exceptionalism. The whole country's civil rights (or poverty) problems have become riotously apparent to all, and it has become increasingly difficult to know what the proper avenues are that will lead to solutions on the national plane. In the South, however, the problems are even now sufficiently specific, the tools are available in many areas to deal with them, and known methods of attack on some of these problems can make a real difference. The forces available to tackle many of the Southern problems are very limited. Every one of the people I saw declared without reserve (and quite spontaneously) that to withdraw our civil-rights legal resources from the South today, no matter how limited they might be, would be a grievous mistake, would severely narrow the attack on the major institutional problems of poverty and civil rights, and would wreak yet another profound psychological shock upon the Negro community in its growing sense of disappointment and desperation.

Re: Question #2

There was a strong current of opinion among all the respondents that the economic questions were now the leading problems to be tackled, i.e., Title VII employment cases, welfare, agriculture and food programs, and so forth. This suggested (sometimes explicitly) a corresponding de-emphasis of law-enforcement (1983) and administration of justice issues, even of voting rights, schools, and criminal defense, though of course not to the exclusion of these. There was a good deal of feeling among the concerned people in Mississippi and Louisiana (as against those in Washington and Atlanta) that the availability of civil-rights legal defense continues to be extremely important. From the experience of our Mississippi and Louisiana offices, one may conclude that this a felt psychological need more than an acute legal one.

Re: Question #3

Some of the respondents who have official, governmental responsibilities declined to get into the organizational problems. Almost all those who are involved in civil-rights and poverty problems in Mississippi (aside from the other

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lawyers' groups) pleaded earnestly for LCDC's remaining in the state, citing lack of confidence in the militancy of the LCCRUL as the principal reason for needing LCDC. Many of these conceded that if the situation was as we have heard it described by our Mississippi staff, (the withering away of the legal defense needs and LCCRUL militancy indistinguishable from LCDC's), then it might be important for LCDC's limited legal resources to be applied to areas where there are no other professional civil-rights lawyers at all, rather than work alongside of the Inc. Fund and the President's Committee, who are more fully staffed and better funded than we.

The respect and praise for Al Bronstein, Dick Sobol, and Mac Farmer were extraordinarily gratifying. It is shared by civil-rights people, government agencies, Federal judges, clients, even opposing counsel. Our legal staff have earned for LCDC a reputation far exceeding the sense that we have for ourselves, being so close as we are to the financial and organizational problems.

There is no doubt at all that the civil-rights (and poverty) legal problems of the region, though differing substantially in kind from what they were three years ago, are susceptible to continued useful attack by LCDC. The Inc. Fund and the President's Committee theoretically should be able to handle them with their staffs and funding, but there is not evidence that the President's Committee intends to be active in the South outside of Mississippi or that the Inc. Fund will be greatly more effective in the future than they have been in school desegregation, employment discrimination or welfare matters till now. The LCDC has little expectation of becoming as big as the other groups. I do not know that this is enough reason to stop applying such resources as we have to the problems of the region. I do not think that if LCDC were to stop "competing" with the Inc. Fund and the President's Committee, this would liberate the moneys now given to us for the expansion of the other groups' efforts. It would probably merely diminish the forces in the field.

The LCDC faces two questions, I believe:

Decision: No!

(1) Whether LCDC should close its Mississippi operation in order to apply its resources in civil-rights law to states where the needs are equally as great but where there are no professional, full-time civil-rights lawyers, and

Decision: Maybe.

(2) Whether LCDC, if and wherever it proposes to operate, can function more economically by changing its corporate and administrative structure -- for example, by substantially reducing the overhead costs of a New York office (which needs

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no longer be concerned with administering a large-scale volunteer lawyer program), and by merging some of its functions (such as fund-raising and administration) with the Baldwin Foundation apparatus.

H.S.

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Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

2-3-54

"Race In The News" +
New South - Mar. 1950
Mailed to
Art Lewis - ADL
11 Pryor, S.W. City

Verbal Report to Mrs. Dave Hamilton

August 28, 1954

Mr. Frank D. Leake
Superintendent
Walker County Schools
LaFayette, Georgia

Dear Mr. Leake:

I have been asked by one of your local citizens to send on this copy of Answers for Action: The Schools in the South to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Answers for Action sent under separate cover

cc: Mrs. S. B. Kitchens

September 13, 1954

Mr. W. E. Lessenger
Dean
College of Education
Wayne University
Detroit 1, Michigan

Dear Mr. Lessenger:

In Dr. Mitchell's absence may I tell you about our recommendations for a Negro Fellow or assistant in the Department of Elementary Education at Wayne University.

We talked with Dr. Willa Player of Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, about the opportunities, because we hoped that she might be able to suggest someone equipped and available. We have the greatest confidence in Dr. Player's judgement, but haven't heard whether she referred someone to you.

We discussed the opportunities with several possible applicants here in Atlanta, and would recommend as first choice, Miss Anne Wright, at 742 Jett Street, N. W., Atlanta. Miss Wright is presently teaching in the Atlanta Public School system. She received her M.A. in Elementary Education from New York University this past Summer, and has had six years of teaching experience at the elementary level in the Atlanta Public School system. She was highly recommended to us by her supervisor here. She is attractive, the right age, and has a definite interest in the possibilities described in the material sent to us. She would be most interested in a position as instructor. You no doubt have had her application.

We are grateful to you and to Dr. Boye for calling these opportunities to our attention. We hope that you may be able to secure an able person.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Associate Director

GTH/eab

WAYNE UNIVERSITY
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DETROIT 1, MICHIGAN

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

R. 101-467-W. Hamrick

September 10, 1954

RECEIVED
SEP 13 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchel
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchel:

Dr. Charles Boye of our staff wrote you regarding recommendations for fellowships or instructorships in our elementary education department.

We have had two or three inquiries in response to our request to you. However, since this will be the first assignment of a regular full time negro staff member on our staff we want to make certain that we get the most outstanding person available.

We will appreciate receiving any recommendations you may have.

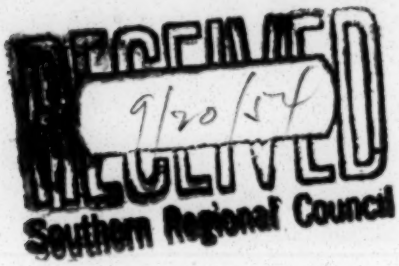
Sincerely yours,

W. E. Lessenger

W. E. Lessenger
Dean

WEL:g

OTTO LEICHTER 340 HAVEN AVENUE, Apt 6 P NEW YORK 33, N. Y. Phone: TOmpkins 7 - 4751



CORRESPONDENT
Arbeiter - Zeitung, Vienna, Austria
Volksrecht, Zuerich, Switzerland
Berner Tagwacht, Bern, Switzerland
Neuer Vorwaerts, Bonn, Western Germany

September 16, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am just embarking on a study and observation trip through several Southern States. I am planning to write a series of articles on social, cultural and racial problems of the South.

Dr. Frank Graham was kind enough to suggest that I get in touch with you. I shall take the liberty on contacting you in a few days. I hope you will have time to see me and give me some information which I shall highly appreciate.

Thabk you in advance for your kindness.

Sincerely

Otto Leichter

Otto Leichter

February 22, 1956

Mr. Arnold Aronson, Secretary
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Arnie:

Thank you for your February 20 letter about the conference coming up in Washington, March 4, 5 and 6.

The Southern Regional Council has virtually no available political pressure and it seems to me that the meeting is mainly one involving organized political pressure. I haven't got anybody who will be up that way on the given dates. Some of our people may show but they will come, if they do, unofficially and out of their own interest.

Dean C.C. Travelstead has now been translated to his job at the University of New Mexico at Alberquerque. Correspond with him there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

20 WEST 40TH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

officers

Chairman:
WALTER WHITE

Chairman, Executive Committee:
ROY WILKINS

Secretary:
ARNOLD ARONSON

February 20, 1956

RECEIVED FEB 21 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

As I indicated to you, the organizations associated in the Leadership Conference (see reverse side of letterhead) are holding a Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights in Washington, March 4, 5, and 6.

We expect to have from 2,000 to 3,000 delegates from virtually every state and we will be pressing for Congressional action this session, with particular emphasis on protection of the right to vote and security of the person. Incidentally, although the Southern Regional Council is not one of our affiliated organizations, we would be happy to have some of your members attend. If you send me the names of such individuals as wish to be delegates, I will send you the necessary credentials.

As I told you, the session on Sunday evening, March 4, which will be held in the Interdepartmental Auditorium of the Labor Department, will consist of a hearing on current violations of civil rights. A mock Congressional Investigating Committee, comprising well known leaders from among our affiliated organizations will call upon witnesses to report on some of their personal experiences in terms of interference with the right to vote, economic boycott, loss of employment, intimidation, assault, etc.

We would very much like to get Dr. Chester Travelstead to participate in this program and I would be very grateful for anything you can do to secure his participation. We will, of course, be happy to defray his expenses. Many thanks for your cooperation.

Warm regards.

Cordially,

Arnie

Arnold Aronson
Secretary

AA:RB

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

A.M.E. Zion Church
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
American Civil Liberties Union
American Council on Human Rights
American Federation of Labor
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Veterans Committee
Americans for Democratic Action
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL
Catholic Interracial Council
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Congress of Racial Equality
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International Union of America, AFL
Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World
International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO
Japanese American Citizens League
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish War Veterans
National Alliance of Postal Employees
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Colored Women, Inc.
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.
National Bar Association
National Catholic Committee on Race Relations
National Community Relations Advisory Council
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Frontiers Club
National Negro Business League
National Newspaper Publishers Association
National Religion and Labor Foundation
National Supreme Council Scottish Rite Masons
Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity
Phi Delta Kappa Sorority
Textile Workers Union, CIO
The American Ethical Union
The Workmen's Circle
Transport Workers Union of America, CIO
Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice
United Automobile Workers of America, CIO
United Hebrew Trades
United Rubber Workers, CIO
United Steelworkers of America, CIO
United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO
Workers Defense League
Young Women's Christian Association

March 20, 1956

Mr. Alfred McClung Lee
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Brooklyn College
Bedford Avenue & Avenue H
Brooklyn 10, New York

Dear Mr. Lee:

We are satisfied that it was right to send Mr. Whitney Young to the meeting and are grateful for your kindness in singling out the fact that we did help.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Brooklyn College
Bedford Avenue & Avenue H, Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

RECEIVED MAR 16 1956

March 13, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Dean Whitney Young has told me that your organization made it possible for him to take part in the recent conference of the Committee of Social Science Consultants. This was most helpful. Dean Young made substantial contributions to our discussions.

As Dean Young may already have told you, we had very good attendance at the conference, and I am sure that the minutes of it will be most helpful to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund staff in planning for future developments.

Today's action by the governor of Alabama concerning the white student expelled from the university is just another highly alarming incident.

Thanks for your cooperation and with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred McClung Lee

June 4, 1957

Mrs. David Levy
993 Fifth Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Mrs. Levy:

Mrs. Driggs' letter informing us of the generous grant from the New York Fund for Children was a wonderful piece of news.

I have written a letter of acknowledgment and thanks, on behalf of the Council, to Mrs. Driggs at the Fund's office. But I couldn't fail to write you a special note of appreciation for your understanding help. I haven't forgotten what you said about the independence of the New York Fund for Children's Board. It's doubly encouraging to know that that able group of people shared your feeling that the Council's work was worthy of some special assistance.

As I wrote Mrs. Driggs, the Fund for the Republic recently came through with a $200,000 grant to be spread over the 39-month period following October 1, 1957. This gives us, roughly, one-third of our budgetary needs for that period and, together with the three years support of the New York Fund for Children, gives us a firm financial base on which to build.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

July 8, 1957

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

We understand that you have reprints of the remarks of Senator Paul H. Douglas in the Senate on June 10, 1957, taken from the Congressional Record. We are interested in securing several hundred of these for distribution. Could you please quote us quantity prices.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC/mf

July 15, 1957

Mr. Nathan W. Levin
100 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Levin:

It was thoughtful of you to have your secretary write me, in your absence, about our failure to make connections when I was last in New York.

I am sorry not to have had the opportunity of meeting you; but Mr. Marks gave me a very pleasant and helpful interview. I am most grateful to you and to him.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RECEIVED JUL 5 1957

NATHAN W. LEVIN
100 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE OREGON 9-3620

July 2, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Mr. Levin is out of town this week but before he left, he asked me to write you and tell you how sorry he was to miss you when you were in New York recently.

Mr. Marks has given Mr. Levin a report of your visit and has explained the situation to you.

With kind regards from Mr. Levin,

Sincerely,

Jane B. Garvin

Secretary to Mr. Levin

jg

February 21, 1958

Mrs. Adele R. Levy
993 Fifth Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Mrs. Levy:

While I am making our formal report to Mrs. Driggs, I thought you might like to see the enclosed Annual Report of the Southern Regional Council's activities during 1957. Thanks in large part to your generosity, the Council was able to make a significant contribution in a year of great difficulty for the South. We are lastingly grateful.

Along with Kenneth Clark, I had a very enjoyable visit with Dr. and Mrs. Ascoli last week. I may soon have a similar opportunity to express our appreciation to you in person and to discuss our common concerns.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (SRC Annual Report, 1957)

August 5, 1958

Mr. Charles K. LeVine, Director
National Mental Health Center
East Montview Blvd. at Trenton Street
Denver 8, Colorado

Dear Mr. LeVine:

Mr. John Hope has asked that we send you Mr. Vernon Eagle's address. It is:

New World Foundation
120 South LaSalle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA:ls

January 15, 1959

Mr. Otto Leichter
c/o Hotel Jung
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Leichter:

Mr. Fleming has asked that we send you the enclosed names of persons to see during your trip and to let you know that he will attempt to get in touch with you on his next visit to New York.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 (List)

NEW ORLEANS:

Dr. Albert W. Dent (SRC Board)
President
Dillard University

Father Lewis Twomey
Industrial Relations Institute
Loyola University

Mr. Irving Schulman
Anti-Defamation League
606 Common Street

JACKSON, MISS:

Bishop Joseph Brunini (SRC Board)
123 N. West Street

Mrs. Ruby S. Lyles
Miss. Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 9096

Dean J. S. Ferguson
Millsaps College

MEMPHIS, TENN:

Dr. Hollis Price
President
LeMoyne College

Mr. Lucius Burch
128 N. Court Avenue

NASHVILLE, TENN:

Mr. Herman Long
Race Relations Institute
Fisk University

Mr. Will D. Campbell
Nat'l. Council of Churches
1716 West End Avenue

Dr. A. C. Miller
Executive Secretary
Christian Life Commission of
the Southern Baptist Conv.
161 Eighth Avenue

LOUISVILLE, KY:

Dr. C. H. Parrish
(Part-time SRC Staff Member)
University of Louisville

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
(SRC Board)
Radio Station, WHAS
Louisville

NOTE: Office of the Southern Education Reporting Service (Southern School News) is located in Nashville at P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station. A visit to this office would probably be of interest since SERS maintains thorough records on the school desegregation crisis.

41-42 Elbertson Street, Elmhurst 73, N.Y.
OTTO LEICHTER 340 [redacted] Phone: [redacted]
UNITED NATIONS OFFICE: UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, Room 306 Phone ELdorado 5-0318

Correspondent:

Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa), Hamburg, Western Germany

December 31, 1958.

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Herbert Hill of the NAACP, a friend of mine, suggested I contact you on my forthcoming reporting trip through the South. I am the correspondent of the above nes agency and newspapers in Western Germany, Switze ;and and Austria.

I toured several southern States in 1954 (immediately after the forst U.S. Supreme Court decision on segregation) and was at that time in Atlanta where I had the very affficient help of Dr. Mitchell.

My present plan calls for a two-week tour starting in New Orleans, La. on January 21 (coming back from a vacation and reporting trip to Mexico). I shall visit Jackson, Miss. (Jan.25,26), Little Rock,Ark, (27,28), Mephis and Nashville,Tenn. (28,29) und Louville, Ky, I have to be back in New York on 2/3.

Could you help me in suggesting people whom I should meet and giving me either a general introduction or recommendation to certain people.

Since I am leaving today, I would appreciate your writing me to New Orleans: % Hotel Jung (or Young ?). Since I shall arrive on the 21st I think it would be best if you would write to me not before January 15.

I am awfully sorry not to be able to go to Atlanta this time but I want to see places which I have not seen before. But maybe there is a chance to see you at one of the places which I shall visit.

Whenever you go to New York, plase let me know. I am very eager to meet you. Since as a European correspondent I have to cover the race issue constantly, a talk with you would be of great importance to me at any time.

Thank you very much for your kindness.

Sincerely yours

Otto Leichter

Otto Leichter

February 25, 1959

Mrs. Adele R. Levy
993 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Levy:

I hope you will find the enclosed Annual Report of the Southern Regional Council of interest. We are lastingly grateful for the generous part the New York Fund for Children has played in making this work possible. And I need hardly add that I recall with warm appreciation your interest and help.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

VIA AIR MAIL

March 30, 1960

Mr. Henry Lesesne
Box 1970
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Henry:

Returning to the office after a bout of 'flu, I'm very glad to find your recent letter. I have often wondered how things were going with you and what you were up to.

By all means look me up when you get to Atlanta. I haven't any hot ideas at the moment, but by that time perhaps I will have thought of some.

Meanwhile, let me suggest that you get in touch with Douglass Cater, Washington editor of The Reporter Magazine, 1107 National Press Building. Being from Montgomery, Doug serves more or less as The Reporter's Southern expert. He's a good friend of mine, and when he was through here the other day I mentioned to him your interest in free-lancing. The Reporter doesn't pay a great deal (several years ago, it was 10¢ a word), but it has a civilized interest in the South and race relations. Doug said they'd be glad to have you contribute and would seriously consider any story suggestions you might send in.

If I learn of other such markets that might be worth your while, I'll let you know. Until I see you, best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

HENRY LESESNE BOX 1970 COLUMBIA, S. C.

March 19, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

For some years I've been doing various writing assignments for a New York public relations firm (Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy). Until two or three years ago this amounted virtually to a full-time pursuit, although I did quite a bit of free lancing on the side; very gradually, however, the D-A-Y assignments have diminished almost to the point of non-existence. This has been due to the loss of several large accounts whose programs called for a great deal of writing and a marked trend in the programs of other accounts toward radio and TV, events and/or stunts.

Of course I can always eke out a bare subsistence by free lancing. I may try to expand this or I may try casting about for a spot on some newspaper whose ideas are not poles apart from my own. Oddly enough in doing assignments from a fairly large p.r. agency I never ran into anything particularly distasteful ideologically as they generally involved such thing as chemical and pharmaceutical research, the little-recognized importance of the corn refining industry, etc. Most bona fide p.r. outfits stick to p.r. and leave labor relations and the like to the labor relations boys.

The fact is, however, that I've long had the desire to engage in some kind of editorial and/or research work more compatible with my own ideals and in keeping with the broad ideals with which I am strongly in sympathy; not merely something I am impersonal or neutral toward, such as new drugs and vaccines of new things developed from the products of corn. I should imagine that in your spot you know about from time to time some job or project, permanent or temporary, that would interest me. If so I certainly would be deeply appreciative if you could put me in touch with it.

No doubt, too, some magazine or other publication now and then seeks your advice about whom to get to do an article or story of a certain type. If you can ever throw anything like this my way, I'd be most grateful and certainly try not to let you down. In respect to any long term project I could easily take up residence anywhere. Probably before too long I shall have occasion, or make the occasion, to be in Atlanta for a few days and there's nothing I'd like better than to stop by and hash things over, without imposing too much on your time.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Henry

July 17, 1961

Mr. John W. Letson
Superintendent
Atlanta School System
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Letson:

Let me thank you again for giving our foreign correspondents such an interesting hour last Friday. They were, as you could see, tremendously interested in your plans and your viewpoint.

We of the Southern Regional Council also were very proud for them to meet a superintendent who combines a Deep South accent with such enlightened ideas of education and race. Your views and attitudes are one of the very agreeable surprises which they encountered in Atlanta.

Thanks again for your help.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Margaret Long
Director of Information

ML:lec

July 16, 1962

Mr. John LeFlore
P. O. Box 1091
Mobile, Alabama

Dear Mr. LeFlore:

I want to acknowledge, on behalf of the Council, your generous gift. It means a great deal to us to have this indication of your friendship and support for our work. Please call on us whenever we can be of service.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmf

File

Talk to Freeman "re" gen

February 10, 1963

RECEIVED
FEB 12 1963

Dear Leslie,

Here is that small treatise on Enforcement of Morals which I showed you on the bus.

You might consider the implications of Devlin's remarks in contexts other than he places his argument. For example, "To what extent does the law have any business (obligation) to enforce the prevailing morality in the field of human relations, segregation, integration, etc.?" — or is that really the question?

Interestingly the views of Devlin in this treatise are more in tune with basic American thought of this century than with current English concepts. I'm not sure I don't think that the English ~~did~~ don't have the better view — leaving aside the morality concepts which our constitutional "due process" ideas include.

When you are through with this, would you please return it?

Elliott A. Cantor

Returned 2/26/63 MM

November 30, 1964

Mr. Ernest E. Lent, Jr.
Executive Director
Metropolitan Dade County - Florida
Community Relations Board
1416 Courthouse
Miami, Florida 33130

Dear Ernie:

Congratulations on your appointment as Executive Director of the Metropolitan Dade County Community Relations Board. We wish you every success in your new endeavor.

Les Dunbar has asked me to respond to your letter of November 20, wherein you inquired about suggestions for an assistant director. We would like to suggest the name of Joe Louis Tucker, who presently serves as field representative for the Voter Education Project. As you probably know, VEP is in its final stages and we are interested in, as best we can, placing its personnel.

Joe has been serving in this capacity since August 17 of this year, and has done a commendable job. Prior to that time Joe was, for a year or so, librarian in the research department here at SRC. He received his B. S. degree from Clark College and has completed all of his course work toward the Master's degree in Sociology, at Atlanta University. We feel that Joe's experience in

SRC and VEP quite qualifies him for the type of job that you are interested in filling, and we recommend him to you.

You may write Joe here at the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

Rec'd 11/23/64

V J
P A

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY · FLORIDA

1416 Courthouse
Miami, Florida 33130
FRanklin 7-5341

COMMUNITY RELATIONS BOARD

November 20, 1964

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

Bishop Coleman F. Carroll
Chairman

Mr. John B. Turner
Vice-Chairman

Mr. Edward F. Swenson, Jr.
Secretary — Treasurer

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les:

I am happy to inform you that on November 2 I became Executive Director of the Metropolitan Dade County Community Relations Board. In this capacity I look forward to continuing my happy association with you and the Southern Regional Council. I want to thank you for your many kindnesses of the past and to assure you that I will be happy to be of service in any way I can.

I already have a favor to ask of you. I am in need of assistance in filling the post of Assistant Director (this title only approximate at this point). We are in the process of writing background qualifications for this post and, when this is completed, I will relay them to you. For your present information, the contemplated duties of the incumbent will be:

1. To assist me and the Board in the administrative work of the office.

2. To be familiar with the intergroup relations problems of Dade County and those members of the community who are involved in those problems, either as contributing to problems, or as resources in their resolution.

3. To receive and investigate complaints of discrimination and to assist in the mediation of those complaints.

4. To make surveys and studies of the community as regards intergroup relations affairs.

The salary set by the county is $6,500. As I said, we are still writing the formal qualifications for the job, but you will know from the above what kind of man we are looking for. I would appreciate your thoughts in this matter.

With very best wishes to you and all my friends at SRC.

Most sincerely,

Ernest E. Lent, Jr.
Executive Director

EEL:dw

Rec'd 5/5/65

ELLIOTT H. LEVITAS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

"Le" gen. corresp.

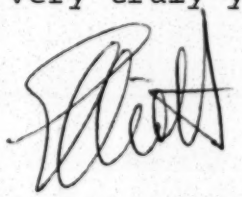
May 4, 1965

Dear Les:

Many thanks for your note and contribution to my campaign. Your thoughtful words and constant support mean a great deal to me.

I believe we have a great opportunity to accomplish some real things in the next General Assembly, and I hope that the voters will give me the opportunity to do this.

Very truly yours,



Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

File "Re" gen

ARNALL, GOLDEN & GREGORY

LAW OFFICES
EIGHTH FLOOR, FULTON FEDERAL BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
AREA CODE 404 • 525-2991

ELLIS ARNALL
SOL I. GOLDEN
CLEBURNE E. GREGORY, JR.
H. FRED GOBER
ELLIOTT H. LEVITAS
JAMES L. ADAMS
JONATHAN GOLDEN
JACKSON COOK
ALVAN S. ARNALL
EDWARD S. SAMS
WILLIAM I. CROSBY
RUBY E. CARPIO

Rec'd 10/28/65

HB
SA
MJ file

October 27, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Miss Glenda Bartley has been most helpful to me in furnishing the information I wanted to use in a speech about the employment prospects for Negroes in the South. Thank you for the cooperation of SRC and please extend my appreciation to Miss Bartley.

Very truly yours,

Elliott

Elliott H. Levitas

EHL:mc

File in Lee gen.

July 29, 1966

Mr. Heslip Lee
Salisbury-Rowan
Community Service Council
P. O. Box 631
Salisbury, North Carolina 28144

Dear Happy:

Congratulations on your new position!

I'm delighted to know that you are out of the mess.

If we can do anything to be of assistance to you in the new work, I trust you will call on us. And, I hope that you and Laura will have an occasion to visit again soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

August 29, 1966

Mr. William H. Leary
Department of History
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mr. Leary:

I have your letter about checking Will Allred's thesis on the Southern Regional Council in connection with your own research. This request is perfectly in order, and I shall certainly approve it. I think the simplest way would be for you to have your library ask our library to have the thesis sent to you on interlibrary loan. I am sending a copy of this letter to our head reference librarian, Miss Ruth Walling, which will let her know of my approval, and I am also sending a copy of the letter to Mrs. Johnson at the Southern Regional Council.

Good fortune with your research.

Sincerely yours,

James Harvey Young

James Harvey Young
Professor

August 18, 1966

Dear Mrs. Johnson,

Thank you so much for your letter of July 27, 1966. I have written Mr. Young at Emory, as you advised.

I would appreciate it if you could send the first two chapters of Mr. Allred's thesis at your earliest convenience, including the bill.

Thank you again for all your help.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Leary

William H. Leary

File
"Le" gen.

March 13, 1967

Dr. Earl M. Lewis, Chairman
Department of Political Science
Prairie View A & M University
Prairie View, Texas

Dear Dr. Lewis:

I enjoyed very much your talk at the Annual PAR Conference last week and our brief visit before lunch. Your overall community education project is of great interest to me. We would live very much to have a copy of your application. If there is any cost involved please bill us. like?

I am enclosing a publications list just in case we have done something recently that you had missed.

Looking forward to meeting you again.

Yours very truly,

James N. Wood
Executive Assistant

JNW/km

Enc.

File "Le" Gen.

Appil 26, 1968

Mr. Edwyn E. Lewis
333 University Drive, Apt. 225
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Ed:

We shall do what we can about Mr. Smith. I am sharing the resume with Ed Stanfield.

If I can possibly find the time I very badly need to come to Miami as soon as possible to try to get a foot back into the door of the Arthur Vining Davis Foundations. If and when a date is set, I will, of course, let you know.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

file "Lee" gen

June 17, 1968

MEMORANDUM

Re: Change of Position

From: Heslip "Happy" Lee

As of the above date, I assumed my new position as Urban Affairs Specialist and Consultant at North Carolina State University.

Until further notice, please contact me as follows:

Room 137 — 1911 Building
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607

Office Phone: Area Code 919 755-2264
755-2265
755-2266

My home address and phone remain the same:

3326 Friar Tuck Road
Raleigh, North Carolina 27610

Home Phone: Area Code 919 828-2019

noted 6/24/68 wj

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM, INC.

395 N. W. 1st Street • Suite 207 • Miami, Florida 33128
(Area Code 305)
Phone: 377-8601

OFFICERS
James W. Matthews
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Vice President
Dr. H. Franklin Williams
Secretary
General E. A. Evans
Treasurer
Marie S. Carl
Executive Director

March 3, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Several weeks ago at a dinner meeting, after introductions, a note was passed to me saying, "I am Carl McKenry and I haven't seen you for twenty years". We thereupon proceeded to tell each other we had not aged in all that time. I know Carl was sincere but I'm not sure about myself.

Saw Carolyn last Friday as she was down for 24 hours to see her mother who had just been operated on.

Miss you and am looking forward to seeing you soon I hope. Best to everyone in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Assistant Director

EEL:CN

March 11, 1969

Dr. Carl E. B. McKenry
Director
Center for Urban Studies
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Carl:

Ed Lewis was thoughtful enough to share with me an article from the Miami News of February 26. I cannot tell you how sorry I am that you are a successful do-gooder rather than a rich corporate attorney. I suppose there is something about people from the Piedmont Virginia area that just naturally makes them go wrong. But, nevertheless....

Do let me know more about your life and times.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

and Britain, in which West Germany is caught in the middle.

fic-hobbling drifts today while floods and mudslides claimed a mounting toll in

were dead as a result of the late-winter storms which slammed into opposite ends

land, most of the latter by over-exertion from snow shoveling.

Miami Herald Wed. Feb. 26, 1969

Urban Studies Director Going Where Action Is

By LOUISE BLANCHARD
Miami News Reporter

Carl Ernest Brown McKenry thinks of himself as a juggler.

He's got a lot to juggle. Riots perhaps, though he hopes not. Jobs. Job training. Transportation. Traffic. College kids. Legislators. Water. Sewage. Housing. Zoning. Medicine. Legislation. College officials. And probably a lot of other things he hasn't thought of yet.

Dr. McKenry was named director of the University of Miami's new Center for Urban Studies in December. By the time he was established in the new office Jan. 1, he had a happy omen — a $300,000 Ford Foundation grant.

Although he has been a University of Miami faculty member since 1956, most recently as associate professor of management and law, Dr. McKenry has no intention of running an ivory tower.

He wants a "store front" operation quickly in Liberty City, for example — as near as possible to the spot where the rioting began last August.

He does not intend to try to run a one-man show. He already has started working with officials of Dade County's other colleges, Barry, Biscayne, Florida Memorial and Miami-Dade Junior College, and he looks forward to cooperation with officials of Dade's state-supported university when it begins operation.

"There's plenty of room," Dr. McKenry said. "We don't have money, talent or time to waste in duplications."

He does not intend, either, to "build an empire". He regards the job as one of coordination and information — perhaps helping the junior college with background information and statistics for an application for a federal grant.

If one agency is tackling a particular community problem, McKenry will want to inform other agencies so they won't start a duplicate project.

Urban study centers at other colleges and universities have various approaches, Dr. McKenry said: "The joint Harvard-MIT center concentrates on research and publications."

Here, he intends to take "a broad-gauge, systems approach" in which no one problem will be emphasized at the expense of others.

"You can't have a sound city if you ignore any one thing," he said. "Good transportation and water won't help if the heart of the city isn't there, if you fail to develop good human relations."

He pointed out that the university already is involved in a number of community programs, including Teacher Corps training, Upward Bound for disadvantaged high school pupils, the Desegregation Consulting Center, the Cuban cultural program at Koubek Center — in all, at least 20.

"This will be the first agency in the university to try to pull these things together," Dr. McKenry said.

He hopes to begin next September offering a master's degree program in urban studies. As quickly as possible, he wants to start cooperative trading of information about big-city problems with Central and South American countries.

And he is fairly direct. In the margin of a report in legalistic language — "closely geared to realistic manpower forecasts . . ." McKenry has scribbled a notation to sum up 40 longish words. It says: "Find them jobs."

CARL McKENRY

ry Arrives

DE RIMKUS

Dr. Arthur
en route
to South
was met
Rev.
ese of

Three men and a woman were being held in the Dade County jail today on narcotics charges.

They were arrested last night by federal ag and Metro and Miami B police. A fourth man fa fugitive charge.

Arrested at 830 La Dr., Miami Beach, we H. Rice, 33, of 2016 charged with being fugitive from C Richard Greenfield 830 Lakeview Dr with two counts and two counts of of heroin; and Ga 28, of 2021 Bay with possession o

Information o these arrests, l prehension of t police said.

Picked up o NE 163rd St Avenue, Remy, 24, of Ct., charged possession Gene A. D Hollywood conspiracy

Police held with returned

Bail w Greenfi $2,500 $1,500

N
O

September 12, 1968

Mr. Heslip Lee
3326 Friar Tuck Road
Raleigh, North Carolina 27610

Dear Happy:

I will be more than pleased to spread the word on your new doings. I assume you have already informed the state Councils of this.

Good luck!

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

3326 Friar Tuck Road
Raleigh, N. C. 27610

September 10, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, INC.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GEORGIA

Dear Paul:

I have launched my career as a consultant. As of August 30, I signed a contract with North Carolina State University as Urban Affairs Specialist and Consultant for the 1968-69 academic year on a one-half time basis. his arrangement allows me to go at any time and for as long as necessary to fulfill other consultant contracts and agreements with other agencies, just as long as I give NCSU i20 days during this academic year.

I am enclosing some materials for your use in making known to any of your friends, and ex-friends, my availability as a consultant up to one-half time. I have small contracts now with the University of Maryland and Westinghouse Learning Corporation, and also some other fine prospective contracts. However, I sincerely solicit your help in making known to other agencies that I am available.

Please do not distribute the enclosed Summer Report. It is sent solely as a sample of my work. Share these with Vernon Jordan and Edwin Stanfield, plus any other staff and associates.

Sincerely,

Heslip N. Lee

HESLIP M. "HAPPY" LEE
3326 Friar Tuck Road
Raleigh, North Carolina 27610
919 - 755-2264
919 - 828-2019

Born, Polk County, Georgia, February 21, 1922.

Elementary and high school: Polk County, Georgia.

1939-41 - Employed by Goodyear Textiles, Rockmart, Georgia.

1941 - Married Laura McClung of Buchanan, Georgia.

1941-1950 - Operated a dairy farm and grocery business in Polk County, Georgia.
Served during this period as a:
Member of the Polk County Board of Education
Chairman of a local Community Improvement Project
Chairman of a local chapter of the Georgia Farm Bureau

1950-1954 - Student at Mercer University, Macon, Georgia.
BA degree in June, 1954. Major - Philosophy; Minor - History

1954-1957 - Student at Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, New York.
BD degree in May, 1957. Major - Sociology of Religion
President of Senior Class
Pastor - York Baptist Church, York, New York

1957-1959 - Director of Religious Activities, Mercer University, Macon, Georgia

1959-1961 - Pastor, First Baptist Church, Springfield, Virginia.
Served as Chairman of Youth Council of the Fairfax Council on Human Relations
Member, Board of Directors, Virginia Council on Human Relations

1961-1964 - Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations, Richmond, Virginia.
Employed and supervised the staff
Directed a statewide organization of Human Relations throughout Virginia
Organized local councils on Human Relations throughout Virginia
Public speaker before church, civic, college, and university groups, local councils, and state and local community groups throughout Virginia
Made 75 television appearances, speaking on human relations and civil rights issues
Negotiated the desegregation of hotels, motels, theaters, and places of public accommodation throughout Virginia
Worked with local, state, and federal governments in improving human relations and to bring about compliance with civil rights laws. (Examples: worked with William Vanden

Heuval in opening the Prince Edward County schools; negotiated the opening of 35 restaurants on May 20, 1963, for Richmond, Virginia. Pauline Fredrick carried taped report of this as her leading news story from The United Nations on that date. Planned and carried out the desegregation of the Richmond Virginians Baseball Park in August, 1963.)

Received the Meritorious Service Award in Human Relations from the Phi Phi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in 1963.

Received the Distinguished Service Award in Human Relations from the Virginia Teachers' Association in 1964.

Received the Outstanding Achievement Award in Human Relations from the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity in 1964.

Served during this period as a:
Member, National Association of Inter-group Relations Officials
Member, Board of Directors, Richmond International Club
Member, former Governor LeRoy Collins' "Blue Ribbon Team" of consultants to the Community Relations Service
Member, Virginia State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Member, selected group to write a manual for the U.S. Conference of Mayors
Consultant to the Honorable Larry Hewes, Special Counsel for the Pentagon and Department of the U.S. Army, in investigating discriminatory practices in communities surrounding military bases in Virginia.

1964-1966 - Executive Director, Salisbury-Rowan Community Service Council, Inc. This was a local unit of the North Carolina Fund, established by Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina. The purpose of the organization was to carry out the War on Poverty in Rowan County, North Carolina.

Employed and supervised a staff of 54, plus 20 VISTA Volunteers, and various volunteer groups from the community
Developed and implemented 20 programs dealing with children, youth, adults, and families in the War on Poverty
Worked with thousands of poor people in programs through multipurpose centers and countywide programs in Rowan County
Worked with federal OEO officials, state OEO officials, community social service organizations, boards of directors, staffs, advisory counsils, and the poor.
Wrote proposals and reports, gave radio reports, and spoke to various civic, church, and community groups on the War on Poverty.

Served during this period as a:
Member, Board of Directors, National Conference of Christians and Jews
Chairman, North Carolina State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Member, National Association of Inter-group Relations Officials
Consultant to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in preparing hospitals throughout the Southeast to comply with Medicare regulations
Consultant to the North Carolina Governor's Technical Assistance Staff in training Community Action Agency directors in the North Carolina War on Poverty
Delegate, state and national committees and conventions on the War on Poverty
Speaker to the North Carolina State Convention of Housing and Urban Developers
Speaker to the North Carolina State Convention of Home Economics Officials
Observer for five days to New Haven, Connecticut's local War on Poverty
Speaker to VISTA Training Program at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon

1966-1968 - Vice-President for Development, Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
Member, President's Administrative Council
Administrative Supervisor, departments of Alumni Affairs, Public Relations, Publicity and Publications, and Secretarial Services
Responsible for administering a Development Program involving curriculum, financial, and physical growth
Responsible for proposal writing for federal and other funds
Responsible for the research and identification of sources of financial aid
Attended various national, state, and local conventions and meetings

Served during this period as a:
Member, Board of Directors, and Vice-President, North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Chairman, North Carolina State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Member, National Association of Inter-group Relations Officials
Consultant to the Office of Economic Opportunity, through Lear-Sieglar Corporation and Volt Technical Associates

Received a citation from former Governor Terry Sanford and the North Carolina Fund for services rendered in the War on Poverty in North Carolina

June 15-August 31, 1968 - Urban Affairs Specialist and Consultant, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina

Served during this period to:

- Make an assessment of Raleigh, North Carolina, in transition, and to identify the problems of communication, plus the need for mobilization, coordination, and utilization of community resources for community development;

- Identify community agencies, organizations, and groups within the Raleigh community with the capacity to contribute constructively toward Community Human Resource Development;

- Select and describe a 10-block area in Raleigh for the purpose of concentrating the efforts of the identified community agencies, to demonstrate what could be done with local resources as a model for community development;

- Make recommendations for an expanded program for the City of Raleigh beyond the model; and

- Make recommendations whereby North Carolina State University might contribute more effectively in Urban Affairs.

In addition:

Served as consultant to Westinghouse Learning Corporation in VISTA training programs

Served as a consultant to the University of Maryland in VISTA training programs

Structured and conducted a series of eight discussions on the urban problems of Raleigh, North Carolina, with 100 community leaders and citizens participating

Family:

Mrs. Lee served for two years as a Library Assistant to the North Carolina Legislative Library in Raleigh, North Carolina

Dwain H. Lee, son, sophomore at the University of Georgia

Glenn L. Lee, son, serving in the U.S. Army in Anchorage, Alaska

Joan N. Lee, daughter, senior at St. Andrew's College, Laurinburg, North Carolina

Stephen F. Lee, son, ninth grade, junior high, Raleigh, North Carolina

Laurie S. Lee, daughter, eighth grade, junior high, Raleigh, North Carolina

January 1, 1969

Mr. Heslip Lee
Manpower Training Center
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Happy:

Here it is. Thank you.

Please send us your social security number. It might be sent to our Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Vick at this office. (Mr. Nixon wants to know how much you have earned!)

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj'

September 19, 1969

Mr. Stephen B. Lemann
Whitney Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Mr. Lemann:

At the suggestion of Mr. Charles Wittenstein enclosed is a copy of a statement we have submitted to the Senate Finance Committee. I am now scheduled to appear before the Committee on October 8th.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

WHEN YOU WANT IT THERE TOMORROW MORNING SURE!

DEPENDABLE ECONOMICAL

NIGHT LETTERS

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

(33)..

FX-1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=Int'l Letter Telegram
VLT=Int'l Victory Ltr.

Time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA32 MA293

M.PXB039 PD=MINNEAPOLIS MINN 9 238PMC=

9 PM 4 42

GEORGE MITCHELL=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

CONFIRMING RESERVATION SINGLE WITHOUT BATH CENTER FOR CONTINUATION STUDY ARRIVAL WEDNESDAY MORNING=

BILL LELAND=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Leighton, Mr. George (Atty.)

REGARDING:

Voting and Registration - Carroll County

DATE

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Voting and Registration (General)

November 27, 1968

Mr. Ralph G. Bohrson
Program Officer
Division of Education and Research
Public Education
The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Bohrson:

I can well understand your schedule and involvements and certainly have not been inconvenienced by them.

All of us here would be more than pleased to be of any possible assistance we can to Mr. Chavis.

I assume that occasionally you get to Atlanta. We would be very happy to have you come by for a visit also.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 EAST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

DIVISION OF
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
PUBLIC EDUCATION

November 26, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

As Mrs. Watson's November 13 letter to you indicated, I have been up to my eyebrows in programs other than Leadership Development, and only just now am I able to respond to your October 24 letter. My apologies for not getting back to you sooner.

As you will see by the attachment to this letter, the Ford Foundation has appointed K.Z. Chavis, formerly of Durham, North Carolina, to fill Miss Hassfeld's position as Regional Representative for the Leadership Development Program. Actually we had discussed the position with Mr. Chavis earlier, but when it seemed all but impossible for him to break loose from the Durham Education Improvement Program, of which he was Associate Director, we elected to look more broadly for applicants.

However, at a later time, Mr. Chavis' circumstances changed and we therefore elected to go with what had been, originally, our first choice.

I am sorry for any inconvenience which this may have caused you. On the other hand, since K.Z. is moving to Atlanta almost at the middle of our project year, it is probable that he could use the advice and counsel of people whom you suggest as well as from those directly associated with you and the Southern Regional Council.

With your permission, I should like to encourage him to contact you when he gets more firmly implanted in Atlanta.

Very truly yours,

Ralph G. Bohrson
Program Officer

cc: Mr. K.Z. Chavis

Encl. (2)

THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 EAST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

DIVISION OF
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
PUBLIC EDUCATION

November 22, 1968

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Announcement

This is to advise you of the resignation of Miss Dorothy Hassfeld, who for two years has served with rare dedication as Southeast Regional Representative for the Leadership Development Program (formerly known as the Leadership Fellowship Program). We have been fortunate indeed to have had the full energies and commitment that Dorothy so unsparingly gave during her term of office. Those of you who have come to know her closely through association with the Program will surely share our regret at her departure and join in wishing her well in her future undertakings.

Replacing Miss Hassfeld will be Mr. Kanawha Z. Chavis. He will take charge of the Atlanta office on November 21, 1968. Mr. Chavis comes to the Program from Duke University's Education Improvement Program in Durham, North Carolina, where he was Assistant Program Director. Mr. Chavis holds an M.A. in Education Administration and Sociology and is currently studying at the doctoral level in educational administration at Duke University. Since 1955 he has had experience as an elementary school teacher, a public school principal, and an education consultant on a variety of projects before joining the North Carolina Comprehensive School Improvement Project in 1964. We feel Mr. Chavis is eminently well qualified to represent the Leadership Development Program. As soon as he settles in, I am sure he will try to acquaint himself personally with as many of you as his schedule will allow. Mr. Chavis' wife and four children will join him in Atlanta at the end of the school year, next June.

* * * * * * *

One additional item--a new brochure about the Program has just come off the presses, and I take this opportunity to send you a copy.

Ralph G. Bohrson
Program Officer

Enclosure

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

A program of fellowships to develop new leadership in non-urban areas

THE LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, was begun on an experimental basis in 1966. The Program identifies and helps develop individuals — classroom teachers and others in school related positions — from primarily poor non-urban regions of the United States and parts of Canada. It granted 62 Fellowships through June 1968; most Fellows returned to the same or new positions in the small towns and rural areas where they came from. Sixty-four new Fellowships have been awarded for 1968-69.

Regions Served

Three target regions were selected initially. One includes non-urban Northern New England and New Brunswick; another covers small communities in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina; a third covers the rural Southwest. A Region-at-Large serves similar sections outside the target regions.

Program Aims

The Program expects to help develop *new* leadership — for those who demonstrate promise of changing education and community affairs in the next quarter century, but who are not now of recognized leadership stature or experience or already in positions of recognized authority. Fellowships should enhance leadership *potential* so that Fellows may improve the human condition in the rural areas and small towns where they work. Leadership Fellows are expected to go beyond academic knowledge and technical skills in their special fields, to broaden their personal and professional outlook through exposure to different people and programs in many settings.

How to Qualify

Fellowships will not be offered to people who currently occupy recognized leadership positions. Rather *emerging* leaders are sought, especially when formally or informally they have demonstrated active commitment to local education or community interests. While there is no age ceiling, priority is given to people under 35 and without advanced degrees. In addition, special attention is given where opportunities for fellowships, leaves of absence, and professional growth are limited. An applicant may be concerned with elementary and secondary education; he may be a community worker with ways to rally local leaders to community and school improvement; or he may have ways to help non-educators work effectively in education. While personal growth is the Program's primary concern, the community and region should also benefit eventually. Therefore, Leadership Fellows should plan a return to their region, if not to their original town. It is not the Program's intent to assist Fellows to move out of their regions; neither are Fellows encouraged to select significantly different careers after their Fellowship. Consequently, the Program representative will seek evidence of their commitment to job, locale, and region.

How to Nominate

A Fellowship candidate may apply directly or be recommended by someone else through a letter to the appropriate Regional Program Representative (back cover).

Either way, the nominating letter should give a brief description of the candidate's work, citing evidence of his initiative and resourcefulness in school and/or community improvement. If possible the letter should state how he approached his tasks with creativity and productive effort even despite limitations of funding, facilities, training, staff or encouragement.

How to Apply

An interested candidate should write an application letter giving his view of local conditions and describing his professional situation and personal goals. The letter should also outline proposed plans for the fellowship year and state how proposed experiences would contribute to his growth as a leader. It should be noted that the plan itself is not the determining criterion in selection, nor is it binding as a Fellow's final program. The letter should also describe how the applicant's own personal development could improve conditions in his community.

Selection Process

A serious applicant will be contacted by a Program Representative, who often will visit him in his home community. In most cases finalists will talk with a Committee interested in regional improvement. Notice of Fellowships will be made before February 15.

Fellowship Activities Once selected, Fellows are supported for any period up to a year. Programs are planned to help potential leaders open new insights and foster personal growth. Fellowship programs usually combine activities like internships, coursework, visits to model projects, work experience, independent study, research, travel, and writing. Generally the Program will not support degree study or extended travel; other public and private grants are available for this.

Fellowship Amounts Funds vary depending upon activities planned and current salaries. To the extent possible, the amount of each Fellowship is tailored to individual circumstances. For the approved period, Fellows receive salary equivalents and program costs.

Follow-up Regional Representatives maintain contact with Fellows during and, where possible, after the Fellowship term. Sometimes limited Fellowship supplements are available after Fellows return to the region.

Where to Write Nominations, applications, and inquiries should go to the appropriate Regional Program Representative as listed. Applications from outside designated regions should be addressed to the Consultant for the Region-at-Large. Inquiries of a general nature should be sent to Ralph G. Bohrson, Program Officer, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Regional Offices

FOR THE NORTHEASTERN REGION
(Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New Brunswick)

Paul A. Judkins, Jr.
Leadership Development Program
24 Broadway, P.O. Box 328
Farmington, Maine 04938
Telephone: (207) 778-3386

FOR THE SOUTHEASTERN REGION
(Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina)

K. Z. Chavis
Leadership Development Program
805 Peachtree Bldg., N.E., Room 571
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
Telephone: (404) 876-3779

FOR THE SOUTHWESTERN REGION
(Arizona, Southern Colorado, New Mexico and Texas)

David H. Grant
Leadership Development Program
809 First National Bank Building, East
5301 Central Avenue, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108
Telephone: (505) 256-2850

FOR THE REGION-AT-LARGE

Paul M. Nachtigal, Consultant
Leadership Development Program
1510 Kennedy Drive
Denver, Colorado 80234
Telephone: (303) 466-7596

A Project of the
Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street, New York, N. Y. 10017

For Dr. Johnson

May 7, 1944

The Year's Record of the West Side Civic League

The West Side Civic League was organized on May 2, 1943, and now has 57 fully-paid members. During the year it has expended $53.58, and on this date it has a balance of $58.71 in the treasury. Of the League's accomplishments during the year ten may be mentioned here:

Ten Accomplishments

1. A large United States flag was purchased, and at a Sunday afternoon meeting this was presented to representatives of the public school.

2. A delegation was sent to the Mayor, asking if there might not be two garbage collections a week, in place of the one collection made previously. The Mayor consented to have this done.

3. A committee was instructed to call on the man who had erected a large sign board on West Morse Boulevard, and to ask that it be removed; it was not being used, and had become a menace to motor traffic. The sponsors of the sign consented to remove the board.

4. At the request of the Hannibal Square Associates, two members of the League were appointed as trustees of that organization's Bath-room Fund, from which grants are made to home-owners who wish to install bath-rooms. Without these two trustees, the Association reports, it would have been difficult to operate the Fund.

5. A committee was appointed to study the problem of a swimming place for boys. In its report the committee presented a letter from the owner of property on Lake Sybellia, offering use of it for the purpose.

6. The League presented a Punch and Judy show and thus obtained $26.35 for the building of a new shower-bath on the playground.

7. By appropriating $5 toward the cost, the League cooperated in presenting a very beautiful motion picture of bird life, and a lecture by a representative of the Florida Audubon Society.

8. A delegation was asked to interview the owner of a juice factory which was dumping its waste in places where it caused swarms of flies for blocks around. The white owner was very cooperative, and agreed at once to have the practice stopped.

9. On the suggestion of League members at two special meetings, a voluntary friendly agreement wsa entered into between the League and the Planning and Zoning Commission of the City, establishing an area for future Negro residences. The agreement is now before the City Commission. Since adopted.

10. Through its war-service committee, the League has purchased 70 service-star banners for Winter Park parents and other relatives who have enlisted men in service. These banners will be presented at today's meeting.

Review and Summary

The Southern Leadership Project

1958 - 1961

The Southern Leadership Project, financed by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, is now in its third year. The best review of the interests, activities, and effectiveness of this program can be had from reading the reports and memoranda of the Project Director, Benjamin Muse. Copies have been forwarded to the Fund. To supplement these there follows a brief summary of the program to date.

The Project has been conducted separately from the Council's general program, but in close relationship to it.

The emphasis and field activities of the Project have been largely planned by its Director. Mr. Muse has brought particular skills to this effort. Within the ranks of political leadership, for instance, he has been able to consult with Governor Hodges of North Carolina and more recently with Governor Sanford of that state; in Virginia with Governor Almond, former Governor Darden, and frequently with Attorney General Albertis Harrison, the Democratic nominee to succeed Mr. Almond; in Tennessee with Governor Buford Ellington; in Mississippi with J.P. Coleman, former governor and probable candidate for election again; with Governor Carvel of Delaware; Governor Faubus of Arkansas and former Governor McMath; in Georgia with former Congressman Erwin Mitchell, a likely candidate for governor in 1962, and ex-Governor Arnall; in Alabama with former Governor and present candidate for governor Jim Folsom; and in Florida with Governor Collins during his term of office. These conferences ranged from advising Governor Carvel on establishing a Delaware commission against discrimination to urging the use of a "law and order" theme with Mr.Folsom. In Florida, Mr. Muse spent considerable time with Governor Collins and his staff on that administration's approach to race relations. As an outgrowth of this, the Council was able to work closely with the Fowler Commission on Race Relations, established by the governor.

Mr. Muse's book, Virginia Massive Resistance, provided both a valuable program document and an added means of gaining access to Southern leaders. For instance, former governor Coleman of Mississippi, whom Mr. Muse had previously visited, wrote the author a complimentary letter on the book, of which he had purchased an early copy, and invited him to visit again.

In addition to its natural distribution, the book has been placed in the hands of several hundred leaders in the Deep South.

Of particular importance has been Mr. Muse's work with southern editors and publishers. To date he has conferred with over sixty. In his words, "I try to correct mis-information and misconceptions and promote at least acceptance of the inevitability of desegregation. To those who are liberal on the issue, of whom I find many among editors, I try to bring encouragement. To some who are standing up for the good cause in trying circumstances this appears to be particularly helpful."

A valuable part-time assistant is Mr. J. J. Brewbaker, who was engaged as a consultant on school desegregation by the Project upon his retirement as Norfolk superintendent of schools. Mr. Brewbaker had steered Norfolk schools through a sensationally difficult desegregation crisis, and from this experience as well as from his observations elsewhere is admirably qualified to advise with other superintendents. He has also cordial personal relationship with public school administrators throughout the South. He has visited with many of them in the course of this work, and he makes a point of conferring with school authorities in cities where school desegregation is imminent. In the Deep South, to his colleagues he quietly carries the message of the inevitability of desegregation and the need for planning, and is constant witness to the skeptical and timorous that it can be done. He advises on administrative and scholastic problems of desegregation. He has, we believe, contributed to the ease with which a growing number of Virginia school districts are desegregating; he has been a helpful adviser to school administrators in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida; and has worked at length in the difficult situations of New Orleans and Atlanta. We are particularly pleased that Mr. Brewbaker's services are increasingly being requested by superintendents and school boards, including even a few requests from the states of Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina.

The use of other, occasional consultants has been successful in most instances. Among those who have worked in this capacity are:

Business:

Mr. Boyd Ridgeway, Executive Director, Little Rock Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Everette Tucker, Jr. Chairman, Little Rock Board of Education

Mr. Julian Longley, retired textile manufacturer.

Education:

Dr. Omer Carmichael, Superintendent of Schools, Louisville, Kentucky. (deceased)

Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C.

Dr. John F. Fischer, Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore, Maryland (now at Columbia University)

Mr. William M. Lightsey, Executive Secretary, Virginia Committee for Public Schools

Research:

Mrs. Margaret Price, former Associated Press Reporter, now with Potomac Institute

Mr. George McMillan, free-lance writer

Dr. Clarence H. Prtrick, Wake Forest College

Dr. Kenneth Moreland, Randolph-Macon Woman's College

One of the greatest obstacles to peaceful progress in race relations in the South is the prevalence of misconceptions and the wide currency of mis-information on the subject of race. This has been as true with leaders as with the general population. Research and information have, therefore, received considerable attention and this has been an area of fruitful cooperation between the Project staff and the other Council staff. "L (Leadership) Reports", brief and factual, have been issued at about three to six week intervals. Special mailing lists for these were prepared, built around Chambers of Commerce, selected business men, school superintendents, and the press, and supplemented with many other individual names. A list of all "L Reports" to date is attached.

More detailed Special Reports and publications have been prepared to meet specific needs. For instance, at a time when information was needed on the sit-in movement the Project arranged to have two studies documenting the methods and ingredients of successful solutions. In the crucial area of law enforcement and the control of violence, a study by Mr. George McMillan has been commissioned. Mr. McMillan, who has written on this subject for both Look and Life magazines, was the author of our pamphlet, Racial Violence and Law Enforcement, published in 1960. This widely distributed study has been incorporated into the training courses of several southern police departments. In Atlanta, the Chief of Police had each of the department's 800 policemen read the study and submit a written report on it to him. Mr. McMillan's current study for us, unlike the first, is being carried out under the Leadership Project.

Attached also is a list of all publications financed by the Project.

In summary: With few exceptions the program has fulfilled expectations. This is in no small part due to the unique skills and abilities of the Director. It is due also

in part to the quiet and confidential manner by which these services have been offered. The need has existed for these services even more than might have been imagined; too, there is a considerably higher degree of receptivity than anyone might have hoped for.

Mr. Muse is finding an increasing number of moderate leaders in the Deep South - in business, journalism, and politics - who are actually eager to discuss their problems with him and who appear to receive encouragement from his visits.

It is our judgment that the Southern Leadership Project has been one of the most valuable parts of the Council's program during the past two and one-half years.

LEADERSHIP REPORTS

REPORT NO.		TITLE
L-1	-	The Southern Regional Council - Its Origin and Aims.
L-2	-	Excerpts from Speech of John P. Fishwick, Vice-President, Norfolk and Western Railway, to Rockingham Development Corporation, April 6, 1959.
L-3	-	How Could Shut Schools Affect State Economy?
L-4	-	Public Schools and Southern Industrial Progress: Statements from Leaders in Business and Industry.
L-5	-	Public Schools and the Economy of Virginia.
L-6	-	The "Davis Report" and the Truth about the Public School Situation in Washington, D. C.
L-7	-	Governor Almond (Virginia) on the Importance of Public Schools.
L-8	-	Race and Intelligence.
L-8A	-	IF THE SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED . . . A Critical Analysis of the Private School Plan.
L-9	-	THE PRIVATE SCHOOL ANSWER TO THE DESEGREGATION CRISIS. The Virginia Experience.
L-10	-	Education and Income.
L-11	-	LITTLE ROCK REPORT. . . . What Has Happened since the School Crisis?
L-12	-	Voluntary Desegregation.
L-13	-	"Did you find that there was much Difference in the Ability of Negro Children to receive and profit by Instruction?"
L-14	-	A Report from Virginia.
L-15	-	Types of Desegregation Plans.
L-16	-	Atlanta and Washington - Racial Differences in Academic Achievement.

REPORT NO.		TITLE
L-17	-	Desegregation and Academic Achievement.
L-18	-	Negro Buying Power.
L-19	-	What Price Tag for 'Massive Resistance'?
L-20	-	Problems Solving Through Race Relations Committees.
L-21	-	Public Schools and Community Development.
L-22	-	To Florida Leaders in Civic, Religious, and Business Affairs.
L-23	-	Desegregation in Higher Education.
L-23A	-	Desegregation in Higher Education. (Revised.)
L-24	-	Excerpts from addresses by Malcolm Bryan, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; Councilman Fred J. Cassibry of the New Orleans City Council; and, the year-end report of New Orleans's Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison.
L-24A	-	New School Laws in Georgia.
L-25	-	New Census Look at Cities and Race.
L-26	-	Excerpts from an address by General Lucius D. Clay, Chairman of the Board, Continental Can Company, Inc., delivered before the Governor's Conference on Trade and Commerce in Atlanta, May 22, 1961.
L-27	-	The Hard or the Easy Way?

PUBLICATIONS

of the

SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP PROJECT

as of

October, 1961

W. M. Lightsey, Organizing to Save Public Schools (under imprint of Virginia Committee for Public Schools)

C. C. Tarplee, The Church in Areas of Racial Tension

LeRoy Collins, The South and the Nation

Kenneth Morland, Lunch Counter Desegregation in Corpus Christi, Galveston, and San Antonio, Texas (mimeographed)

Margaret Price, Toward a Solution of the Sit-In Controversy (mimeographed)

L-Reports 1-15,17,18,20,21,23,24A,26,27 (mimeographed)

L-Reports 16,19,22,25 (printed)

Note: Project funds used also to assist publications of H.O.P.E., Inc. in Atlanta.

W. Gill

PUBLICATION SCHEDULE
(As of 1/26/62)

	Type of Document (Pages are estimates)	Date
L-Report on Slipping Segregation	Offset	2/2/62
Chattanooga	Pamphlet printed, 8-10 pages	2/8/62
Federal Executive and Civil Rights (L. Dunbar)	Pamphlet printed, 48 pages	2/15/62
L-Report on School Costs (M. Boozer)	Mimeo	2/23/62
L-Report on Hospitals (J.Bond)	Mimeo	3/1/62
L-Report on Official Commissions on Human Relations (J. Moss)	Mimeo 5-10 pages	3/9/62
Negro & Crime (Johnson)	Pamphlet Printed, 15-25 pages	3/15/62
Cultural Facilities & Hotels (D. Miller)	Special Mimeo, 20-25 pages	3/22/62
Atlanta	Pamphlet 10-15 pages	4/1/62
School Integration (Newsom)	Pamphlet printed, 45-50 pages	4/15/62
Social & Educational Implications of Pupil Placement Laws (J. Moss)	Pamphlet printed, 48-50 pages	5/1/62
Admission of Justice (Daniels & Moss)	? ? ?	7/1/62
L-Report on Impact of Negro Market (V. Henderson - Fisk)	Mimeo	7/15/62
Miami	Mimeo (?) 17 pages	? ? ?
Integration North & South (Loth & Moss)	Printed	9/1/62

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Publications - 1961

The Federal Executive and Civil Rights, January, 1961

The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South. The first of a series of Employment Studies in Southern Cities. A report based on a survey by Art Gallaher, Jr., Associate Professor of Anthropology and Sociology, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Houston, November, 1961

The Annealing of the South, Leslie W. Dunbar, in the Virginia Quarterly Review, Autumn, 1961

NOTABLE ADDRESSES:

The Case for Integration - August, 1960
Daniel C. Thompson
Chairman of the Division of Social Sciences,
Dillard University, New Orleans, La.

This I Believe - January 1, 1961
Haywood N. Hill, M.D.

SPECIAL REPORTS:

Sanctuaries for Tradition: Virginia's New Private Schools
SRC: 19
February 8, 1961

The Freedom Ride
SRC: 20
May 30, 1961

The Student Protest Movement: A Recapitulation
SRC: 21
September 29, 1961

L-REPORTS:

L-23 - Desegregation in Higher Education
January 24, 1961

L-24 - From an address by Malcolm Bryan, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, before the Rotary Club of Atlanta, on the IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER TO SECURE OUTSIDE CAPITAL INVESTMENT. February 16, 1961

Also, from an address by Councilman Fred J. Cassibry of the New Orleans City Council on the same subject.

L-24A - New School Laws in Georgia
March 24, 1961

L-25 - New Census Look at Cities and Race
(Reprinted from The Washington Post, March 26, 1961, with permission)
April 20, 1961

L-26 - From an address by General Lucius D. Clay, Chairman of the Board, Continental Can Company, Inc.; the General was speaking before the Governor's Conference on Trade and Commerce in Atlanta, May 22, 1961. General Clay's background as a Southerner adds special significance to his remakrs ON THE INDUSTRIAL CLIMATE IN GEORGIA. With the exception of some remarks on problems of state and local taxes, his speech is reproduced here in full.

L-27 - The Hard or the Easy Way?
October 5, 1961

L-28 - Organizations Supporting the Student Protest Movement
November 30, 1961

1-29 - In Report L-8 of this series, issued August 10, 1959, there was reproduced a statement ON THE SUBJECT OF RACE AND INTELLIGENCE, prepared by 18 of the country's leading psychologists and anthropologists. The Southern Regional Council believes that the statement now reproduced ... ought to be made available to a wide audience. The statement includes a resolution passed at the recent annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania during the week of November 13, 1961
L-Report date, December 4, 1961

3/8/62

Paul,

Jim suggests the following distribution of L-reports.

Those on Race to go to these categories:

2	9
3	10
4	11
5	
6	
7	
8	

Those on Police TO THE following categories:

1	8
2	9
3	10
4	11
5	12
6	16
7	

Also, whenever L-reports go out can we be given a note as to what categories the mailing was made.

thank you.

Jean

LWD
PA
SB
PW
VJ
ty

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

FRITZ MACHLUP, *President*
Princeton University
F. DOROTHY BETHURUM, *First Vice-President*
Connecticut College
BERNARD F. HALEY, *Second Vice-President*
Stanford University
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HERMAN I. ORENTLICHER, *Associate Secretary and Counsel*
WARREN C. MIDDLETON, *Staff Associate*
ROBERT VAN WAES, *Staff Associate*
WINSTON W. EHRMANN, *Staff Associate*

L Reports
Response

November 22, 1963

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Jordan:

As I have indicated on the enclosed postal card, this Association places great importance on the publications, including its L-Reports, of the Southern Regional Council, and we do wish you to keep us on the mailing list.

My own personal interest in your great work "to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples of the South" is implied in the contents of the enclosed letter to Messrs. Head and Zukoski. I wish that it were possible for me to play a more active role in the struggle, but I am afraid that I am double-branded in many Southern minds: (a) as a renegade Southerner who ran out of the South when conditions appeared intolerable, and (b) as an "outsider" now residing too near the headquarters of the New Frontier. But don't construe these suppositions as indicating a chip on my shoulder; I would be happy to be of any possible service to those who remained to fight the good fight.

Sincerely,

William P. Fidler

William P. Fidler

WPF/em
Enclosure

L-Reports
ack

January 9, 1964

Mr. Griffith D. Lambdin
Attorney at Law
Armstrong, Bedford & Lambdin
2221 Market Street
Galveston, Texas

Dear Mr. Lambdin:

Please accept our apologies for the delay in acknowledging your letter of November 26, 1963. It was good to know that our L-Reports are of value to you. And we appreciate very much that you give them to your friends for further circulation.

If we can be of assistance to you at any time, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

LWD ✓
PAL ✓
SBV ✓
VJ

LAW OFFICES
ARMSTRONG, BEDFORD & LAMBDIN
201 NATIONAL HOTELS BUILDING
2221 MARKET STREET
GALVESTON, TEXAS 77550

W. T. ARMSTRONG (DECEASED)
FINE G. BEDFORD
GRIFFITH D. LAMBDIN

BART HOPKINS

November 26, 1963

Think you should reply

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Jordan:

I have your inquiry of November 14 as to whether your Reports are helpful and meaningful to me, or if they simply end up in the waste basket unread.

I take this means of assuring you that your Reports are of great and continuing interest to me. Not only do I read them, but consistently pass them out to my friends for further circulation.

In my estimation, Southern Regional Council, Inc. deserves the gratitude of every right thinking citizen of this Country for its splendid endeavors in collecting and disseminating factual information regarding unequal treatment of our Negro citizens, and in furnishing a focus on the activity and opinions of men of good will in this important field.

Sincerely yours,

Griffith D. Lambdin

2/2

h - Reports
Correspondence
thank you notes, ect

January 9, 1964

Mr. Griffith D. Lambdin
Attorney at Law
Armstrong, Bedford & Lambdin
2221 Market Street
Galveston, Texas

Dear Mr. Lambdin:

Thank you kindly for your check in the amount of $5.00, and for your expression of confidence in the Council. We have placed Mr. & Mrs. Edwards on our mailing list.

If we can be of service in the future, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

LWD
PA
STB
VJ

LAW OFFICES
ARMSTRONG, BEDFORD & LAMBDIN
201 NATIONAL HOTELS BUILDING
2221 MARKET STREET
GALVESTON, TEXAS 77550

W. T. ARMSTRONG (DECEASED)
FINE G. BEDFORD
GRIFFITH D. LAMBDIN
BART HOPKINS

November 27, 1963

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Jordan:

Will you kindly add to your mailing list of all materials published by the Council:

Mr. & Mrs. William J. Edwards
11 Maple Lane
Galveston, Texas 77551

These people, articulate and highly respected in our community, will do much good in disseminating the worthwhile information which the Council so ably collects and reports.

My personal check is attached to cover this request. If it is insufficient to cover your charge, please let me know. If there is no charge, please treat it as a contribution to your most worthy cause.

Sincerely yours,

Griffith D. Lambdin

$1.00
CK
12/2/63
RHA

2/2

NATIONAL
COUNCIL
OF JEWISH
WOMEN

ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEW YORK 36, N. Y. CIRCLE 6-3175 • MRS. JOSEPH WILLEN, NATIONAL PRESIDENT • MISS HANNAH STEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 14, 1964

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Jordan:

Due to staff changes, I believe you have not received a reply to your inquiry last November about our continued interest in the L-Reports of the Southern Regional Council. We are very much interested in receiving these materials as well as your other publications. Would you please address future mailings of materials to my attention?

I am currently working on an article for our regular Public Affairs discussion bulletin for our local affiliates on the threat of extremist groups not only to civil rights progress, but to community stability and the rights of everyone. I would very much appreciate it if you could send me as soon as possible recent materials on the role of responsible citizens -- particularly success stories in counteracting extremist action.

Thank you for your attention, and again our apologies for not replying sooner to your inquiry.

Sincerely,

Betty Rosen

Mrs. Betty Rosen
Professional Assistant
Public Affairs Department

BR:ds

PHONE 278-7373

DALTON
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BOX 566

DALTON, GEORGIA

May 18, 1964

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Would you kindly revise the addressograph plate on the Dalton Chamber of Commerce. The current manager's name is: Truett Lomax, he has been here for three years now.

Thank you,

Cordially,

Dotha D. Turkett

Dotha D. Turkett, Sec.

June 4, 1964

Mr. C. J. Hill
Manager, Civic Affairs
Jacksonville Area
Chamber of Commerce
604 Hogan Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Hill:

We regret very much your not having received a copy of L-47, and are enclosing a copy in compliance with your request. In the event future mailings do not reach you, please let us know. We are always happy to be of service.

Thank you for calling this matter to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm
Enclosure

604 HOGAN STREET P.O. DRAWER 329 JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32201 TELEPHONE ELgin 3-6161 ORGANIZED 1884

May 7, 1964

V J

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Mayor-Commissioner, Jacksonville
HONORABLE HAYDON BURNS
Chairman, Duval County Commission
HONORABLE JULIAN WARREN
Chairman, Committee of One Hundred
ROBERT R. FEAGIN

Nobbie please reply

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I have been a regular recipient of your publication for some time. However, your report of April 16th, L47, which applied to Jacksonville did not reach me.

Inasmuch as I have been a key figure from the Staff on the Community Advisory Committee of the Chamber, I would be most interested in the April 16th publication.

I would appreciate it if you would send a copy to me to my personal attention.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Hill
Manager, Civic Affairs

CHH:ds

L-Reports
ack

January 9, 1964

Mr. C. H. Hill
Manager, Civic Affairs
Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce
604 Hogan Street
Jacksonville 1, Florida

Dear Mr. Hill:

Please accept our apologies for the delay in acknowledging your letter of November 26, 1963. We are indeed pleased that our L-Reports are valuable to you and have been some help to your community in its adjustment to social change.

Thank you for the roster of the Community Advisory Committee and the report that progress continues in the Jacksonville community.

If we can assist you at any time, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Director

VEJ:nm

604 HOGAN STREET P.O. DRAWER 329 JACKSONVILLE 1, FLORIDA TELEPHONE ELgin 3-6161 ORGANIZED 1884

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C. WILLIAM BEAUFORT
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West Jacksonville Council
ROGER M. PAINTER
Southwest Jacksonville Council
G. R. PORTER, JR.
North Jacksonville Council
KENT LEWIS
South Jacksonville Council
EDWARD W. HEIST
Mayor-Commissioner, Jacksonville
HONORABLE HAYDON BURNS
Chairman, Duval County Commission
HONORABLE LEM MERRETT
Chairman, Committee of One Hundred
ROBERT R. FEAGIN

November 26, 1963

LWD ✓
PA ✓
~~VE~~
SB ✓
VJ - pls acknowledge

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Assistant to the Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Jordan:

We have been remiss in not telling you how valuable your L-Reports have been to us.

We have attempted here to maintain harmony in the community while adjusting to changes in the pattern of community relationships.

Since 1960 when we had street trouble over lunch counters, we have made amicable adjustments in the area of employment, hotel, theatre, and restaurant use with a minimum of friction.

We have a top level committee that works in the area of community relationship. A copy of the roster is enclosed.

We have accumulated some of your reports and they have helped a great deal.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Hill

C. H. Hill
Manager, Civic Affairs

CHH:ds
Enc.

COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce 9/24/63

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

J. J. Daniel (Chairman) (President, Stockton, Whatley, Davin & Co.)	Stockton, Whatley Davin & Co. P. O. Box 899	EL 6-7371
Claude J. Yates (Vice Pres. Civ. Aff.) (Vice Pres. Southern Bell Tel & Tel)	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. P. O. Box 390	EL 3-2131

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Fred J. Abood (Owner, Fred Abood's Steer Room Restaurant)	Fred Abood's Steer Room Restaurant Beaver Street Viaduct	354-5536
C. T. Ade (Florida General Manager, Standard Oil Company of Kentucky)	Standard Oil Company P. O. Box Z - West Bay Sta.	EL 4-5561
C. W. Beaufort (President, McCall Service, Inc.)	McCall Service, Inc. P. O. Box 2221	EV 9-5561
James Cameron (Director of Personnel, Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc.	Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc. Drawer B, West Bay Sta.	EV 4-5511
Charles Campbell (Vice President - Prudential Insurance Company of America)	Prudential Ins. Co. of Amer. P. O. Box 4579	EX 8-8711
E. Mack Cates (Manager, Sears, Roebuck & Co.)	Sears, Roebuck & Co. 200 West Bay St.	EL 5-2831
W. T. Christy (Finance)	1119 Coast Line Building	354-3355
James H. Coppedge (President, J. H. Coppedge & Co.	J. H. Coppedge & Company P. O. Box 514	CH 6-2613
Robert R. Feagin (Vice Pres. Florida Publishing Co.)	Florida Publishing Co. P. O. Box 1949	EL 6-1212
Louis J. Finske (President, Florida State Theatres, Inc.)	Florida State Theatres, Inc. P. O. Box 1290	EL 6-1341
Harry Gonzalez (1st Vice. Pres., Stockton, Whatley, Davin & Co.)	Stockton, Whatley, Davin & Company P. O. Box 899	EL 6-7371
William Hamrick (Vice President, Gulf Life Insurance Company)	926 Lynch Building	EL 6-2744

William J. Hicklin, Jr. (President, Capitol Concrete Co.)	Capitol Concrete Co. P. O. Box 2819	354-8282
Ervin Jackson, Jr. (Executive Vice President and General Manager, Ivey's)	Ivey's of Jacksonville P. O. Box 1558	354-2011
Harry G. Kincaid (Immediate Past President, Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce)	Knight, Kincaid, Poucher and Harris, Attorneys at Law 1112 Barnett Bank Building	EL 6-8595
Ira McK. Koger (President, O. P. Woodcock Company Inc.)	O. P. Woodcock Co. P. O. Box 4520	EX 8-8628
Richard J. Lewinson (President, Purcell's Inc.)	Purcell's Inc. 421 Laura	EL 5-7561
Thomas R. McGehee (President, Jacksonville Paper Co.)	Jacksonville Paper Company 808 West Bay.	EL 6-4141
Glenn Marshall, Jr. (President, WJXT Television Station, Inc.)	WJXT - TV P. O. Box 5187	EX 8-0501
Raymond Mason (President, Insurance Co. of the South)	Mason Lumber Company P. O. Box 1469	EV 7-2511
Arthur W. Milam (Attorney at Law)	Milam, LeMaistre, Ramsay & Martin P. O. Box 58	EL 6-5751
Robert L. Milius (President, May-Cohens)	May-Cohens P. O. Box 150	EL 6-7311
R. C. Millar (President, Florida Publishing Co.)	Florida Publishing Co. P. O. Box 1949	EL 6-1212
James Mullaney (President, Universal Marion Corp. So. Pipe & Supply Co. Div.)	Universal Marion Corp. Southern Pipe & Supply Co. Div. P. O. Box 4369	356-1911
Robert Neighbors (Vice Pres. & General Manager Roosevelt Hotel)	Hotel Roosevelt P. O. Box 1800	EL 3-4892
R. Eugene Orr (Financier	Florida-First Securities, Inc. 402 Lynch Building	EL 5-0641
Harry Reinstine (Attorney at Law)	Reinstine, Reinstine & Panken 1001 Atlantic Bank Bldg.	EL 3-5531

(Community Advisory Comm. 9/24/63 cont'd)

Charles Rogers (President, I. Beverly Nalle, Inc.)	I. Beverly Nalle, Inc. 311 West Forsyth	EL 4-5596
Franklin G. Russell (President, Florida Machine & Foundry Company	Florida Machine & Foundry Co. 1375 West Church St.	356-6304
Gert H. W. Schmidt (President, Florida Ford Tractor Co.)	Florida Ford Tractor Co. P. O. Box 600	EV 8-0522
Frederick H. Schultz (Investor)	Schultz Building 118 West Adams	EL 4-3604
Ivan H. Smith (Partner - Reynolds, Smith & Hills)	Reynolds, Smith & Hills P. O. Box 4850	FL 9-2011
D. H. Stynchcomb (Executive Vice President & Asst. General Manager, May-Cohens)	May-Cohens P. O. Box 150	EL 6-7311
Crawford Solomon (President, Convention Press)	Convention Press 218 West Church St.	EL 4-5658
Marion E. Sweet (President, Springfield Atlantic Bk.)	Springfield Atlantic Bank West Bay Sta.	EL 6-4871
Herbert Underwood (President & Founder, Underwood Jewelers)	Underwood Jewelers 229 Hogan	EL 3-1225

Members from Government Agencies

Haydon Burns (Mayor of Jacksonville)	City Hall 220 East Bay	EL 5-0411
Clyde Cannon (President, City Council)	206 Washington St.	EL 5-8231
Dale Carson (Duval County Sheriff)	Duval County Court House 330 East Bay	EL 5-2811
Captain J. R. Compton, USN Commanding Officer	U. S. Naval Air Station Jacksonville 12, Fla.	EV 9-7711 Ext. 201
RADM Robert Goldthwaite, USN Commander Fleet Air Jacksonville	U. S. Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Fla.	EV 9-7711 Ext. 200
Justin Montgomery City Councilman, Jacksonville Beach	Montgomery & Simpson 3rd St. & 9th Ave. North Jacksonville Beach	CH 9-2353
Fletcher Morgan Duval County Commissioner	Duval County Court House 330 East Bay	EL 5-4451 Ext. 295

William A. Newbern, Sr. Executive Assistant	U. S. Corps of Engineers P. O. Box 4970	EL 5-6411
Howard M. Tompkins Director	Federal Housing Administration. Universal Marion Bldg.	EL 4-7111
James Workman Postmaster	United States Post Office Jacksonville	EL 4-7111
John Maguire, Sr.	United States Marshal Federal Building	EL 4-7111

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

C. H. Hill (Secretary (Manager, Civic Affairs)	Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce P. O. Drawer 329	EL 3-6161

COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE COUNTERPART GROUP

- -

10/16/63

Dr. W. W. Schell, Jr. (Chairman) (Medical Doctor)	625 West Union	EL 4-1680
L. I. Alexander (Real Estate)	1730 Jefferson	768-6711
I. H. Burney (Secretary, Afro American Life Insurance Co.)	Afro American Life Insurance Company 101 E. Union	EL 6-0441
Dr. J. C. Downing (Dentist)	719 West 8th	EL 5-8203
Dr. Arnett Girardeau (Dentist)	1306 West 15th	354-2222
Frank Hampton (Owner, Hampton's Gulf Service & Fuel Co.)	Hampton's Gulf Service & Fuel Company 2610 North Myrtle	EL 5-8349
Thomas B. Hargrave (Executive Secretary, YMCA)	YMCA J. W. Johnson Branch 5700 Cleveland Road	768-4493
W. P. Holmes (Funeral Director)	Holmes & West Funeral Home 2719 W. Edgewood	PO 5-1641
Earl M. Johnson (Attorney at Law)	625 West Union	EL 5-5196
Dr. C. B. McIntosh (Medical Doctor)	1009 Jessie Street	EL 6-0300
Rutledge Pearson (President, NAACP)	NAACP 410 Broad	353-7395
Frank B. Priestley (School Teacher)	1736½ Calhoun	EL 5-8773
Leander J. Shaw (Attorney at Law)	411 Broad Street	356-5438
Eric Simpson (Editor, Florida Star)	Florida Star 2323 Moncrief Road	EL 4-6782
James E. Whittington (Funeral Director)	Whittington's Funeral Home 800 West State	EL 4-7879

OUR MINORITIES AND THE WORLD ORDER

D. C. LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
1216 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
May, 1945.

OUR MINORITIES AND THE WORLD ORDER

The United Nations are now creating machinery for a more orderly and cooperative world. The United States, as a nation composed of many different peoples and cultures, has a special contribution to make to that world order.

Do you know that we have in the United States some 300,000 Indians relating us to 15 million Indians in Mexico and South America?

Do you know that we have some 3,000,000 Americans of Spanish or Latin blood relating us to some 132 million people of Spanish or Latin descent in Latin America?

Do you know that we have some 250,000 people of Oriental background (Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, etc.) linking us to some 615 million Oriental people in Asia?

Do you know that we have 13,000,000 Negroes relating us to some 90 million Negroid peoples in Africa and to millions of other partly colored peoples in other parts of the world?

There are two possible courses before us

1. We can so understand and treat our minorities that in time our policy can be used as a pattern for working relationships in other parts of the world. We can act so democratically that other countries will have confidence in our leadership.

or

2. We can allow our minorities to be forgotten men outside the main stream of American life. They can live out their lives in frustration and bitterness, denied the rights of a democratic society.

Every democratic act increases our country's leadership

Due to the extension of democratic principles to their problems, the Filipinos were the only group in the Pacific area that felt freedom and democracy a goal worth every sacrifice. Their actions have been of invaluable aid to us. Other nations, aware of the success of our democratic policy in the Philippines, are likely to follow a similar pattern in their own colonial administration.

The relations between China and the United States have been increasingly cordial. The repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act contributed greatly to our mutual goodwill.

The establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Committee during the War Emergency has helped relieve the tension over economic discrimination among our own people. This kind of action demonstrates to other nations that our professions of democracy are more than words.

Every unjust act decreases our country's leadership

Our discrimination against Mexican workers in Los Angeles became so serious that the Mexican government issued a protest. As a result other Latin American countries were led to question the sincerity of our Good-Neighbor policy.

Our persecution of loyal Americans of Japanese descent, some of whom are serving with distinction in our Armed Forces, is one factor shaping the attitude of millions of Oriental people toward us.

This is our job

In this age of radio and airplane the peoples of the world are aware of our acts as never before. Each of us can help create a democratic pattern so that the Spanish American, the Filipino, the Negro, the Chinese, in looking to America for world leadership will not be disappointed.

Have you asked yourself these questions?

Am I informed as to the conditions and problems of minority peoples in my own country?

Do I support legislation designed to preserve and strengthen the constitutional rights of all our citizens?

Have I written a letter to my Congressmen, or my editor, or my minister asking him to take more interest in minorities, or backing him up if he has?

Am I teaching my children to appreciate all cultures?

Do I put into practice in public places, such as stores and buses, those simple undramatic acts of courtesy that go so far in engendering mutual goodwill?

Each of us has an individual responsibility to perfect our democracy. These are some of the things we can do. In doing them we will not only contribute to democracy at home, but also to world order and lasting peace.

November 1, 1945

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Madam:

In the November Postwar Information Bulletin we noticed an announcement concerning your recent publication Government and Our Minorities.

We would like very much to have five copies of this booklet. We are enclosing our check for 50 cents to cover cost.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Inez B. Tillison
Office Manager

Encl.

November 21, 1945

Mrs. Mervyn H. Sterne
3046 Newark Street, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Sterne:

Your letter with your check for $25.00 arrived just as we were going into our annual meeting. We appreciate your generosity and your cooperation more than words can express.

I am delighted to see that the League of Women Voters is taking a real interest in minority problems. I have recently read the pamphlet published by the National League, and I think it is splendid. I wonder whether Southern branches of the League are going to welcome the pamphlet and distribute it. We are thinking of buying about a thousand copies for distribution to Council members. What do you think of this idea?

Council dues were raised from $1.00 a year to $2.00 a year at the meeting last week. Individuals in Washington can be enrolled as associates (non-voting) at $2.00 a year, or the Minorities Committee of the D. C. League can be listed as a cooperating or subscribing group for a fee of $2.00 and receive the Council publications.

We are sending Mrs. Wilder Foote a package of SRC literature. Thank you very much for suggesting her name.

It is good to know that you are coming back to Alabama soon. I wish you could have attended the annual meeting last week. It was an excellent meeting and we feel much encouraged over the outlook for the Council.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

3046 Newark St. N.W.,
Washington 8, D.C.
Nov. 14, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

For some time I've been meaning to mail you a check to help in your program. You are making a fine start.

The Minorities Committee of the D.C. League of Women Voters is arranging a Day's School on Desegregate

to consider racial problems in the United States. The chairman, Mrs. Wilder Foote, 3015 Dexway St., N.W., Washington, D.C would be a splendid person to receive some of your material.

Is a membership in the Council $2.00 a year? I should like to contribute a membership to the Minorities Committee of the N.C. League. I'm returning to Birmingham, Alabama the end of December and I want this group to continue

to know of your work. Please let me know the cost of such a membership.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Mesvyatt.) Dorah H Stone

P.S I've enclosing a pamphlet prepared and distributed by the Minorities Committee of the League of Women Voters last Spring.

League of Women Voters

November 21, 1945

Mrs. Wilder Foote
3015 Ordway Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Foote:

At the suggestion of Mrs. Mervyn H. Sterne I am sending you some of our publications. They will cometo you under separate cover.

I am pleased to know of the increasing interest of the League of Women Voters in the problems of our minority groups. I have seen the splendid leaflet issued by the Washington League and I have recently read the pamphlet on minorities published by the national League. The Southern Regional Council is considering purchasing about one thousand copies of the latter pamphlet and distributing it to its members throughout the South.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover
Misc. Pamphlets

✓ m

December 12, 1945

Miss Anna Lord Strauss, President
National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Miss Strauss:

I have read with much interest the pamphlet Government and Our Minorities, which the National League of Women Voters has recently published. It is a splendid piece of work and I hope it is going to have a very wide circulation.

The Southern Regional Council, which is a non-profit bi-racial organization, has a deep interest in the problem of race relations in the South. We publish pamphlets on various Southern problems and sometimes we distribute literature published by other agencies. It may be that we will want to purchase a quantity of your recent pamphlet, if it is available. Will you please let me know the cost per hundred and per thousand?

Under separate cover we are sending you a package of literature so that you will be able to see the type of work we are trying to do.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

All pamphlets.

December 12, 1945

Mrs. Wilder Foote, Chairman
Voteless D. C. League of Women Voters
1216 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Foote:

Mrs. Dorah H. Sterne has sent us a check for $2.00 and has asked us to enroll the D. C. League of Women Voters as a cooperating member of the Southern Regional Council. We are delighted to do this. Our literature will be addressed to you as Chairman of the D. C. League.

Thank you for your suggestion in your letter of December 2 to the effect that in distributing LWV pamphlet on minorities we might urge our members to undertake community surveys with regard to FEPC. You will be interested to know that our Council has endorsed "the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee to promote the non-discriminatory use of manpower." Some of our members have been quite active in promoting the proposed Federal law. However, there is a wide range of opinion among our members with respect to the Federal bill. Some of them honestly feel that a Federal law would have no practical effectiveness in the South.

I believe that the LWV pamphlet will strike 99% of our members as being very fair and objective and it is probable that many of them will want to make a community survey as suggested in the pamphlet.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Affiliated with the
National League of Women Voters

VOTELESS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

1216 CONNECTICUT AVENUE

ENTRANCE ON JEFFERSON PLACE

December 2, 1945

RECEIVED
DEC 4 1945
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 21. The Committee on Minority Groups of the D.C. League of Women Voters will be delighted to receive and study the material you send us.

We are also glad to note that you are keeping in touch with what the LWV is thinking and doing in regard to minority "problems". We are much interested to hear that your Southern Regional Council is thinking of purchasing and distributing copies of the National League's MEMO on "Government and Our Minorities" which would be cooperating in a very positive way with the League's educational program.

This committee feels that the urgency of the present situation is somewhat overlooked in the MEMO. The end of the war which brought a sudden precipitation of reconversion problems and unemployment puts a focus on the present inadequate financial and legal status of the FEPS. We cannot help but feel that the present crisis calls for Federal attention in the form of a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

We are wondering if in the distribution of this MEMO to your members you might not include an accompanying suggestion as to the urgent need for groups to develop their own conclusions on the matter by making a community survey (as the MEMO suggests) giving particular attention to analysis of #10 under "Make a Survey of Your Community" in order to determine afresh in the light of present tensions the need for immediate action on the pending FEPS Bill?

Looking forward to your communications from time to time, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Marcia S. Foote

Mrs. Wilder Foote, Chairman

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 7, 1946

Dear Council Member:

This pamphlet, Government and Our Minorities, was published recently by the National League of Women Voters. It struck us as being a very useful publication, and we are distributing it to a selected group of Council members.

If you have already seen a copy of this pamphlet, won't you please pass this one on to someone else? Additional copies may be obtained from the National League of Women Voters at 10¢ each or $8.00 per hundred.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:s
Enclosure

MEMO

Government and Our Minorities

Government's Role in Helping to Equalize Opportunities for Minorities in the United States

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

National League of Women Voters

—a nonpartisan organization established in 1920 to encourage citizen participation in government—

726 Jackson Place N. W.,

Washington 6, D. C.

Publication No. 30

10¢

AUGUST, 1945

Introduction

WE have been fighting a war against fascism, while at the same time elements of our own population have been developing increasingly fascist attitudes. Pitting one group against another has long been a part of the "divide and conquer" tactics of the enemies of democracy; and the years of minority discriminations in this country have offered them fertile fields. The strategy has been to try to stir up the "anti" feelings between labor and management, between religious groups, between different economic and income groups, and between all groups which are different from each other. Feeling has been particularly marked during the war period.

Before it is possible to analyze the effect of these divisive influences we must first see what proportion of our population is involved. In 1940 census reports showed (approximately):

American Indians	300,000
Jews	5,000,000
Mexicans	3,000,000
Negroes	13,000,000
Persons of Oriental Background	250,000
Many millions of other national and religious minority groups.	

Discriminations of varying kind and degree are practiced against each of them because they are "different" from the majority of the population. Although for each minority the problems are not the same, and the solutions will probably have to be different, each is a part of the total picture, and its effect on American democracy is of far-reaching importance.

In order to survive the postwar period of major difficulties and adjustments and to strengthen our position in taking leadership toward the just treatment of minorities in other sections of the world, we must at this time face the problem and determine the best course of action to remove the sore spots of discrimination from our national life.

The League of Women Voters is an organization whose purpose is to act on *governmental* issues in the public

interest and to develop citizen responsibility for government. We recognize that the field of education for better understanding and tolerance toward minorities is vast. Our particular contribution to the solution of the problem must be that of finding answers to the question "How can government help to equalize opportunities for minority groups?"

How Much Can Government Do?

To begin with, it must be recognized that government and legislation can deal with only a fraction of the problem. The prejudices which go along with minority discriminations are a part of the social customs of a community and cannot, of course, be eliminated by the mere passage of a law forbidding them. Prejudice is a complex social attitude which is the result of indoctrination or environment. Government cannot force changes in basic beliefs. A distinction must be made, however, between prejudice and discrimination, and it is chiefly in the latter field that government can play an effective part. Democratic government must take whatever positive action it can. To fail to do so is to undermine the very principles on which it is based.

Discrimination accentuates and perpetuates social prejudice. If minority groups are isolated and regarded as inferior by law, each oncoming generation will come so to regard them. Thus it is by eliminating the discriminations which have the sanction of law that we will be able eventually to overtake and rise above prejudice. It is particularly important to remember under a democratic form of government that rule of the majority would be the tyranny of the majority were it not for our tradition of civil rights and liberties. It is only when the majority recognizes the absolute necessity of making and administering the laws fairly for all citizens that we fulfill our democratic heritage.

Discriminations against minority groups take different forms in different geographic areas. The problem is emphasized in the particular parts of the country where the minority is most numerous. Discriminatory treatment against Mexicans is confined primarily to the South-

west; the Pacific coast has bred anti-oriental feeling, and the South has faced more of the Negro problem than have other parts of the country. Discriminations have also been pronounced in certain large cities. Few areas have been entirely without minority problems. The discriminations have tended to be more formalized and to be supported by law in places where the minority makes up a large segment of the population.

Religious Discrimination Waning

One bright spot in the whole picture of minority problems is the continuing decline of religious persecution in this country. In colonial days, religious persecution of minorities was prevalent. Today such discrimination has largely disappeared. Religious beliefs are sometimes one of the factors in discriminations in which racial, economic and social prejudices are more powerful. Freedom of conscience has become widely accepted.

We must not be unmindful of the traces of religious discrimination which still exist. Some Catholic groups, for example, have supported the proposed Fair Employment Practices Commission on the ground that it would help to control economic discrimination against Catholic workers.

Racial Discrimination: The Big Problem

It is racial discrimination which stands out today as one of the largest obstacles to the fulfillment of democracy, both in the United States and in the world. For it is commonly known that governments have done very little to arrest it, and in some areas have even sanctioned it in law and practice.

Government should be and is concerned with justice. A system of justice does not insist that citizens love one another. It does insist that all citizens have equal opportunities for the fulfillment of their capacities. Government can do little to meet and eradicate prejudices head-on. It can do much to insist upon justice, which will work directly to overcome discrimination and indirectly aid in overcoming prejudice. Through the opening up of equal opportunities, the standards of minorities will gradually rise.

Some of the most flagrant examples of discrimination which governments, federal, state, and local, should work toward eliminating are:

1. Inadequate police protection for minorities
2. Discrimination before many courts of justice and at the polls
3. Segregation (resulting in poorer facilities) in schools, transportation, restaurants, hotels, etc.
4. Non-admittance to public facilities such as parks, libraries, auditoriums maintained by public funds
5. Housing segregation which does not allow for expansion and thus breeds overcrowding, disease, and crime
6. Reservations of most good jobs to "whites," with very little chance of advancement beyond the unskilled level for minority groups

To deal with and eventually eradicate such discriminations as these is the great problem confronting our nation today. Much can be done by enforcing laws already on the statute books fairly and conscientiously. Some gains can be made by the elimination of laws unbefitting a democracy. To some extent we must be prepared to enact new laws to aid in the establishment of justice as rapidly as public support can be built. Some steps can be taken tomorrow. Others will require years of continuous effort and education of the public.

Education

A Supreme Court decision in 1896, although it authorized the principle of segregation, insisted upon the maintenance of equal facilities for minority groups. In actual practice the segregated schools which are available to such children are markedly below the standards which are maintained in the same communities for white children. No group can assume its full citizenship responsibilities if it is deprived of basic education in such responsibilities.

Financial statistics, which furnish the most reliable comparisons between the quality of education furnished to whites and Negroes, show some startling discriminations. In the period 1935-36 in ten Southern states the average

expenditure per pupil was $17.04 for Negroes and almost three times as much, or $49.30 for white children. In Mississippi and Georgia, only about $9.00 was spent on the Negro school child, but five times as much on the average white pupil.

The widespread belief that some racial groups are inherently inferior cannot be substantiated. Actually they have been denied the opportunities which are necessary for physical and cultural achievement. Much of their "inferiority" can be laid at the door of educational deprivations which have been maintained over the years. One of the first steps toward eliminating injustices must lie in better education.

Poll Tax

Politically, we have let lapse our American concepts of justice, equal protection of the laws, and the right of each citizen in a democracy to exercise his prerogative of the vote. We have used various means of preventing political participation of minority groups in elections. Some restrictions have had the sanction of law; others include extra-legal intimidation and violence.

The poll tax has been one means of disfranchising minorities, although its effects have in no way been limited to these groups. Poll taxes have removed the possibility of the vote from a large section of the lowest income groups in the states where it is required. Though the taxes have never been large, even a yearly dollar is a high price in many families, and in some states the accumulation of delinquent poll tax payments must be paid in addition to the tax of the current year. The extent to which poll tax repeal would remove barriers to Negro voting is debatable, since many other devices have been used to prevent any sizeable Negro vote in some states. Since Negroes are poor, however, removing this hurdle to political participation would be at least one step toward the goal.

One result of the poll tax limitation on political participation has been a much reduced electorate. Although the Constitution provides that representation in Congress shall be reduced from a state which denies the ballot to any citizens, this provision has not been carried out. A

considerable percentage of otherwise eligible voters are disfranchised by the poll tax, but the congressional representation from the seven poll tax states is still as large as though there were no such restrictions. The congressman who represents a poll tax district has therefore been elected by a very much smaller number of voters, though his vote on a national issue is worth just as much as that of the member from a district without such restrictions.

This is sufficient answer to the much heard comment that outsiders should not attempt to dictate to any one area how it should handle its elections. Meddling, so-called, is a legitimate interest in protecting the integrity of the vote of a representative who truly represents his district against a vote on a vital national issue which is less responsible to the will of the people. It is encouraging to note that poll tax states have themselves been taking the initiative in abolishing poll taxes. The recent repeal of the poll tax in Georgia is a good example.

Other Political Participation

Even more significant has been the denial of the polls by other means. Some of these methods have been actual legal restrictions, worded to eliminate a particular group from eligibility; another has been the use of intimidation by the dominant economic and social group so that fear of violence has kept politics "white man's business." Voting by minorities is one of the best single means of gradually reducing discrimination. As minority groups gain political strength it will be impossible to deny large groups of them fair participation in government services. Recreation facilities, street paving, schools, will tend to be equalized; discrimination will no longer be politically possible.

This does not mean to imply that minorities will vote as Mexicans, Chinese, or Negroes, but merely that any official action which grossly discriminates can thus be called to task. It has been true in the past that when a new group enters a political scene, its first few votes may be as a solid block, but very soon this distinction disappears. A man is not only a member of a certain race, he is also a lawyer, or a union member, or a Baptist. All these things will determine his attitudes on political issues.

It should be pointed out that in 1919 it was expected that women would use their vote to further feminist aims exclusively, but the diversity of political opinions among women is now as great as among men.

Education and political responsibility will work together toward the real solution of racial discrimination in the country. Wherever possible, we should contribute toward the fundamental goal of helping the minorities to help themselves through education and political experience. But it must be recognized that these are long term solutions. While we are doing everything possible to further such solutions, we must not neglect the immediate distress among our minorities.

Law Enforcement and Justice

Much can be done through the equitable enforcement of laws now on the statute books. Minorities are, in many instances, more severely treated when arrested; their fines or sentences tend to be harsher; policemen, sheriffs, judges and other law enforcement agencies act on personal prejudices rather than the law. Citizens can act to correct such unfairness by electing well qualified and fair-minded officials, and watching them as they perform the duties of their office, and by insisting that appointive offices be filled according to high personnel standards.

A great deal can be done by local government to relieve interracial tensions and prevent the occurrence of unfortunate incidents. Citizens should bear this in mind in the election of their local council and should talk with their mayor or city manager and their chief of police and other officials who have contacts with minority groups. In a number of cities police departments are providing in-service training courses for their policemen which aim to create an understanding of the minority problems of their community and to develop techniques for preventing conflict between racial groups and attitudes which make for fair treatment of minorities.

The attitude of citizens in some places has lagged behind that of officials who are taking leadership towards tolerance and fairness. This makes trial by jury in some

parts of the country more of a hazard to minority elements than the decision of a judge.

Citizens can be effective by observing the manner in which federal laws are being carried out in their local communities and working toward equal participation of minorities in the benefits to which they are entitled. For example, the federal Farm Security Administration made available, in the last few years, millions of dollars for farm loans. The proportion of the money, however, which went to minority groups—who make up a large percent of the farm population in the South—was slight. This sort of inequity should not be tolerated by the federal government. It is a function of government to see that law is enforced on the local level in the spirit in which it is enacted on the national level. The way in which the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights are administered for minority groups will be a good test of the ability of the federal government to carry out this function. The problem, however, cannot be solved without cooperation at all three levels of government.

Generally speaking, the national government has discriminated least against the minorities in its population, many states have been less tolerant, and the local governments have allowed the most rigid forms of discrimination to take place within their spheres of authority. An example of the latter is the treatment on the West Coast of the Japanese-Americans who have been returning to that area. They have been given assistance by the federal government in returning to their homes; the Governor of California has stated strongly his belief that they should be given proper treatment; but certain communities have resorted to vigilante tactics to molest and intimidate those who have tried to return. It is true, however, that the Japanese exclusion order on the grounds of military necessity was originally made on the national level.

Economic Opportunity

"Last hired, first fired" has borne most heavily on minority groups throughout this country. This economic form of discrimination has been perhaps the hardest to

bear. The right to support one's family in keeping with one's ability is basic to our way of living.

Many individuals do not realize that their attitudes toward minority groups are often caused by the pressures of economic competition. The prejudices began because minority labor was available at lower prices. White laborers joined together to exclude these groups to prevent undercutting of wages. If discrimination ceased, however, there would not be the necessity for a minority worker to undercut in order to get work. Union opposition to minority workers would then lose much of its weight.

The fallacious theory that there are in an economy only a given number of jobs has contributed to economic discrimination against minority groups. By eliminating minority competition for "white" jobs, workers have felt that they were protecting their own employment opportunities. And to some extent this is true. In a particular situation where a job vacancy exists, the chances of a white worker are diminished if the competition for the work is open to a larger number of people. This argument, however, is not true on a national level nor is it in keeping with the American concept that everyone should be entitled to advance as far as his abilities will allow. The increased purchasing power of minority groups when they have good jobs contributes to the prosperity and full employment of the nation as a whole. By denying them economic opportunity we curtail their ability to purchase and thereby limit rather than expand business and industry.

Fair Employment Practices

During the war definite progress has been made. The shortage of labor has been part of the reason, but the President's Executive Order No. 8802 of June 1941, which forbade discrimination within the government and in all plants producing for the war effort, was a specific step forward. The Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which was created to achieve these objectives, has had little legal authority, but it has succeeded in opening many doors to minority groups through persuasion and because of the critical requirements of war production.

It is agreed by most authorities that the postwar period

will be one of chaos and suffering for minority groups in this country unless a high form of economic prosperity is maintained. The consequences of general unemployment could be increasingly dangerous, since during the war some minority workers have received living wages for the first time, and new and higher grade jobs have been available to them. They have fought for a democracy which does not deny a man a living because he is red or yellow or black. They are coming to expect as a right the same opportunities that any other citizen enjoys.

A Permanent FEPC

A crisis is bound to result if we attempt to return the minorities in the nation to the few menial jobs which no one else will take, instead of giving each person an equal opportunity to prove his ability. One way which has been suggested for averting this conflict is the creation of a national agency to prohibit discrimination in employment.

The sponsors of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission have proposed that it operate much as the National Labor Relations Board, which protects workers from discrimination on account of union membership or activity. The law would require that no discrimination be made on account of race, creed, or color; that qualifications for the job be the determining factor. The advisability of such a law has led to heated debate. It is important to look into the effects of such legislation before either supporting or opposing it.

To begin with, it must be recognized that the law will be evaded in some parts of the country. In areas where the practice of discrimination has scarcely been questioned, it is too much to expect that reform can be accomplished overnight. It would be fairly easy to evade the intent of the law by insisting that employment decisions were made on other grounds. Enforcement would certainly be very difficult. The law would, however, give authority to the many employers who have seen the economic disadvantages of not using the available labor supply most effectively, and would protect them from the criticism of their friends and competitors. It is hard to oppose a law-abiding citizen by suggesting illegal practices. It also would uphold the

employer against the prejudices of his employees—he would be able to say "but I must obey the law."

On the other side of this same coin are the dangers of enacting legislation which cannot be effectively enforced. The loss of confidence in government and the habits of citizen irresponsibility and lawlessness which unenforceable laws bring to the fore must be recognized. Few doubt that the cause of democratic government suffered a serious setback while the prohibition amendment was in effect for this very reason. It is possible too, that by pressing enactment of legislation providing strict penalties before the public is ready to accept it, the slow progress toward understanding would be jeopardized and other gains would become more difficult. The wartime FEPC did not have coercive powers.

Entirely aside from the minority aspects of the question, do we wish to accept such extensive federal control over hiring policies? In each added instance of government "interference" with business operation, we have weighed the advantages and the disadvantages of such a step. Were the burdens of introducing unemployment compensation greater than the advantages? What was the relative evil and good of anti-child labor laws? In these instances it was decided that the benefits outweighed the attendant hurdles for management, but in each successive instance the cumulative whole enters the picture. Would anti-discrimination legislation accomplish enough to warrant the hampering effects it may have on some business and industry?

There is no question but that the objectives of such legislation are highly desirable. Is this the best way at the moment to work toward those objectives? One alternative method is seen in the recent law which has been enacted in New York State. This law is very similar to the proposals for federal legislation but is operating in a state where employment discrimination has been less marked than in many other areas of the country. If such beginnings were made state by state, the difficulties of operation might be ironed out before attempting it on a national basis, and the hazards of enacting poor as well as unenforceable legislation might be avoided.

Health, Welfare, Housing

All citizens are entitled to share equally in the government services to promote the general health and welfare. We have found that this is not practiced in respect to minorities. Such equal sharing is not only a right; it is in the interests of the whole people that there be no sore spots from which infection can spread to other parts of the community. If inadequate recreation space is provided for Mexicans, these children may become juvenile delinquents, and their cost to the city will far exceed the initial cost of playgrounds. If health services are curtailed in a Negro area, disease spreads to the rest of the community without regard to color of skin. If an adequate share of public housing for low income groups is denied to a minority group, as has recently been found in several northern cities, the community as a whole suffers from the social disorganization which results from slums.

Even such government services to neighborhoods as street paving, lighting, and police protection against vandalism have often been distributed unfairly. It is difficult for minority groups who have seen their districts become the most run-down in a city to build good citizen habits.

The Importance of the Minority Problem

The concern of citizens in taking immediate steps to eliminate some of the distressing discriminations against minority groups is in no sense limited to the American creed of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created free and equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights." It has come close to being a matter of self preservation that we eradicate the kinds of attitudes and injustices upon which minority persecutions are based. Democracy must be able to present a clean conscience to the rest of the world.

On the international level we have taken a long step forward in the United Nations Charter which provides that "The United Nations shall promote . . . universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." While this declaration does not of itself in-

sure any greater equity than exists now, it does point out that such principles are recognized as a goal for nations.

It is the citizens, however, who determine the *actions* of nations. It is the responsibility of every citizen to practice democracy in his personal life and to use his influence toward constructive solutions of minority problems. This is the only way to reach the goal.

The League Position

This brief outline has been prepared to help the members of the League of Women Voters orient themselves in the vast field of minority problems. Many specific ways in which government can act to equalize opportunities for minorities have been suggested. Most of these means are within the program of the League of Women Voters and thus offer a wide front on which Leagues may approach the problem in their local and state governments. In the field of current national legislation the National League of Women Voters has taken no action. The National Board's decision, after careful consideration, on the issue of a permanent fair employment practices commission was as follows:

> "The National Board of the League of Women Voters endorses the principle of equal economic opportunity for minority groups and recognizes that it has wide-spread significance both nationally and in our relations abroad.
>
> "Though it approves the objectives of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, it believes it would be unwise to support the proposed legislation which would establish an independent agency with mandatory powers and enforcement penalties. It believes that such legislation would be unenforceable on a coun-

try-wide basis at this time and might cause repercussions which would damage the cause of racial understanding.

"The Board recommends that there be a continuation of the type of work done by the present FEPC, preferably through empowering an established governmental department rather than through the creation of a new, independent commission.

"The Board believes that there is need at this time for a widespread educational program by the League and other organizations interested in equalizing work opportunities. It recognizes further that an insufficient number of Leagues are prepared to be effective in this field. The National League therefore is planning to issue background materials."

It is hoped that this pamphlet will help to fill this educational need.

Make a Survey of Your Community

1. What percent of your population is Negro? Mexican? Japanese-American? Jewish? Other minorities?
2. Do you have any ordinances or state laws forbidding discrimination? Are they effectively enforced?
3. Is the housing for minority groups segregated? Are the boundaries immovable? Is the area adequate?
4. Do you have segregated schools? By law or by districting? Visit your local school in a colored neighborhood. Are the classrooms overcrowded? Is the building in good condition? Are there sufficient playgrounds? Does your school system employ colored teachers? At equal pay with white teachers?
5. Are there restrictions on admittance to movies, hotels, libraries, restaurants, transportation? What recreation and cultural facilities are available to minority groups?
6. Are equal health facilities available to minority groups? Hospital beds, etc.?

7. What economic opportunity does your community offer to minorities? Do local unions discriminate in their membership?
8. Do the minorities participate in the political affairs of the town? Do they vote in national and local elections? Do they hold office?
9. How effective is law enforcement of minority rights? Is equal justice obtainable where minorities are concerned?
10. Is the FEPC operating in your community? Has its work been effective? What factors operate for or against its becoming an effective permanent agency?
11. Are the provisions of federal legislation carried out without discrimination in your community?
12. If there is a minority problem in your community, what is being done about it? Is progress being made?

Sources of information:

U. S. Census
City Manager or Chief of Police
Mayor and councilmen
Superintendent of Schools
Minority Leaders
Political Party Leaders
Welfare and recreation agencies
City plan commission or housing authority

If your League has suggestions for state or federal action send your recommendations to your state League, with a copy to the national office.

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Fifty Nations Agree: The United Nations Charter, a detailed analysis of the Charter and how the United Nations Organization will operate, in printed pamphlet form, with discussion outline and bibliography included. 10¢ per copy.

Trade Agreements—Bridge to Peace, the Trade Agreements Program explained in easy to read pamphlet form, with discussion outline and bibliography included. 10¢ per copy.

The Story of Bretton Woods, a pictographic pamphlet in primer style explaining the International Bank and Monetary Fund. 5¢ per copy; 50 copies for $2.25; 100 copies for $4.00.

Bretton Woods Monetary Proposals, a concise, easy to read account of the proposed International Bank and Monetary Fund in planographed form with bibliography and discussion outline included. 10¢ per copy.

The Two-Thirds Senate Treaty Rule, a discussion of its operation and the alternatives, in mimeographed form with discussion outline and bibliography included. 10¢ per copy.

The Case for Federal Aid to Education, the problems of federal aid, in planographed form with discussion outline and bibliography included. 10¢ per copy.

November 1946
100 copies 75¢
1000 copies $6.00

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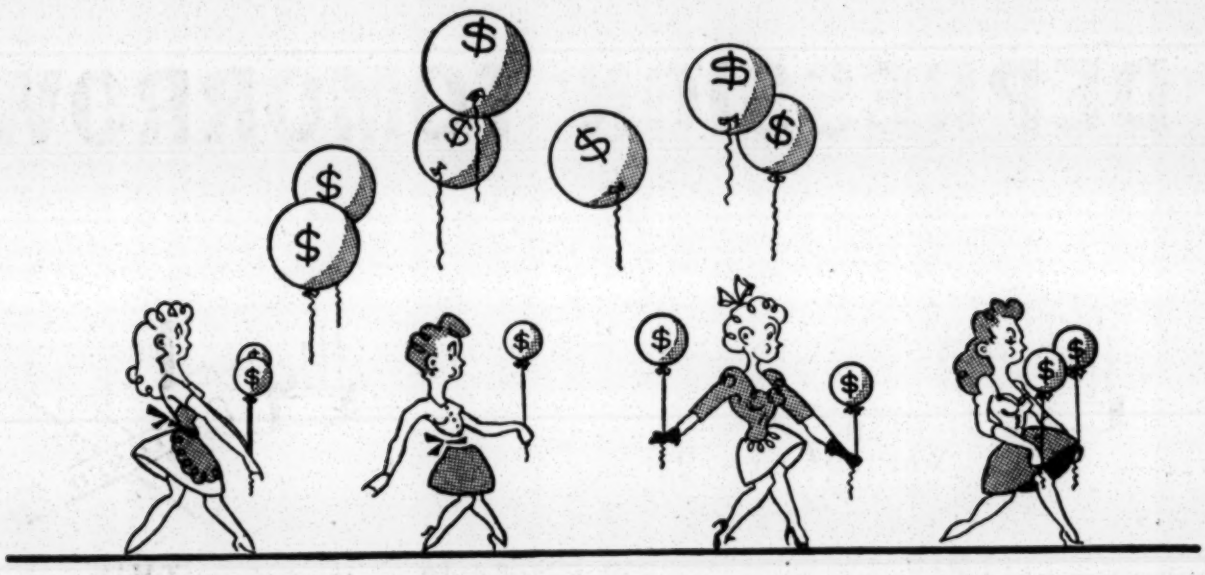

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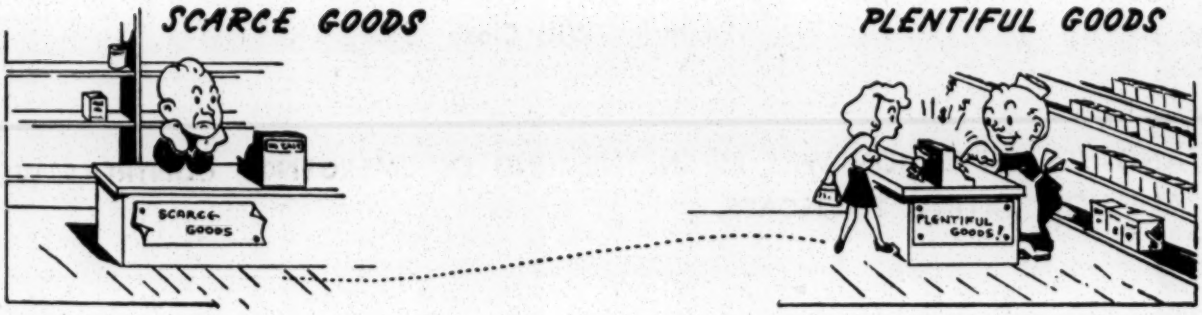

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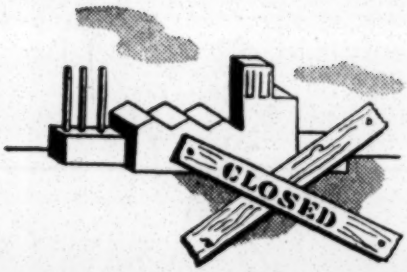

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Mrs. Inez B. Tillison
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Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia Voter

Published by
GEORGIA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

RECEIVED DEC 9 Southern Regional Council

Vol. XVIII | December, 1946 | No. 4

DANGER!!!

WHERE? **In the 1947 Georgia Legislature.**

WHEN? **Beginning January 13, 1947.**

HOW? **Possible repeal by the Legislature of laws regulating primaries—the actual elections in Georgia.**

WHY? **Among other things, YOUR NAME might be purged from the list of those eligible to vote in the primaries.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Why is there a movement to get primary laws repealed?

A. Political leaders who wish to prevent Negroes from voting THINK this would take the primaries out of the reach of the Federal courts. For the Federal courts have ruled that the primaries under present laws are an integral part of the election machinery and that Negroes must have a voice in them. Therefore, the plan of these political leaders is to run the primaries by party rules and not by law. There is, however, a difference of opinion among lawyers about the constitutionality of this plan. While there has been no specific test case, the implications in U. S. versus Classic, 1941, and subsequent cases have led many to believe that party rules not in conformity with the U. S. Constitution can be declared unconstitutional in a one-party state.

Q. Is there a mandate from the people to repeal primary laws?

A. This is questionable. There were many factors involved in the election. But, granting that the 300,000 who cast their vote for the governor-elect voted for white supremacy, the danger involved in removing all laws which safeguard their own ballots was not made clear to these voters.

Q. With regulations written into the party rules, won't that give the voters the same protection that they have with regulations written into the law?

A. No. If party rules had been adequate, the Georgia legislature would not have had to pass laws regulating primaries over the past 60 years. The League itself has worked throughout its 26 years' existence to strengthen primary and election laws.

Q. Who may vote in the primaries if the primary laws are repealed?

A. The persons whose names are on a list made up by the County Democratic Committee, *uncontrolled by state law.*

Q. What is the great hidden danger in repeal of primary laws?

A. Because of Democratic Party customs and traditions, the successful candidate for governor controls the Democratic State Convention and the Democratic State Committee, the supreme authorities of the party. If primary laws are repealed and everything left to the party, in reality all power goes into the hands of ONE MAN.

Q. What can I do?

A. NOT A THING. UNLESS you and the rest of the people rise up to protect your ballots —NOW.

Contact your legislators.*

---

*If you find anyone who does not know who his legislators are, tell him to contact us, his courthouse, or the Secretary of State, Atlanta.

FORECAST OF 1947 LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

The following list, compiled from information furnished by some of the political leaders of the state, is not to be construed as a list supported or opposed by the League. "Repeal of Primary Laws" is opposed by the organization but it will take no stand for or against a specific measure until there has been opportunity to study the bill.

TWO MAIN ISSUES

1. Repeal of primary laws. (See page 1.)

2. Ways and means of raising 15 to 40 million dollars additional revenue for proposed expanded services.

   The legislature in 1946 passed a bill which appropriated all the additional money in sight from liquor warehouse fees and other increased income—in other words "Balanced the budget." Since then an additional 17 million dollars to be spent for educational purposes have been promised including the 50% increase for teachers' salaries both in common schools and the University System. Some of the other things, if passed, which would require additional revenue, are: Rural roads not on the Federal system; expanded state markets; pest control; forest protection and development; retirement system for state employees; some salary raises; completion of penal reform; additional public assistance—aid to the blind, to the aged, to dependent children; additional money for mental institutions; building of hospitals under the Hill-Burton Bill where Federal government puts up one-third of cost; 1500 additional beds at Battey Hospital; and some of the items listed under Education below.

OTHER ISSUES

3. Home Rule.

4. Educational Requirements for Voting.

5. Education.

   a. Building program for University System.

   b. State supported 12-grade school system.

   c. Removal of ceiling on amount paid by state of county superintendent's salaries so as to put on same basis as teachers.

   d. School transportation law to put safeguards around transportation of children.

   e. Repeal of laws making the county the unit of administration of schools so as to go back to the old school districts.

   f. 17 million dollars listed under item 2 above.

THE GEORGIA VOTER

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Issued Bimonthly. Publication office 235 Sycamore St., Decatur, Ga. Entered as Second Class Matter at Decatur, Georgia, under Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price $1.00 per year.

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Southern Regional Council

GEORGIA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
317 Trust Company of Georgia Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.

Affiliated with the
National League of Women Voters

January 17, 1947

Dear League Member:

Numerous inquiries have come to this office as to what action the League expects to take at this critical moment in Georgia's history.

The League as an organization must maintain its non-partisan position. A member must act in her individual capacity. The Board of the Georgia League strongly urges every member (except those who hold official League positions) immediately to express themselves publicly on either side as to their stand in the gubernatorial controversy. The Board urges you to get your friends to do the same.

Let Hon. Herman Talmadge, Hon. Ellis Arnall, your representatives, and newspapers know your position in this matter.

This is a time for action.

Yours truly,

Beatrice H Haas
(Mrs. Leonard Haas)
President

P. S. Roll call votes enclosed.

GEORGIA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
317 Trust Company of Georgia Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia
January 17, 1947

Listed below are three important roll call votes leading up to the present situation in the state government of Georgia.

The first vote was a ~~trail~~ trial vote a nd is considered by some as the most important as they believe the winning group on this vote attracted in subsequent voting the votes of those who had not fully made up their minds. The vote was 128 to 126.

The second vote listed is a vote which was taken immediately after a resolution which would have allowed Mr. Thompson to become governor was defeated. It was a vote that the General Assembly proceed immediately to elect a governor. (The question now before the courts is whether they had the right to elect the governor.) The vote was 137-114.

The third vote wa s the vote for Mr. Talmadge for governor. The nominations were closed after Mr. Talmadge had been nominated and the presiding officer instructed the legislators to vote for Mr. Talmadge by saying "Talmadge" and to vote against him by saying "Present". Vote 161-87.

Senatorial District or County with name of senator or representative	Vote I (Resolution to have all election returns published at once. Talmadge leaders urged defeat; Thompson leaders urged its passage.)	Vote II Resolution that the Gen. Assembly proceed immediately to elect a governor. Introduced by Talmadge leader.	Vote III (On Mr. Talmadge for Governor)
~~HOUSE~~			
Appling			
J.A. Tuten	Aye	Nay	Talmadge
Atkinson			
Maynard Higgs	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Bacon			
Homer Causey	Aye	Nay	Present
Baker			
J. M. Ethredge	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Baldwin			
J.L.Sibley Jennings	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
E. Culver Kidd	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Banks			
Oscar Ruckor	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Barrow			
J. Julian Bennett	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Bartow			
J. L. Davis	~~Aye~~ nay	Aye	Talmadge
Leroy N. Jenkins	Aye	Nay	Present
Ben Hill			
C. O. Walker	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Berrien			
J. H. Swindle	Aye	Nay	Present
Bibb			
Marvin E. Kemper	Aye	Nay	Present
W. Horace Vandiver	Aye	Nay	Present
Lewis B. Wilson	Aye	Nay	Present

(continued)

Name & County	Vote I	Vote II	Vote III
Columbia			
Glenn S. Phillips	Aye	Nay	Present
Cook			
D. F. Burton	Aye	Nay	Present
Coweta			
Henry C. Arnall	Aye	Nay	Present
Myer Goldberg	Aye	Nay	Present
Crawford			
Clifford R. Avera	Aye	Nay	Present
Crisp			
Palmer H. Greene	Aye	Aye	Talmadge
Dade			
Rufus W. Massey	Aye	Did not vote	Present
Dawson			
Dr. Marcus L. Howard	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Decatur			
Tom E. Rich	Nay	Aye ?	Talmadge
S. N. Cox, Sr.	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
DeKalb			
Pierre Howard	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
H. O. Hubert	Aye	Nay	Present
W. Hugh McWhorter	Aye	Nay	Present
Dodge			
Eugene E. Yawn	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Dooly			
Leon F. Beddingfield	Aye	Nay	Present
Dougherty			
Adie N. Durden	Aye	Nay	Present
George Sabados	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Douglas			
Alpha A. Fowler, Jr.	Aye	Nay	Present
Early			
Wilton B. Bostwick	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Echols			
J. E. Padgett	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Effingham			
H. C. Tuttle	Did not vote	Nay	Talmadge
Elbert			
E. J. Pullia m	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Emanuel			
H. C. Edenfield	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Geo. L. Smith, II	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Evans			
J. B. Glisson	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Fannin			
R. T. Hampton	Aye	Nay	Present
Fayette			
Grady L. Huddleston	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Floyd			
Dean Covington	Aye	Nay	Present
M. G. Hicks	Aye	Aye	Did not vote
A. D. Littlejohn	Aye	Nay	Present
Forsyth			
Jay L. Holbrook	Aye	Nay	Talmadge
Franklin			
Ben F. Chock	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Fulton			
Paul S. Etheridge, Jr.	Aye ✓	Aye	Talmadge ✓
W. C. Kendrick	Nay	Aye	Talmadge ✓
M. M. (Muggsy) Smith	Aye	Nay	Present

Name & County	Vote I	Vote II	Vote III
Wilcox			
Dr. J. F. Witherington	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Wilkinson			
Lee W. Pennington	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Worth			
W. J. Crowe	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
Worth			
C. J. Hobby	Nay	Aye	Talmadge

SENATE

District & Name		Vote I	Vote II	Vote III
1st	Grayson	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
2nd	Smiley	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
3rd	Howard	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
4th	Wells	Aye	Aye	Talmadge
5th	Blitch	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
6th	Miller	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
7th	Butler	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
8th	Bush	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
9th	Odom	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
10th	Sumner	Aye	Nay	Present
11th	Killingsworth	Nay	Nay	Talmadge
12th	Burke	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
13th	Ferguson	Aye	Nay	Present
14th	Richardson	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
15th	Darby	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
16th	Hooks	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
17th	Carswell	Aye	Nay	
18th	Overstreet	Aye	Nay	Present
19th	Brown	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
20th	Tarbutton	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
21st	Boone	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
22nd	Scay	Aye	Nay	Present
23rd	Adams	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
24th	Hogg	Aye	Nay	Present
25th	Woodall	Aye	Nay	Present
26th	Sams	Aye	Nay	Talmadge
27th	Hodges	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
28th	Griffith	Aye	Nay	Present
29th	Knox	Aye	Nay	Talmadge
30th	Mason	Aye	Aye	Talmadge
31st	Williams	Aye	Nay	Present
32nd	Dorsey	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
33rd	Logan	Aye	Nay	Present
34th	Dean	Presiding officer, so did not vote		
35th	Callaway	Nay	Aye	
36th	Gwyn	Aye	Nay	Talmadge
37th	Huckaba	Aye	Nay	Talmadge
38th	Trippe	Aye	Nay	Present
39th	Coker	Aye	Aye	Talmadge
40th	Mitchell	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
41st	Kiker	Aye	Nay	Present
42nd	Baker	Aye	Aye	Did not vote
43rd	Pannell	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
44th	Yates	Aye	Nay	Present
45th	Walker	Nay	Aye	Talmadge

SENATE (Continued)

District & Name	Vote I	Vote II	Vote III
46th Wideman	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
47th Branch	Aye	Nay	Talmadge
48th Tippins	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
49th Daniell	Aye	Nay	Present
50th Arnold	Aye	Nay	Present
51st Weaver	Nay	Aye	Talmadge
52nd Millican	Aye	Nay	Present
53rd Kennon	Aye	Nay	Did not vote
54th Parker	Aye	Nay	Present

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ACTION

JANUARY 1947

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

"WE" or "THEY"

By Beatrice Hirsch Haas

ONE way to describe the purpose of the League of Women Voters is to say that it helps people to remember that this business of government is what "we do" and not what "they" do. In order to realize that government is something that touches us very closely, and something that we can control, there is no better place to begin to work than with our city or county government.

League work in our localities is not only interesting but rewarding, for the problems are specific and the results can be concrete and tangible. There is another important angle to local work often overlooked and that is the opportunity to interpret to the public the work of its officials.

Public service is notoriously a thankless job. The man who makes a success in his chosen profession or his private practice is respected and applauded by his fellow citizens, but the man who sometimes sacrifices opportunity for personal gain by choosing to serve the public interest seldom gets credit and often gets blame. We lose a great many able public servants because we fail to give them the backing they deserve when they courageously do a good job in the public interest.

The place to begin interpreting the work of public officials to their communities is right at home. How many of the top people at work in your city or county government do you actually know? I do not mean—"do you know their names?" But have you ever met them or do you only think of them when you pay your tax bill or when you vote?

Have you ever taken the trouble to go to your city hall, for example, to tell the head of the health department that you appreciate the campaign he is putting on to clean up the restaurants. Of course, he is hearing from those people who object to his efforts to protect the health of the people, but it is to be doubted whether he ever hears from the people who will benefit.

Whenever you, either alone or with a group of League members, decide to get to know your public officials better everyone will benefit. You will learn a great deal from them and they will do a better job because of your interest.

The League in my town has, for years, had representatives at every meeting of the city council and county commission. When we first started attending these meetings we were always welcomed with the question, "What do you ladies want?" For months this went on. Each time we patiently explained that we wanted only to understand our city and our county governments and the problems their officials faced. They could not believe us, because we were the first citizens they had ever seen in those council chambers who did not want something! Everyone else who came wanted a road paved, or a tax adjustment, or a traffic light at his corner.

Of course, we have gone many times when we *did* want something. But, as one high state official put it: "You (the League members) are the only ones who come to me only to help in the public interest. Everyone else wants something for himself."

As a result of working continuously and closely with our local officials several things have happened.

First, the officials have picked up many ideas from the League and used them as their own. In fact, some of the best work the League has done has not been publicly credited to it.

Second, we have been able to interpret to the public the work of the officials. Those who are doing a real job in the public interest are encouraged to continue.

Third, we have learned what improvements are needed and consequently have been able to develop a League program that reflects the real needs of our community.

Fourth, the League has gained the respect and confidence of the community because it has proved that it gets the facts before it takes a stand, and because it works with public officials as far as possible.

Fifth, when citizens find they can influence their local government it is a logical and short step to try the same job in state government and then in the national government. If a League is politically effective in its local community, state and national officials who are elected from these communities are well aware of the fact.

Work with local government is being neglected in many places and yet it can be very rewarding and most exciting. Good government, like charity, begins at home.

For that last-minute Christmas or New Year's gift
or for a present to yourself, why not give

TRENDS

$1.00 per year. We will send a gift notification card.

MRS. LEONARD HAAS

Introducing—

Two years ago Mrs. Leonard Haas, now national treasurer, was chosen *Woman of the Year in Civic Affairs* in her home town of Atlanta, Georgia, as a tribute to "her sustained and creative interest in government." The committee which bestowed the honor paid verbal recognition to the importance of the work Mrs. Haas had done in and through the Atlanta League of Women Voters since 1930.

"More than any one person she is responsible for stirring the political apathy of residents. Her genius for working with people and infecting others with her enthusiasm for work has resulted not only in innumerable civic reforms but in an entirely new attitude toward citizenship in the community."

Mrs. Haas was the only woman appointed by Governor Arnall to the Commission to revise the Constitution of Georgia. She knows what activity in local government means for she has participated in campaigns for permanent registration, prison reform, home rule, civil service, and other progressive measures.

And yet the personality of this charming southerner is anything but that of a formidable reformer. Her thinking is clear and logical, she expresses herself directly and forcefully; yet she possesses great tact, her sense of humor is keen, and she refuses to regard herself too seriously. With all her civic activity she manages to find time for her husband and two growing sons.

New Year's Resolutions

By a member of the League of Women Voters

This New Year, again, as so often before
I'll firmly resolve to try to do more
To further the League and to get out more votes,
To read Memos and Briefs, and to act on my notes.
And then if there's anything left of me
For husband and home and nursery,
I'll truly endeavor to treat them right—
And not talk the League *both* day and night.

It's Fun to "Find Out"

Are you one of those League members who has been anxious for more information on governmental problems, but didn't know quite how to get "all of that wonderful League material"? Would you like to know more about economics, taxation, United Nations, atomic energy, and many other subjects?

If you haven't been able to get downtown to League meetings, you don't have to miss out on the League completely, because now you can bring it right into your own living room, by following these suggestions:

Contact about a dozen of your neighbors and see if they aren't eager for such information. Arrange a meeting date—possibly early one afternoon while the children are in school. Ask your local League president to arrange to have a Board member come to your meeting with samples of literature, program suggestions, and other helpful information.

You won't learn all about any subject, but you will be amazed to find how many facts you can pick up in one hour's discussion of United Nations. You'll be agreeably surprised, too, when you pick up your evening newspaper and find articles on United Nations much more readable. You will feel certain the newspaper articles are much better written, but that will be because you know more about United Nations than you did the last time you read the paper. Why not try this idea out on your neighbors? If you would like to do this, call your local League president and ask for the advice and help of the local League Board, since your work to be effective will need to be fitted into the planning for your community.

The February issue of MADEMOISELLE *will contain pictures and a story of the League of Women Voters in various colleges. League daughters will be especially interested in seeing it.*

ACTION

January, 1947 Vol. III, No. 1

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"He Who Moulds Public Sentiment—"

"Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently, he who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed."

—Lincoln.

The above quotation, applicable in all of League work, is particularly so in relation to the League's program on atomic energy. The League program carries two items, put there by a Convention, firm in its decision that atomic energy was the foremost problem the world must face. Developments toward control are as follows:

Domestic Control. "Domestic control under a civilian agency," the first objective stated in the League program, has been accomplished with the help of the League. Congress passed and the President signed the McMahon bill, and the Atomic Energy Commission with David Lilienthal as its chairman has been appointed.

International Control. The achievement of this goal is a longer, slower project. The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, of which Mr. Baruch is the U. S. member, has been at work since June. The United States has proposed an Atomic Development Authority to own raw materials and control all production of fissionable materials. The Russians have presented a plan for outlawing atomic bombs. A Scientific and Technical Committee of the UN Atomic Energy Commission has agreed unanimously that a system of international control is technically possible.

The Commission has now voted to set itself a December 31 deadline for the presentation of a report to the Security Council. If no agreement on a plan is reached by that time, presumably there will be majority and minority reports.

The League Job. While the members of the UN Commission are working to achieve a plan which has the approval of the United Nations, the League has a golden opportunity to do the basic educational job which is so seriously needed. Legislative approval for an international agreement will be only the last step in a long process. Before a majority of the members of Congress vote "Yes" there must be public support for the proposal under consideration.

There has been talk, talk, talk, about atomic energy, but in how many communities have citizens really analyzed the essentially political problem of controlling it? How many citizens have a nodding acquaintance with the basic principles of the Lilienthal report and the U. S. Proposals to the Atomic Energy Commission? How many know what the Russians are proposing? How many have related the specific horrors of John Hersey's "Hiroshima" to what is going on in the UN Atomic Energy Commission and to the responsibility of the U. S. Congress?

This then is the necessary League action: to provide information, and to build public opinion through stimulating public discussion.

* * * * *

Two recent League publications are designed to help League members understand and discuss the problem. They are Atomic Energy Act of 1946, 5¢, and World Control of Atomic Energy —15 Months After, 5¢.

Books of the Month

Congress at the Crossroads, by George B. Galloway, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, $3.50.

A very thorough study of Congress as it exists, why it acts as it does, and what methods have been proposed to make it more effective. George Galloway has been the staff director of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress and has been in an excellent position to observe recent Congresses. At a time when the democratic process has a great challenge to meet, the book is particularly significant. As the 80th Congress convenes and the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 are put into effect, *Congress at the Crossroads* will be an invaluable reference aid in interpreting what goes on.

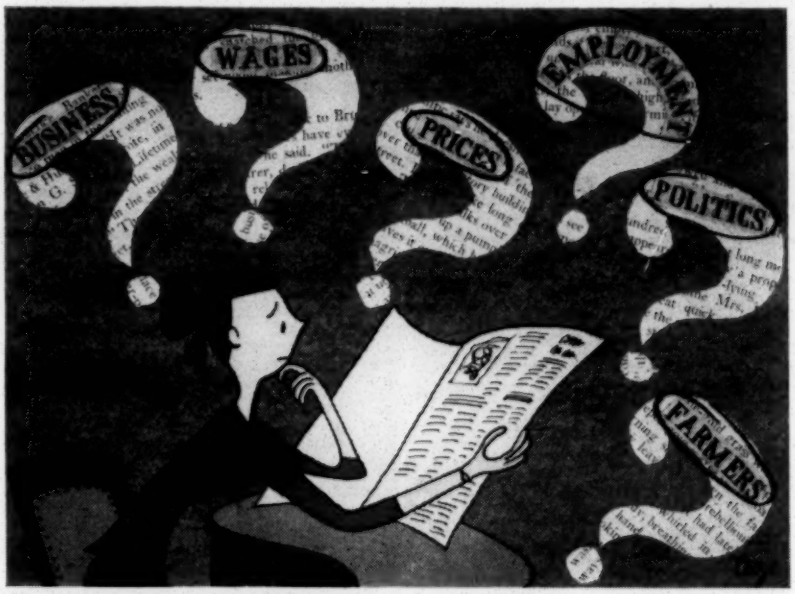
For Us the Living, An Approach to Civic Education, by John J. Mahoney, Harper & Brothers, New York City, $3.00.

This book is a blueprint for getting on with the "unfinished work" of education calculated to perpetuate and improve the workings of democracy, which the author carefully weighs and defines. It is a strong statement of the need for an improved program of citizen education.

Economics for Everybody

The League has taken the economic books off the shelves, swished off the dust, and turned them inside out. And now it is saying: "Look!—these long words and pedestrian sentences that have scared the daylights out of people are a China wall which has been keeping us from entering a perfectly fascinating territory. Actually, what these books are saying is as simple as this . . .", to prove its point the League produces "How the Wheels Go 'Round, an Economic Primer."

That there can be no doubt that economics can be fun, the League has gone even further. It is telling the story in pictures. The "dismal science" economics has been given a decided face lifting in ECONOMICS FOR EVERYBODY, a 35mm slidefilm * which will be ready for use in January. As soon as you see this delightful film strip, you'll be entranced at suddenly realizing, perhaps for the first time, that you yourself are a major actress in the everyday drama of economic affairs. A whole new way of looking at the world around you will be revealed.



From the slidefilm "Economics for Everybody" *

Within the League there has been agreement on some aspects of an economic program. We have worked actively in the field of taxation since 1934. There was a clear mandate by the last convention for activity in support of a tax and fiscal policy designed to promote the economic health of the country. The League has also supported legislation designed to deal with the war and post-war problem of inflation. The convention voted support of conservation, and continued support of a housing program. Yet on the broader aspects of an economic program there is no clear consensus at this time. Before the next League convention we shall want to examine suggestions for governmental action to promote economic stability, and find agreement within the League on what policies to support.

It was made clear at the last convention, that the League had an important job to do in "promoting public understanding" and in emphasizing that the whole economic problem be considered in making national decisions.

This January will see the first use by government of the new techniques designed to help the country make domestic decisions in the light of the over-all economic picture; the Economic Report of the President, as provided in the Employment Act of 1946; the Joint Resolution of the Budget, as provided in the Organization of Congress Act. Therefore January is the month for the League to start its campaign to get everyone talking and thinking about economics. The League's slidefilm will be available. Discussion outlines and other tools will be provided from the national office.

This is a project in a field in which leadership is badly needed. It is a field in which the cross section of outlook and opinion represented by the League membership is an important factor. For as we within the League, with our various ideas on economic questions, find ways of resolving our differences, and discover areas of agreement; as we stimulate the entire community to think, we can help the people of the country to do likewise. Economic health and stability in the interdependent countries of the world depends greatly upon the achievement of that goal in this country.

Economics is now a "must" as a basis for informed citizen action. The League joins the whole country in striving for ways to achieve our economic objectives. Everyone should be shown the importance of thinking in these new terms if political decisions are to be made wisely. And "the Ladies, God bless 'em" are the ones to do the job.

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* Published for the League by Film Publishers, Inc., 25 Broad St., N. Y. C. 4, with speech notes and guide at $2.50. Each state League has a limited number for free distribution.

Federal Aid to Education

The League of Women Voters has supported and will continue to support the Thomas-Hill-Taft bill for federal aid to education, which failed to reach the floor of either house in the 79th Congress. It will be introduced in substantially the same form in the new Congress, and still contains the best possibilities for successful passage of any measure presented in recent years. The bill, if passed, would make it possible for needy states to bring their standards of public education up to a certain minimum. The funds would be distributed according to a definite formula based on the number of children in the state, ability to support schools, and the effort they are making to support them.

There is scarcely a community in the nation which has not felt this year an acute shortage of qualified teachers. One of the reasons for the shortage continues to be the low level of salaries, as compared with opportunities in other fields. While the current educational crisis has other than financial aspects, the lack of funds is undoubtedly most important at the present time.

The evidence is great to show that many states are too poor in economic resources to maintain schools at a reasonable minimum standard. Those who have considered the problem have, almost without exception, concluded that some federal aid is greatly needed if we are to give the children of underprivileged areas anywhere nearly adequate preparation for life.

Besides the Thomas-Hill-Taft bill there is another bill sponsored by Senator Murray which would go much further in giving federal aid to education. Senator Murray has said that its purpose is to encourage thinking in broad, general terms about the educational system in this nation. It would provide greatly increased expenditures for all forms of education, from elementary through higher educational institutions and in addition would provide for school construction programs, scholarships for worthy students, camping programs and research. It would provide funds for non-profit private schools, as well as public schools. It would gradually make available up to nearly two billion dollars per year for its whole program.

Although the Murray bill is stimulating thinking about education, the League of Women Voters does not support it. One of the important reasons for the League's position is our long-term stand against the use of public funds to further religious and private purposes, as such grants under the Murray bill would do. There are also some serious administrative problems connected with such an ambitious program.

Federal aid to education is a subject in which the League has long had an interest and we will watch with care the actions of the 80th Congress in this field. We will continue to urge that federal aid legislation such as the Thomas-Hill-Taft bill be passed without delay.

Members-at-Large

Have you friends in these states in which there are no Leagues: Alabama, Delaware, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, or Wyoming? Or in Idaho, Mississippi, and Virginia, which have no state League? Please send in their names to the national office of the League of Women Voters, so that we may invite them to become members-at-large. They will receive regularly selected League publications and ACTION *magazine. They will be very helpful in the organization of new Leagues.*

Publications Service

A system by which any person or organization may subscribe to the printed publications issued by the national office of the League of Women Voters has just been inaugurated. The series will run from April 1 to April 1, and will cost $3.00 for the year. Persons who wish may subscribe on January 1, 1947, by sending to the national office $3.75 and for this they will receive printed publications from January 1, 1947 to April 1, 1948. Those who wish to subscribe after April 1, 1947 will subtract (from the amount they send in) 25¢ for each month that has elapsed. For example: April 1, due $3.00; May 1, due $2.75, etc. No subscription will be accepted for less than $1.50.

All subscriptions will expire at the end of the League fiscal year, April 1, 1948, and at the end of each fiscal year thereafter.

This is the opportunity for which many League members have been asking. Your local library, your doctor's office, and your school will probably want to take advantage of it. Tell them about it.

League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

Please find enclosed $..... for which send me your printed publications from ..... 1947 to March 31, 1948.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

Your Congressman Goes to Washington

As January first approaches, your Congressman, having settled his personal affairs, will begin to pack up and get ready to leave for Washington. More than likely he is a newly elected Congressman for whom life in the nation's Capital holds all the allure of a new adventure. Many are the problems he must face and the adaptations he must make as he begins his career.

On arrival he must set up an office to assist him to deliberate and legislate for the country as a whole and to intercept and interpret to him the opinions of the constituents he has been elected to serve. When the bell sounds for the opening of the 80th Congress, your Congressman's first vote will probably be on adopting for the body the new procedures and the new committee structures voted in the Reorganization Act of 1946. The modernized rules were designed to make it easier for him to carry out his duties. He will serve on fewer committees and consequently can give more attention to those of which he is a member. He will be freed from considering "chicken feed" bills which in the past have taken valuable time. He will have more staff assistance, and more research facilities at his command. He will be better paid for the work he does.

If yours is a newly elected Congressman he may not yet have committed himself to the subjects in which the League is interested and that situation in itself suggests an opportunity, perhaps a responsibility, to you, a League member in his district. Rare indeed is the new member of Congress who knows all about international trade, atomic energy, taxation, budgets, immigration, United Nations, housing, and the many other pressing problems on which he must make decisions. On some of the issues he may have strong opinions and be confident that they reflect the consensus of those he represents. On other issues his mind may be open and most receptive to ideas from his community. Once he gets to Washington and his opinions become formed the more difficult it will be for you to get his ear and his consideration. A letter from you in his office or study in his home town will probably receive more attention than the same letter received during his first hectic months at the Capitol.

To meet your Congressman personally, to assure him of your interest, and to wish him success, even though you do not discuss particular subjects with him, is a good idea. A letter from you thereafter will be identified with your name and will carry just that much more weight.

The road ahead of your Congressman during the next two years will be difficult because the majority leaders in House and Senate will be of a different political party from the President. Legislative programs will run the risk of veto by the President. The President's responsibility under the Constitution of initiating legislation will be difficult for him to discharge.

Such a situation makes it all the more imperative for League members and all citizens to be vocal in their opinions so that both Congress and the President will be aware of a strong public opinion supporting or opposing them as the case may be. No democratic government can flourish unless there is effort by citizens concerned only with the public interest, and unless such efforts can find a way to bring their influence to bear on government. So when your Congressman goes to Washington, go with him in spirit. Let him know when you approve of his action, and voice your disapproval with reasons when you disagree. Government of the people demands that the people make their voices heard.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946.

Of ACTION published bi-monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 21, 1946, in the District of Columbia, *ss.*

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Ada Barnett Stough, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor of ACTION and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, League of Women Voters of the U. S., 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; Editor, Ada Barnett Stough, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; Managing editor, Frances Mount Mason, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; Business manager, none.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) League of Women Voters of the United States, Miss Anna Lord Strauss, Pres., 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. James A. Scarborough, Sec., 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Leonard Haas, Treasurer, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is ——. (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

ADA BARNETT STOUGH, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30 day of September, 1946.
[SEAL] DOROTHY W. WRIGHT.
(My commission expires Aug. 15, 1951.)

Have You Seen?

TRENDS, published bi-weekly by the Washington office, an invaluable digest of trends in thought and activity on measures of national and international importance. $1.00 per year.

MEMOS, background information and explanation of the arguments pro and con, with bibliography and discussion outline included. 10¢ per copy; 50 copies $4.50; 100 copies $8.00. The most recent are:

How the Wheels Go 'Round, an Economic Primer, a clear, understandable, presentation of basic economic facts and problems.

Full Employment and Democracy, a discussion of the theories on the responsibility of government for employment, the national debt, and the stabilization of the nation's economy.

Is Politics Your Job? What it means to be effective in the field of political affairs.

The Housing Problem, a statement of the facts on the housing shortage and a discussion of the proposals for meeting the crisis.

Trade, Jobs, and Peace, an analysis of world trade and its relation to the peace and security of the world.

United Nations: The Road Ahead, a comprehensive picture of the present status of the UN and what is needed to strengthen it.

25 YEARS OF A GREAT IDEA, an attractive, illustrated 38-page history of the League of Women Voters. 25¢ per copy.

BROADSIDES, simply written single sheets for wide distribution, to spur citizens to action on vital issues. Price, 100 copies 75¢; 1000 copies $6.00. The most recent are:

Now—It's Up to You, illustrated flyer urging citizens to face their responsibility in combating inflation.

Have You Caught Up With the Atom? A quiz designed to provoke thought and promote discussion on the need for support of United Nations.

KNOW YOUR COUNTY, Questions and discussions to guide Leagues in making a survey of their county government. 25¢ per copy.

KNOW YOUR TOWN'S FUTURE, a 34-page booklet with a discussion and outline for a survey of your community with particular emphasis on the need for planning for the future. 25¢.

BRIEFS FOR ACTION, four to eight page printed "tools" containing up to date information on current problems. For use by individual members or discussion groups. Price, 5¢ per copy; 50 copies $2.25; 100 copies $4.00.

World Control of Atomic Energy—Fifteen Months After, developments toward international control, explanation of the various proposals, and a discussion of controversial issues and problems which must be solved.

Atomic Energy Act of 1946, contains the provisions of the law which sets up the machinery for the domestic control of atomic energy.

The United Nations on the Way, a discussion of the development of United Nations, its accomplishments, and the problems it faces, illustrated with chart of organization.

Reorganization of Congress, 1946, gives in detail the provisions of the Act to modernize and streamline the Congress.

GENERAL TOOLS

If We Want To Air Our Views, illustrated pamphlet designed to help Leagues to plan and put on radio programs. Price 10¢.

Let's Have a Discussion, deals with the techniques and methods of conducting discussion groups. 10¢.

Group Discussion in the League of Women Voters, pamphlet on the underlying purpose of discussion groups. 10¢.

How to Start Neighborhood Discussion Groups, mimeographed ideas and suggestions. Price 12¢.

Political Effectiveness, mimeographed agenda for a one day school. Price 3¢, Min. order 5.

Local Tax Study, mimeographed guide for a study of taxes in a community. Price 6¢.

Program. The League Program adopted at the 1946 Convention, including the Current Agenda, Platform, explanation of program items, and a description of how League program is made. Printed, 8 pages. Price, 5¢ per copy; 50 copies $2.25; 100 copies $4.00.

Open the Door To. The new finance folder for use in finance campaigns. Price $1.50 per hundred copies.

Tips on Reaching the Public, specific information on Board responsibility for making news, and rules for preparing newspaper copy. 10¢ per copy.

Let Freedom Ring, illustrated membership pamphlet explaining the League. 50 copies for $2.50; 100 copies for $4.50.

All orders except those from Leagues must be prepaid

Mrs. Inez B. Tillison
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1947
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
National Council

Georgia Voter

Published by
GEORGIA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. XVIII FEBRUARY 1947 No. 5

YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE IS THREATENED

by bills now in Legislature

I. White Primary Bill (H.B. 13)

Repeals all laws safeguarding the primary—including the Secret Ballot law

II. Biennial Registration Bill (H.B. 96)

Forces you to re-register every other year; revives the poll tax; invests in the registrars the determination of who shall vote in the General Election. p. 3

III. To Threaten Registrars with Prosecution, a Felony (S.B. 51)

To question the act of a registrar who refuses to put your name on the voters' list, and to threaten to take legal steps to insure your rights makes you guilty of a felony—the penalty is one year in jail and disfranchises you for life. p. 3

IV. County Unit Applied to General Election (H.R. 12-12C)

Makes it possible for a minority to win in the General Election as well as in the primary. p. 4

V. Constitutional Amendment on Voting Requirements (H.R. 50-236A)

Makes H.B. 96 constitutional. Changes requirements for voters so that instead of having choice of two methods to become qualified, they will have to comply with both methods. Invests in Registrars determination of who shall vote. p. 4

GEORGIA VOTER

Published Bi-monthly by
Georgia League of Women Voters

Editors: Frances Blackmon, Mrs. Edw. Vinson and, this issue, Mrs. James J. Selvage.

Publishing headquarters: 235 Sycamore St., Decatur, Ga.

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INTRODUCTION

Here is a brief resume of the bills and their status in the General Assembly which the League is at present most concerned with. They are measures of far-reaching importance to every citizen in Georgia. Five are bills which propose revolutionary changes in our election machinery. One is a Home Rule Bill for Georgia cities.

It is significant to remember that for many years we in the League have stressed the importance of free, honest elections in Georgia; that we have worked to strengthen all democratic protections in our elections. And long before the present political crisis was reached, the League was pointing out the dangers for all citizens if such protections were abolished.

These measures have one common purpose—to limit the list of qualified voters in Georgia. The White Primary, the Biennial Registration Bill, the bill making a threat to Sue Registrars a Felony, the County Unit Vote for General Elections, and the Constitutional Amendment making H.B. 96 constitutional, are thoroughly dangerous measures. Therefore the League has concentrated its efforts on opposing them.

Now the question of an educational requirement for voting was on the League study program for two years. However, it was decided that such a requirement was basically undemocratic. Therefore the League convention did not vote to work for such bills. However, today various educational requirements are being proposed in the Legislature as a solution to the present crisis. The Towill bill is one of these. As a substitute for the evil of the White Primary bill, the League would certainly choose the Towill bill (see p. 3) which would administer literacy tests for voters through the department of education. But the White Primary, buttressed by educational requirements administered by political boards of registrars whose authority could not be questioned (see Biennial Registration Bill, p. 3, and Threat to Sue Registrars a Felony, p. 3), would create an impossible situation. Such a combination of democratic restraints will be fought vigorously by the League and by all fair-minded citizens.

The legislative status of these various bills at the time of our going to press is given below. But remember that the political picture changes daily and with it the status of any bill.

I. The White Primary Bill—H.B. 13 *

This drastic and highly controversial bill seeks to remove the Primary, our only real election in Georgia, from the reach of the United States Supreme Court. To do this, it repeals all laws safeguarding democratic procedures in the Primary, including the "Secret Ballot" law. It repeals your guarantee of the right to vote. It makes possible a state-wide political machine with control in the hands of one man, the governor.

* H.B. means House Bill; H.R. means House Resolution—a bill or resolution first introduced into the House. S.B. means Senate Bill or a bill first introduced into the Senate.

Legislative Status: H.B. 13 was introduced by Representative J. Robert Elliott of Muscogee and others, and passed the House by a 133 to 62 vote. It is now before the Senate. League opposes.

II. Biennial Registration Bill—H.B. 96

This companion measure to the White Primary will erase every name now on the voters' registration lists (1,072,542 in the state; 122,119 in Fulton; 40,477 in DeKalb). It requires every one to re-register every two years and to pay a registration fee (a poll tax) of $1 every time he registers. Under our present law, once registered you are permanently registered as long as you do not fail to vote for a two-year period.

Experience has shown that permanent registration plus no poll tax results in large and representative elections. These are opposed by professional politicians, for the fewer the voters the easier it is to control an election.

Furthermore, this bill requires every voter to take a literacy test before the board of registrars. This board need not be a bi-partisan body. Yet upon its judgment as to whether you have passed the test satisfactorily or not, your right to vote depends.

Legislative status—H.B. 96: H.B. 96 was drawn by Senator Alex Weaver of Macon. However, it was introduced in the House by Speaker Fred Hand of Mitchell and others. It has been reported out favorably by the Committee and is ready for final House action. League opposes.

Educational Requirements for Voting Bill ("Towill Bill")

This bill would strengthen educational requirements for voting. It would make mandatory the present constitutional requirement that a voter must read and write a paragraph of the constitution correctly, or show that he is of good character and understands the republican form of government. Today these requirements are seldom enforced. However, the bill tries to take politics out of this literacy test. It would enlarge the Board of Registrars to include school teachers. The State Board of Education would prescribe the tests for voters. The bill is modeled on the New York law, setting up educational requirements for voters.

Legislative Status (Substitute to H.B. 96): This bill was drawn by Representative John Bell Towill of Richmond and proposed in the House as a substitute for the White Primary Bill. However, it was thrown out as "not germane" by the Speaker of the House. Later it was introduced in the Senate as S.B. 44, by Senator Millican of Fulton. It was reintroduced in the House by Towill as a substitute to H.B. 96. As stated elsewhere, the League has not voted to support any educational requirements bill. If the General Assembly wants such a bill, the Towill bill as originally drawn is the best educational requirements bill that can be secured.

III. Threatening Registrars With Prosecution, a Felony (S.B. 51)

This outrageous bill would set up the county board of registrars as sovereign bodies. If anyone should protest an act of the registrars, and say he intended to demand his rights by due process of law, he could be convicted of a felony. This would put the finishing touch on disfranchising Georgia citizens.

Legislative Status: S.B. 51 was introduced in the Senate by Senators Vendie Hooks of Lexsy and A. H. S. Weaver of Macon. It has been referred to committee. League opposes.

IV. County Unit Applied to General Election (H.R. 12-12C)

A constitutional amendment, this bill would require a two-thirds vote to pass, plus a vote of the people. This system, if extended to the General Election, would further disfranchise citizens, by permitting state officials to be elected by a minority of the voters.

Legislative Status: H.R. 12-12C was introduced by Representative Twitty of Mitchell. It failed, by 8 votes, to receive the necessary two-thirds vote. However, the House has voted to reconsider at a later date. League opposes.

V. Constitutional Amendment Re Educational Qualifications

This amendment, if passed and ratified, would make H.B. 96 constitutional. The Constitution now gives a person a choice of two methods under which to qualify to vote; this would require that he comply with both.

The League is against such an amendment, because the result would be dangerous. The White Primary Bill puts the primaries completely in the control of the governor. Such an amendment would put the General Elections completely in control of the machine, because the registrars would then determine who should have the right to vote.

As explained elsewhere, it would have been desirable to pass an educational requirement bill (administered by the schools) as a substitute for the White Primary bill. But with the primaries completely controlled, to pass a companion bill that would throw out the present registration lists and give to the registrars the right to say whose name goes on the new list, is to hand the General Election over to a political machine. The last vestiges of a free vote in Georgia would then be gone.

Legislative Status: H.R. 50-236A was introduced by Representatives Gowen of Glynn and Twitty of Mitchell. It has been favorably reported out of committee.

VI. Home Rule Bill (H.B. 2)

This bill would grant a limited form of Home Rule, but only to cities. It grants cities the right, if they so vote, to frame, adopt, and amend their charters by a vote of the people rather than, as at present, a vote of the legislature. However, it specifies that original charters may be granted only by the legislature.

Second, it gives somewhat broader powers than they now have to all cities whether they vote for a new charter under the Home Rule provision of this bill or not. Third, it provides a method for the recall of public officials by their constituents.

As you know, the League has worked many years for Home Rule in Georgia. At a hearing before the House Committee on Home Rule, the League urged support of this bill for the following reasons:

1. It carries out a mandate of the revised Constitution of Georgia.
2. It does not force Home Rule on any community, but offers it only to cities that vote to come under it.
3. It provides a gradual approach to this problem which will permit the ironing out of any kinks that may develop.
4. It would give busy legislators more time to devote to state-wide issues.

Legislative Status, H.B. 2: H.B. 2 was introduced by Representative Charles Gowen of Glynn. It has been passed by the House and is now in the Senate. League favors.

Let Your Voice Be Heard!

Watch your newspapers for further developments on these critical issues.

Contact your legislators!

Courageous Legislators Vote Against "White Primary Bill"

Since the first part of this issue of the Georgia Voter has been prepared, the Senate has passed the "White Primary Bill." We list below the 62 members of the House and the 15 members of the Senate who saw the dangers in this bill and had the courage to vote against it. We prophecy that the day will come when the citizens of Georgia will wish that the voice of these men had been the voice of the majority.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE WHO VOTED AGAINST THE "WHITE PRIMARY BILL":

County	Name
Appling	J. A. Tuten
Bacon	Homer L. Causey
Bartow	Leroy N. Jenkins
Berrien	J. H. Swindle
Bibb	Marvin E. Kemper
Bibb	W. Horace Vandiver
Bibb	Lewis B. Wilson
Bulloch	L. M. Mallard
Butts	Benjamin B. Garland
Carroll	Herschel L. Reid
Catoosa	James Evitt, Jr.
Chatham	R. E. Evans, Jr.
Chatham	Herbert C. Skinner
Chatham	Malberry Smith, Jr.
Clarke	Jake B. Joel
Clarke	Jack R. Wells
Clayton	A. B. Smith
Cook	D. F. Bruton
Coweta	Henry C. Arnall
Coweta	Myer Goldberg
DeKalb	Pierre Howard
DeKalb	H. O. Hubert, Jr.
DeKalb	W. Hugh McWhorter
Dougherty	Adie N. Durden
Dougherty	George L. Sabados
Fulton	Paul S. Etheridge, Jr.
Fulton	W. C. Kendrick
Fulton	M. M. (Muggsy) Smith
Glynn	Charles L. Gowen
Glynn	Bernard N. Nightingale
Gordon	Buford A. Ingle
Greene	Miles Walker Lewis
Habersham	Frank D. Garrison
Hall	A. Richard Kenyon
Houston	John W. Bloodworth
Jackson	C. E. Hardy
Jasper	Wm. H. Key
Jenkins	Walter Harrison
Lanier	John W. Greer
Lowndes	J. E. Mathis
Lumpkin	G. H. Moore
Morgan	C. R. Mason
Murray	Fred F. Long
Newton	A. M. Campbell
Peach	Sam M. Mathews
Polk	W. Roy Adams
Polk	Paul W. Hurt
Rabun	Paul Green
Richmond	Henry P. Eve
Richmond	William S. Morris
Richmond	John Bell Towill
Screven	G. Elliott Hagan
Seminole	Bartow Gibson
Stephens	George B. Ramsay, Jr.
Taliaferro	William R. Moore
Thomas	Lawson Neel
Troup	H. W. Caldwell
Troup	M. E. Groover, Sr.
Troup	Tom Morgan
Ware	Wayne Hinson
Ware	Jack Williams
Whitfield	Stafford Brooke

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE WHO VOTED AGAINST THE "WHITE PRIMARY BILL":

Senatorial District	Name
22	Clifford Seay
24	James Persons Hogg
25	J. H. Woodall
28	Dr. E. F. Griffith
29	Robert E. Knox
31	T. D. Williams
33	J. B. G. Logan
36	C. R. Gwyn, Sr.
38	W. D. Trippe
42	F. L. Baker, Jr.
43	Chas. A. Pannell
44	Charles B. Yates
52	G. Everett Millican
53	J. H. Kennon
54	Bill Parker

THE PEOPLE PROTEST

Warning of dangers in the White Primary bill, the League answered the voter's question, "What can I do about it?" with, "Not a thing! Unless you and the rest of the people rise up to protect your ballots—now. Contact your legislators."

Yet we doubt whether even the most confirmed optimist could have predicted the spontaneous outburst of citizen protest which took place in the Senate chamber during the week of February 3.

The protest began earlier in the House, when 62 representatives from every section of the state eloquently and courageously battled against passage of the White Primary bill. We stress the courage of these 62 men, for in view of the racial tensions in Georgia today, their stand on this measure could jeopardize their whole political future. Therefore, it was thrilling to see them put public welfare squarely above their own personal fortunes.

The protest was carried on in the Senate and 15 courageous Senators voted against the bill. There the Judiciary Committee set four days for public hearings on the bill. Tuesday and Thursday were given to opponents of the measure. The League was one of the first speakers. It presented a searching and detailed analysis of the dangers involved and strongly urged the bill's rejection.

On Thursday, final day of the hearings, the Senate chamber was literally jammed with people, drawn from every corner of the state. A seemingly endless procession of speakers crowded to the microphone to protest the bill's passage. Speakers ranged all the way from ardent eighteen-year-old students and youthful veterans to the aged, yet eloquent, widow of a Confederate General. The crowd was orderly even when the applause lengthened into cheers. An almost tangible spirit of earnest, intense sincerity permeated every corner of the big room. Packed against a wall in the gallery, one suddenly knew that this was democracy, democracy on the march. And that no matter what the final vote on the White Primary bill might be, democracy could not be permanently stifled in Georgia.

Now is the time to get your friends to join the League!

Send names to

Georgia League of Women Voters

317 Trust Company of Georgia Building,

Atlanta, Georgia

Dues $2.00

League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT
Additional copies 1¢
March 13, 1947

Statement Submitted by the League of Women Voters of the U.S. to the House Committee on Ways and Means in Opposition to Tax Reduction (H.R. 1).

The League of Women Voters of the United States, representing 62,000 members in 525 cities and towns throughout the country, wishes to oppose any reduction in income taxes at this time. We do this for two reasons. First, it is our belief that when national income is high and business is prosperous, we have an obligation to reduce the national debt to the fullest possible extent. As a citizen group, we believe that citizens recognize the importance of cutting the large cost of carrying the national debt. We believe that citizens see that the way to cut the cost is to pay off the debt at as rapid a rate as possible. We believe that citizens understand that this will make for lower taxes in the long run, and that tax relief will be more appropriate in less prosperous times. Since the cost of financing the present national debt is at present five billion dollars annually — considerably more than half as much as the entire cost of Federal government in 1939 — it seems to us imperative that present tax rates be maintained and the national debt paid off at as rapid a rate as possible.

Second, the League believes that high taxes are still needed to help keep inflation in check. We have long recognized that taxation is an important stabilizing factor in our economy. It is an even more important factor now, since most of the war-time controls have been abandoned. Infaltion is still a danger until reconversion is complete and postponed demand for goods and services has been satisfied. In another year, the picture may have changed. Deflation may by then have become the danger, and tax reduction will become appropriate and necessary.

The Convention of the League of Women Voters, meeting in 1946, spent considerable time in discussing the government's role in helping to achieve economic stability. Discussion, finally centered around three verbs, - control, counteract, and prevent. The representative Convention decided that the League favored "governmental economic policies which prevent inflation and deflation and stimulate maximum production and employment." Acting within our adopted policy, the League of Women Voters at this time urges Congress to follow a courageous tax policy by maintaining present tax rates and thus preventing further inflation and contributing to the long-run economic stability of our nation.

League of Women Voters

The Atlanta League of Women Voters Discussion Group

Subject: International Trade Organization - with Dr. Buford Brandis of the Emory University School of Business
Moderator: Mrs. Lon Sullivan

Monday, May 24, 1948 - 7:30 - 9:00 P.M.

11 Pryor St. S. E. - 2nd floor

You are cordially invited to come and bring your friends.

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1948
Southern Regional Cou

Program for Action

GEORGIA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS PROGRAM FOR MAY 1946 — MAY 1948

Affiliated with the
National League of Women Voters

The League of Women Voters, a non-partisan organization, never supports candidates. It does study public issues and work for better government—not just at election time, but ALL the time. The program here presented was adopted by the Georgia League at the May 1946 biennial convention, as its program of action for the period ending May 1948.

Most of the recommendations deal with long-term principles of sound government, and, as such, have been on the League program for a number of years. Every year, however, additional research, work, and publicity are carried on in regard to each proposal, until community backing develops and leads to action.

In addition to its action program, the League has a study program. No proposal is placed upon the action program until it has been studied for at least a year. Items for study, May 1946 through May 1948 include: (1) the system of administration of the state institutions for the mentally ill, and (2) the budgeting system for categorical relief funds.

GEORGIA LEAGUE BOARD MEMBERS, MAY 1946—MAY 1948

Mrs. Leonard Haas, Atlanta, president
Mrs. Harry L. Greene, Atlanta, 1st vice-president
Miss Johnnie Hilbun, Augusta, 2nd vice-president

Mrs. Olaf Krogland, Columbus, secretary
Mrs. James J. Selvage, Atlanta, treasurer
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Mrs. E. M. Vinson, Decatur

I. Democratic Government Is Founded on Constitutional Safeguards of Certain Inalienable Rights of the People

Therefore, the Bill of Rights, with special emphasis on Freedom of Speech, Press, and Assembly, is fundamental to the entire League program.

II. Democratic Government Must Be Understandable by the People and Accountable to the People If It Is to Endure

Therefore, the Georgia League advocates:

1. A mandatory law to remove the number from the ballot (replacing the present permissive law.) A secret ballot is the cornerstone of democratic government. Georgia law **permits** cities and counties to require a secret ballot upon recommendation of the Grand Jury. However, many Georgia communities still use a numbered ballot. In place of our present permissive law, the Georgia constitution should require a secret ballot in all primaries and elections.

2. A short ballot. A short ballot helps the citizen vote more intelligently. At present we elect the governor, lieutenant governor, legislators, 12 other executive state officers, and judges. If the voter only elected those who decide policies—the governor, lieutenant governor, and legislators—and the governor appointed the other executive officers, it would then be possible for the voter to hold the governor and legislators strictly accountable for the results. (The League has taken no stand on the election of judges.) In the Federal government, the people elect only the president, vice president, and members of the Congress.

3. Home Rule. Each session of the Legislature furnishes examples of the great need for home rule. Home rule means that local governments have the right (with certain limitations) to solve local problems without taking them to the legislature. In the past 5 years, of the 1,718 bills passed, 1,151 were purely local matters that affected only one city or county. The General Assembly should concentrate on important state-wide problems. Instead we find each member primarily concerned with local legislation and any one member can block any piece of local legislation. This makes him more powerful than a city council or board of county commissioners. As a beginning, local communities should have at least this much home rule; the right to determine: (1) their form of government; (2) the salaries and terms of their officials; and (3) their zoning laws.

4. Repeal of the county unit system. In a democracy the vote of one citizen should be equal to the vote of another. In Georgia, this principle is applied in the General Election, which is based on the popular vote; but not in the Democratic Primary, which is based on the county unit system. And since Georgia has but one political party, the Democratic Primary is for all practical purposes the real election. In its state primary, the Democratic Party of Georgia uses a unique method of counting ballots known as the county unit system. Each county has twice as many unit votes as members in the State House of Representatives, and these are won by the candidate receiving a plurality of the votes in that county. The candidates receiving the most unit votes win the election; majority needed for governor and senators; plurality, for others. Georgia is the only state using the county unit system. Since there is little relationship between the relative populations of the counties and the unit votes assigned them, the votes cast in some counties

have far greater weight than those cast in others in a state election. Actually, in the 1946 primary, one vote in Chattahoochee was worth 106 in Fulton. Lesser inequities occurred throughout the state. For example: one vote in Towns had the weight of 10 in Dodge and 23 in Chatham; one vote in Echols had the weight of 8 in Tift and 14 in DeKalb. Some people think that the county unit system is like the electoral college but it is not, for the electoral votes are apportioned to the states almost exactly in accordance with their populations and are reapportioned after each census to take care of population changes. As long as Georgia is a one-party state and that party uses the county unit system of counting ballots, the citizens of Georgia will be without equal voice in state affairs.

5. Until the County Unit System is repealed, a law should require that: to win a county's unit votes, the candidate must receive a majority instead of a plurality of votes cast in the county. At present, a candidate needs to receive only a simple plurality to win the unit vote of a county. For example, suppose three candidates were running in a state-wide race and that in a given county, candidate A got 200 votes, candidate B 201 votes, and candidate C 202 votes. Candidate C would then win that county's unit votes. The votes of the 401 people who voted for A and B would thereby be killed and would not figure in the state-wide count for those candidates. It would be more democratic for the two receiving the highest number of votes (B and C) to stand in a runover.

6. Legal regulations of the primaries to insure fair, honest, democratic procedures. Under the one-party system prevailing in Georgia, the primary amounts to the real election. For 26 years the League has worked to secure laws to safeguard these primaries. Over a 60-year period successive legislatures have enacted primary laws to protect the voter against such evils as stuffed ballot boxes, political pressure at the polls, numbered ballots, and has provided for recounts, run-overs, etc. Recent Supreme Court decisions have declared that under present laws Negroes must be permitted to vote in these primaries. As a result, the 1946 State Democratic Convention is on record as urging the 1947 legislature to repeal all laws regulating primaries. It is important to understand the dangers of such a step. If the present laws are abolished, the administration of the primaries and the decision as to who shall be allowed to vote in them will be subject entirely to party rules. This means that one man, the governor, would be in complete control of the Democratic primaries in Georgia. While the League does not agree with all present laws regulating primaries, for example, the county unit system, it does believe that citizens must have protection that can only be guaranteed if primaries are regulated by law.

7. No State Primary before September 1. At present there is a state law setting the primary date as the second Wednesday in September. The League is heartily in favor of the continuation of this law. It was temporarily suspended by the soldier ballot law. Some of the reasons for the League's stand: State officials do not take office until the first of January. Late primaries are necessary to prevent "lame ducks" (long continuance in office of those who have been defeated.) Important issues often occur after an early primary and the voters thus lose an opportunity to vote on these issues. A man's record in office is not complete six to nine months before the end of his term.

8. Representation in the General Assembly on the basis of population. We do not have equal representation in the Georgia legislature according to population. Counties are divided into three brackets—the upper-bracket counties getting three representatives each in the House, the middle-bracket 2, and the lower-bracket 1. In the upper bracket, a 43-thousand-population county has the same representation as a 393-thousand-population county. In the middle bracket a 21-thousand-population county has the same

representation as a 38-thousand-population county. In the lower bracket, a 3-thousand-population county has the same representation as a 21-thousand-population county.

On the basis of population per representative in the House, 3 thousand Echols or Quitman County residents have the same voice as 131 thousand Fulton County residents; as 11 thousand Worth County residents; as 21 thousand Dodge County residents.

Nor is there equitable representation in the Senate on the basis of population. For example, there are two senatorial districts with a population **under** 20 thousand; there are five senatorial districts with a population over 100 thousand; yet each senatorial district has one senator.

A rotation system of selecting senators has long been a custom of the Democratic party. Under this system the counties making up a senatorial district take turns in choosing the senator. In 1939 this custom was written into law. Thus all the voters in a district are disfranchised in selecting their representative in the state senate, except when it is the turn of their county.

III. Democratic Government Must Be Efficient in Order to Cope With a Streamlined, Industrial Age

Therefore, the Georgia League advocates:

1. Substantial reduction in the number of counties through consolidation. County lines were originally drawn so that "The county seat would be a sun-up to sun-down ride on mule back of the residents." Even this does not seem to account for the number of Georgia counties. Contrast Georgia with Utah, for instance. Utah has 85 thousand square miles, yet gets along with 29 counties, while Georgia with only 59 thousand square miles has 159 counties. In fact Georgia has nearly 3 times as many counties as most states.

Following are some of the reasons to reduce Georgia counties to around one-third of the present number (The League does not recommend an arbitrary number realizing that many factors are involved, such as population distribution, geography, etc.):

(1) Millions of dollars in the cost of county government would be saved.

(2) More efficient and economical administration of most state departments would result. For example, the Health Department recommends a health officer for every 50 thousand people; consequently "health districts" are being set up.

(3) A larger voting population covering a larger area usually results in the election of better county officials.

(4) The taxable wealth of some counties is inadequate to support the county government properly. A study made in 1938 revealed that this was true of two-thirds of the counties. While there are many factors involved in this, an important one is that the low income of the Negro population prevents his

contributing appreciable financial support to government, and yet in 40 counties in the state, he is actually in the majority. There should be a consolidation of the counties to effect a more equitable distribution of the income groups.

2. A State-wide Merit System. To have efficient state government requires efficient personnel. The best personnel cannot be attracted to Georgia state jobs unless there is some security of tenure as well as adequate pay. Department heads have told League representatives repeatedly, "We cannot get a man to fill 'this' place because he will not move his family here knowing that he may not retain his job with a change in administration." One of the main arguments used against a merit system is that, "you cannot fire a person under a merit system." This **is not true** if a real merit system is set up. It is true under a patronage system.

3. Strengthening of the State's Finance System. Taxes in Georgia do not supply adequate revenue for the needs of the state and do not fall equally on taxpayers. Therefore, state and local tax machinery should be coordinated; uniform accounting methods adopted; tax equalization machinery improved; and continuous scientific tax and budget planning provided.

The state periodically finds itself in a financial crisis and has resorted to piece-meal legislation. There is serious need for an overall tax survey and a long-time tax plan.

4. Improved Legislative procedure through:

a. Careful checking of bills to prevent ambiguous, confused legislation.

b. Use of modern devices in legislative procedures, i. e., automatic vote recording machines.

c. Machinery to give the public easy access to any bill from the time of its introduction in the General Assembly (or for a local bill from the time of its publication of notice).

d. Copies of local bills filed at each County Court House and made available to the public, in addition to their compulsory advertising.

5. Continued Work for Further Improvement of our State Constitution.

The new Constitution adopted August 1946 was an improvement over the old one, but was far from ideal. Secret ballot, short ballot, redistricting of legislature, reduction of counties, etc.—all would require constitutional change.

IV. Democratic Government Must Assume New Responsibilities to Meet Modern Social Demands

Therefore, the Georgia League advocates:

1. Strengthening the departments of:

Health

Welfare

Education

2. Conservation of Natural Resources with emphasis on Forestry.

Through improper cutting of at least 300,000 cords of wood annually, Georgia loses not only thousands of dollars which could be put to work for the betterment of the state, but also irreplaceable natural resources, which are needed to protect watersheds, shelter wildlife, control erosion, and provide windbreaks. Legislation to enforce the proper cutting of trees, and to provide for more adequate protection against fire and disease, is of utmost importance.

3. Enforcement of state law prohibiting sale of liquor to minors. Enforcement is a matter for local officials. Alert citizens need to watch for loose administration of the law, and get behind officials.

4. Continued reform of the penal system, including adequate probation system for Georgia. An effective state penal system should put equal emphasis on three distinct phases of its administration: **probation, prisons,** and **pardons and paroles.**

a. Probation: at the present time there is no state-wide probation system in Georgia. Some counties and cities do have probation systems.

b. Prisons. In 1943 a Special Session of the legislature reorganized the penal system, abolishing the elected prison board and establishing a Department of Corrections, headed by a Director and an advisory board appointed by the governor. At the same time this legislature prohibited use of stripes, shackles, and all inhumane treatment and instituted many constructive reforms such as rehabilitative training, segregation of youthful offenders and removal of the woman's prison from Reidsville.

The new Department of Corrections has carried out all of the program set up by this reform legislature except where wartime priorities and lack of personnel have prevented, such as the building and equipping of adequate institutions for the juvenile prisoners and for the women.

The revised Constitution provided for a State Board of Corrections of five members with staggered terms, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. This board appoints the Director of Corrections who has complete charge of administering the Department of Corrections.

c. Pardons and paroles. The State Pardon and Parole Board, also provided for in the Constitution, is a separate and distinct department from the Department of Corrections. This Board was set up at the direct instigation of the League, in an effort to put an end to the infamous "Pardon Racket" and removed this department from political interference. This board is composed of three members with staggered terms, appointed by the governor with confirmation by the senate. It is the policy of the board to give fair and equal consideration to every prisoner, automatically reviewing his record at the expiration of one-third of his sentence, whether he applies for parole or not. This board has complete authority on all matters of clemency. The governor may only commute death and treason sentences.

NOTE: This is your reference copy of the League program for two years.

League Membership

Membership open to all interested citizens. If there is no local branch where you live, mail $2.00 to: Georgia League of Women Voters, 317 Trust Company of Georgia Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.

I enclose $2.00, 50 cents of which is for a year's subscription to the **Georgia Voter.**

September 29, 1953

Miss Janet Smith
Georgia League of Women Voters
217 Rhodes Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Smith:

Here's my little pamphlet.

My whole object: To get the issue down from the closed-door offices of State Officials and into the homes ov everyday citizens.

And these are precious weeks in which to do that: Before the Supreme Court decide.

I have got another coming out next week that gives a check-list on finding the differences between local white and Negro schools.

Two problems:

1. How to get it known and used by Georgians who like the League of Women Voters.

2. Ditto for the other Southern states.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo
enclosure

Also to:
Mrs Herman Hayman
" Phillip Hammer
Mrs Johnnie Hilburn

October 20, 1953

To: Mrs Cullen B Gosnell

From: George S Mitchell

This to you because you are also

League of Women Voters.

Warmest regards.

April 21, 1954

Mrs. Demas T. Craw
League of Women Voters of Albermarle
RFD 2
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Craw:

Would we were omniscience!

Certain aids will be forthcoming:

(1) May 16 the U. of N.C. Press will publish THE NEGRO AND THE SCHOOLS. This results from an appropriation last Summer by the Rund for the Advancement of Education. Reviews experience in integration, sets out status in law and fact in each Southern State, adds up costs, examines all legal questions. Good, thorough job. Two supplementary volumes full of facts and figgers promised.

(2) Public Affairs Committee in New York will publish May 16, a short boil-down of the above, which I will for short call the Harry Ashmore Report (after its editor).

(3) SRC will publish May 16, another, briefer boil-down, with suggestions on how to get about the job in the South.

(4) The National Conference of Christians and Jews had prepared, and will publish in May a pamphlet outlining the problem, and giving step by step methods of accomplishing integration. What you do with School Board, what the School Superintendent does, what the PTA's ought to do, how to bring along the teachers and the bitsies, and the biggers, etc. Write to Miss Jean D. Grambs, NCCJ, 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C., to get earliest copy.

So much depends on what the Court may say. My own guess is a strong statement of principle, anti-segregation, with several sofa-cushions piled up underneath it. For hints in that direction, read <u>all</u> (not just pieces) of Brownell's brief in the December 9, 1954 re-hearings.

Examine population-ratio figures, for Albemarle by districts, for the Commonwealth, and for the South. They must yield some probable guide to the speed of integration. First where it's easiest (Buchanan? Lee?); a bit later in Pulaski, Albemarle after that, Sussex quite some time after that. Maybe not. Maybe the law won't so stand. But that's the peaceable way to do it.

Master step is to get an able, courageous, representative Negro citizen on your school board. You're lucky in Virginia, because its appointive (County Court). Richmond and Roanoke and Newport News have, and so have Raleigh and Salisbury and Greensboro and Winston Salem, and Darlington County, South Carolina, and Atlanta and Augusta, and Knoxville. That's the essential beginning.

Local discussion groups. Maybe Church Ladies. Maybe the League. Use Q. and A. Use the Check-List. Meet together (even a few people), discuss the issue, find the facts, and you will have put logs across an unbridged creek, logs which will soon have to bear the traffic of the School Board and the PTA's. By then, let's hope, the logs will have become a bridge. But anybody can get a log across. Go do it.

Legal Circumventions? All I can suppose is that courts will find ways to circumvent the circumventions. Public money carries public interest, and I don't suppose that flim-flam private deals with public money will stand up.

Churches can do a lot, quietly, to start building a positive attitude among parents. Kids will mostly at first reflect the attitudes of their parents. Who but the Churches can teach parents to say "Johnnie, there will be some new little children in school this morning. Mama wants you to be nice to them"?

A 'Piskie parson at Staunton, the Rev. Carroll Brooke, has studied these matters consid erably, and can give you good advice. Or Emerson Smith, at the Virginia Council of Churches, 109 West Grace Street in Richmond.

I appreciate your interest and your letter. We will help you in any way we can.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Copy of New South, Vol 9, No2 - Vol 8, No. 12, and Check list enclosed

League of WOMEN VOTERS of Albemarle

• RFD 2

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

19 April 1954

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

After reading that your organization had received a grant from the Ford Foundation for the study of segregation, I have wondered you might not have further information, than was put forth in your pamphlet The Schools and the Courts, on the problems which will face the South if the Supreme Court orders integration.

Specifically, we here in Virginia are worried by the stand of some of our local officials who say they are determined to oppose integration and to evade the ruling by selling the public school system. How could that be done? Who owns the public schools since they are built and operated by both state and local funds? Suppose negro groups could not be found to rent and operate schools, how could compulsory education be enforced? And what are possible answers to paragraph 2, page 8 of your pamphlet?

Study and public discussion of this very serious problem might help avert the destruction of our public school system as a result of hasty, emotional decisions. I fear the people have given the question all too little thought and are likely to be caught unaware and then will fall prey to demagoguery. I will be extremely grateful, therefore, for any information you can give and for the suggestion of any other sources to which I might apply.

Sincerely yours,

Lucilia L. Craw

Mrs. Demas T. Craw
President

RECEIVED
APR 21 1954
Southern Regional Council

Sent: Mimeographed Sheet on Origin and purposes of SRC

Statement of Policy and Aims of SRC

1953 Report to the Board

SRC statement at time of Ford Foundation Grant

"The Negro and the ~~Public~~ Schools"

5/18/54

May 17, 1954

Mrs. Demas T. Craw
League of Women Voters of Albermarle
RFD 2
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Craw:

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 8th. A package of literature and a bill have gone on to you.

We are at work on such a set of questions as you suggest (questions to be put to the school board members, etc.) but we have only just begun and it will be weeks before we finish it. The idea is to try to get the local public school officials to make up a plan for the education of all the children: How many kids? how many teachers? what buildings where? paying no attention to race. If then the officials want to warp the honest and minimum expense plan in order to carry out racial segregation, that is their lookout. But they will know what is being done.

We do not have in print anything that describes SRC, though we are trying to get something together. Here is some old mimeographed material and a 1953 report. Also a copy of the statement of SRC's Executive Committee at the time of the Ford Foundation grant. I acknowledge our need of a neat pamphlet, but we have been too poor and too busy to get it done so far.

Excellent that you are interested in the League of Women Voters in Virginia.

Have you thought of forming a small committee of private persons in Charlottesville or in Albermarle County which would find the facts and publish conclusions and recommendations? That is probably one of the best things you can do.

Sorry that since my letter of April 21 to you we have had to postpone publication date for SRC's reduced version of the Ashmore Report. We are intentionally holding it until after the Court's decision so that we can make recommendations in the light of what the Court says. But the Public Affairs Committee 's pamphlet is to come out May 16 and you should write them at 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, New York.

I also extract from a small hoard a prepublication copy of the Ashmore Report. Well for you to read it but be sure that you and any others strictly observe the rule of no printed or public notice of the book until its publication date, May 16.

Do come join us at SRC and then you will get New South straight along, and help build up our strength in Virginia. I could find a good many friends in Charlottesville: Francis Duke, or Winkie Barr, or Mrs. J. C. Metcalf. And I even have a cousin somewhere down towards Locust Grove -- Nonine Sinclair.

Do me also the favor of hunting up a nephew who is a graduate student in English at the University, named Sidney Mitchell. Believed to live somewhere like Forest Park Avenue. In a dither about to be married all pennilessly, but a good kid.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Thanks & Answer
To Neal

League of WOMEN VOTERS of Albemarle

RFD 2
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

8 May 1954

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Never have I had a more whole-hearted response to a plea for help! And I appreciate it very much. The literature is invaluable and is being passed from hand to hand; it's now with the Dean of the Law School here, and I'd like to give it much wider distribution and particularly get it to the School Board and Board of Supervisors, so I'm enclosing a separate sheet of orders.

The situation here is worse than I had realized: One member of the Board of Supervisors is a violent advocate of abolishing the public school system, as may be the rest - I haven't found that out yet. And a member of the County School Board told me last week that he was the only one who is in favor of trying to make integration work, if that be the decision. The public seems unaware and unconcerned and, when the decision does explode like a bombshell on its consciousness, I fear will be wide open to demagoguery on both sides and the consequent and harmful emotionalism.

I agree the churches could probably exert the most effective influence but they are quiescent. In the absence of activity of any other group, the League of Women Voters here is planning to make a study, to at least inform its own members and may be able, as the situation develops, to take the question to the public. You no doubt will be hearing later from Mrs. Robert D. Wright and Mrs. James Mullendore, our city and county school chairmen respectively (the League here works on both levels.)

The League of Women Voters of Virginia, at our suggestion, has also agreed to study the question and distribute information to the local Leagues. To spur them on I plan to send them copies of the pamphlets you sent me.

Now to take up your letter by paragraphs: I have written the Conference of Christians and Jews.

As far as population ratio figures go, I should think Charlottesville and Albemarle ought to be one of the first districts in Virginia to be able to work out their problems. Negro children constitute about 25% of the total enrollment in both systems. The city and county have a beautiful, brand new, joint high school. Extensive repairs have been made to the old city high school and it now serves as the elementary school. The elementary facilities in the county leave much to be desired but the building of a new school, near the joint high school, is next on the agenda of the school board.

If both negro and white schools continued to operate as heretofore in the city, the only difference being that negroes were eligible to attend white schools, I believe time would take care of any disruption if for no other reasons than geography and the fact that the negroes would be so in the minority in the white schools that they could hope to have little say in self-government and little chance of holding office or getting other honors dear to the heart of the young. More than that, I believe because of the proportion and the excellent state of our schools, that we could set a praiseworthy example if only our local officials would try.

We seem to be stymied on having a negro on either of our school boards: In the county, where members sit "at the pleasure" of the Board of Supervisors, one member resigned last week and a new appointment (a very good one, although not colored) was made immediately and announced simultaneously with the resignation. There was thus no time to make any recommendation, and with the present temper of both boards, it probably would have been futile. There's no prospect of another vacancy.

There is to be a vacancy on the city school board next month but since the incumbent comes from a ward where there are very few negroes, and no outstanding ones, it would be impractical to make a recommendation.

Now I have two requests which, if your patience isn't exhausted and which if you could fulfill, might help us laymen get some of the problems out in the open:

1. Could you give us a set of questions which we might pose to individual school board members and supervisors, and possibly publish in the paper with their answers, covering legal, financial and other aspects of abolishing the public school system, such as who owns (and could sell) the schools if they are supported by federal, state and local funds; where would any renting group derive the necessary authority to run them; how could truancy lasw be enforced; suppose the negro schools were not rented, would the negro children go without education; where would the money come from? There must be more such questions which don't occur to me.

2. Could you send a thumbnail sketch of the SRC, its makeup and its reputation, perhaps a statement from the Ford Foundation and from editorials. This would be useful for the opposition's questions.

As you see, I have taken you up enthusiastically on your offer of help and can only hope I have not imposed too much on your time and thought.

Sincerely, Cynthia D. Craw

Mrs. Demas T. Craw, President

June 14, 1954

Mrs. Demas T. Craw
League of Women Voters of Albermarle
RFD 2
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Craw:

How very kind of you to join the Southern Regional Council. Here are some back issues of New South, and a bill for $3.00 membership.

I hear that my nephew, Sidney Mitchell, turned up with a job at Mary Washington College teaching English. He will start next September, so he is out of Charlottesville, except for going back to polish up his dissertation. Kind of you to offer to help them out anyway.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

146 LONG HILL
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

2 June 1954

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I am on a most welcome vacation and just now catching up on my correspondence and forwarded mail; hence the delay in answering your good letter of 17 May.

Thanks so much for the package of literature and particularly the copy of the Ashmore Report which I will pass from hand to hand wherever it will do the most good. What a beautiful, workmanlike job it is! I'll still look forward to the SRC condensation for distribution (when it comes out) in our community. By the way, a copy of each pamphlet I ordered from SRC is in the hands of every school board member, both city and county, and the governing bodies.

There may be some committee forming, as you suggest, although I haven't heard of it yet. I would hesitate to advocate still another group because the community (meaning both city and county) is already over-organized; because I feel sure the League will work hard on this problem, possibly taking the leadership depending on local developments, and because this ought to be the time for effective cooperation between interested organizations like the PTAs, Interracial group and so forth. I can't speak authoritatively for the League since my term as president has expired but I am sure the board won't want to take evasions lying down.

Track

I'd like very much to join the SRC. Will you ask that my name be put on the list and a bill sent to me.

Track

I'd be glad too to look up your nephew and will when I get home. If he's to continue on at the University perhaps I can be of some help to the bride in finding her way around.

Most sincerely,

Cynthia L. Craw

Mrs. Demas T. Craw

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF GEORGIA

217 RHODES BUILDING
78 Marietta Street, N. W.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Telephone WAlnut 0219

Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the United States

Mrs. William C. Pauley
President

July 19, 1954

Board Room
Atlanta Public Library
Second Floor

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The presidents of the League of Women Voters of fourteen southern states will meet in Atlanta on July 27-28 to discuss the League's course of action in view of the recent Supreme Court decision in regard to segregation. Our national president, Mrs. John G. Lee, and all of the southern Board members of the national League will be present.

The general problems will be discussed on the first day, Tuesday. Mrs. Lee, who will preside, has requested that we ask you and two other consultants to meet with us Tuesday afternoon, 1:30-5:30.

I have checked with your office. They tell me that your calendar for that day is free. We shall greatly appreciate your sparing us the afternoon — and your experience and knowledge.

Please call me when you come back to town if there are details you would like to discuss.

Sincerely,

Frances Pauley
Mrs. William C. Pauley

Mr. George Mitchell
AFL Labor School
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1026 17TH STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

MRS. JOHN G. LEE
President

July 30, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am sure that you must have been conscious of the gratitude of the State Presidents for the very real contribution you made to our discussion on Tuesday. I assure you that the counselling you gave us was reflected the next day when we got down to talking about the role of the League in the days ahead. We all left Atlanta feeling greatly fortified by the sharing of ideas and experiences. The contribution of the League in working out these problems will perhaps not be spectacular but I hope that it will be constructive.

Let me thank you again for your willingness to give us of your time and knowledge.

Sincerely,

Percy Maxim Lee

Mrs. John G. Lee
President

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1954
Southern Regional Council

August 4, 1954

Mrs. Dennis T. Craw
"Halcyon"
R.F.D. 2
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Craw:

How kind of you to send Gordon Blackwell's speech. And in so good and full an account. I have written Gordon and told him that I thought it was a good job.

Here is Mrs. Tilly's leaflet. I send you a couple of copies. It is a popular and useful job.

I get a week in Charlottesville, August 29-September 3, at a Southeastern A. F. of L. Labor School. I intend to bring Alice along with me.

If you are to be in town, it will be a pleasure to see you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

"HALCYON" • R. F. D. 2 • CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

30 July 1954

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I thought you would be interested in the conference reported in the enclosed; you no doubt knew it was going to take place. It was well-done, except that there was no negro on the platform either as a speaker or member of the panel, although there were a goodly number of them in the audience, and it covered the ground in a highly competent manner. I couldn't help feeling that the program should have been directed at a different group which would feel freer to take back to the communities the mature, unemotional approach they saw here - but it was a good step in the right direction.

Dr. Blackwell mentioned the SER and a pamphlet you all had published called Christian Conscience - - - - -. This must be a new one; may I have a copy?

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Lucilia S. Craw

Mrs. Demas T. Craw

RECEIVED
AUG 2
Southern Regional Council

August 12, '54

Dear Mrs. Craw,

Most kind of you. Suppose we agree, subject to your later plans, on supper at your home for Alice and me on Monday, August 30. Mighty pleasant!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

"HALCYON" • R. F. D. 2 • CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

8 August 1954

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I'm delighted to hear that you are coming to town! It will be such fun to see you face to face and I hope you can work out your schedule so that you and Mrs. Mitchell will be able to come out here and have a meal with me, I suggest dinner as giving us more leisure to chat and, particularly if it's hot with time for a swim beforehand to refresh us. So far I have no engagements for that week and will leave it up to you to choose the date when you know your plans.

Thanks very much for Mrs. Tilly's leaflet. As usual, I'll pass on my two copies where I hope it will do the most good.

Sincerely yours,

Cynthia Craw

Mrs. Demas T. Craw

daily file copy.
in anna's file

August 23, 1954

Mrs. Jeanette C. Randolph
League of Women Voters of Oak Ridge
Box 373
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Randolph:

We have a competent young woman who is a sociologist. By name, Anna Holden, from Ocala, Florida. And she is available to advise with people who do, or propose to do, self-surveys. For the moment she is off finishing her work for a Master's at the University of North Carolina. But she will be back in harness September 1.

She could go up at any time to counsel with your group. I suppose the travel wouldn't come to over $25.00 or $30.00, and ordinarily ten days notice or so would find her free. I would be perfectly willing to come for the same travel expense, but Anna Holden knows more about surveys than I do. The truth is that we think the main benefit from the survey comes from purely local people doing it, and we have not supposed that communities would want more than one or two visits from somebody claiming a special skill in it. The real ingredient is local active purpose!

We send ten more copies of the Manual with a bill for them.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc and original ~~income to AH~~ incoming ltr

August 23, 1954

Mrs. Demas T. Craw
League of Women Voters of Albermarle
RFD 2
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Craw:

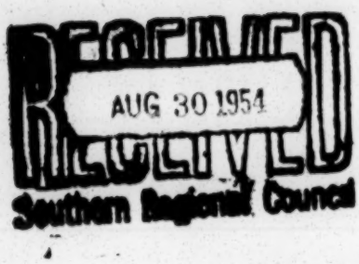
I find I put on my calendar the supper with you for Tuesday, August 30. I hope a postcard to you rightly said Monday, August 30.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MISSISSIPPI



AFFILIATED WITH
THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

427 East Hamilton Street
Jackson 2, Mississippi
August 26, 1954

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for the additional copy of Answers for Action. I will pass it on to as many friends as possible in the hope that a wider distribution will be demanded.

Our Atlanta conference was very rewarding. I appreciated the part you played in it.

Our Governor has called a special session of the Legislature for September 7 re doing away with the public school system. I wish I could foresee the result.

Sincerely yours,

Elaine P. Fisher

Mrs. T. Chatfield Fisher
President

APF:vc

October 29, 1954

Mrs. Demas T. Craw
League of Women Voters of Albermarle
RFD 2
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Craw:

Here are some more copies of the leaflet. Appreciate your signing yourself. You are already a paid-up member, but in due time you will get a bill for the next twelve months.

Delighted that the League of Women Voters in Virginia moves ahead on the schools business.

Alice and I greatly enjoyed the evening at your home in Charlottesville. I do hope that that can be repeated sometime and that we can all get to conversation near to the heart of these questions.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls - 5

RUSHY MARSH FARMS
COTUIT, CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS

RECEIVED 10/27/54
Southern Regional Council

23 OCTOBER 1954

DEAR MR. MITCHELL:

EVER SINCE I RECEIVED YOUR LETTER ON THE CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF SRC AND THE PAMPHLET ON THE COUNCIL I HAVE WANTED TO WRITE YOU. THANKS TO ASLIGHT OPERATION ON MY WRIST, I HAVE BEEN CARRYING AROUND A SPLINT WHICH HAS KEPT ME FROM MY TYPEWRITER AND FROM WHICH I HAVE ONLY JUST BEEN EMANCIPATED.

THE IDEA OF STRENGTHENING THE STATE ORGANIZATIONS SEEMS EMINENTLY SOUND (IN FACT MUCH LIKE THE LWV STRUCTURE WHICH HAS PROVEN PRACTICAL), AND THE PAMPHLET IS JUST WHAT WAS NEEDED TO PRESENT TO PEOPLE UNFAMILIAR WITH SRC. IF I COULD HAVE SEVERAL MORE COPIES OF THAT TO KEEP ON HAND, I WOULD GIVE THEM TO PEOPLE WHO MIGHT BE INTERESTED.

YOU'LL BE HEARTENED TO KNOW THAT THE LWV OF VIRGINIA, NOT CONTENT TO LEAVE OFF WITH THE ATLANTA CONFERENCE, DECIDED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF ALL ITS LOCAL LEAGUES TO CALL A SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING EARLY IN NOVEMBER TO ADOPT IMMEDIATELY A CURRENT AGENDA ITEM TO DEAL WITH THE SCHOOL SITUATION. UNLESS IT IS NOW BEING DISCOVERED THAT THE MEMBERSHIP IN EACH LOCAL LEAGUE IS OPPOSED, I THINK THE ITEM WILL READ SOMETHING LIKE THIS: SUPPORT OF FREE, COMPULSORY EDUCATION AND, RECOGNIZING THAT EACH COMMUNITY PRESENTS INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS, SUPPORT OF MEASURES INSURING MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY OF METHOD OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW.

I CERTAINLY DID ENJOY THAT EVENING WITH YOU AND MRS. MITCHELL AND ONLY WISH IT COULD HAVE BEEN TWICE AS LONG SO WE COULD HAVE GOTTEN REALLY DOWN TO THE MEAT OF SOME OF THESE THINGS. I HOPE YOU'LL BE COMING TO CHARLOTTESVILLE AGAIN SOON.

PLEASE GIVE MY BEST TO MRS. MITCHELL.

MOST SINCERELY,

Victoria Crane

(THIS DOESN'T NEED AN ANSWER)

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION

1206 10-51

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Paid

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

February 23, 1955

League of Women Voters of St. Louis
4740a McPherson
St. Louis 8, Mo.

Ship today airmail special delivery 100 copies "St Louis Integreates its Schools." Charges following.

Southern Regional Council

Met/rnf

LWV file

January 31, 1956

Mrs. Gretchen Casey
League of Women Voters of Montgomery County
937 Pershing Drive
Silver Spring, Md.

Dear Mrs. Casey:

Thank you very much for the pamphlet and accompanying material on desegregation in Montgomery County.

We do appreciate all such information which is valuable in our work, and also we are appreciative of the work the League of Women Voters is doing.

We will keep this pamphlet here on file and let interested people know that it is available through your office.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely,

John Constable,
Information Service.

JC:mf

EAB
Pls enter our sub.
HCF

RECEIVED JAN 19 1957

entered 1/22/57
EAB

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF GEORGIA
217 Rhodes Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
January 17, 1957

TO: Recipients of 1956 Legislative Newsletter and others interested

Attached is the first issue of the LWVG Legislative Newsletter for the 1957 Session of the Georgia General Assembly. We hope you will like it.

Again this year we shall report weekly on developments in the Legislature which fall within the League program sphere and others of general interest.

Our budget does not permit our forwarding this information to League members and other interested persons without charge although we would like very much to do so. IF YOU WISH TO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE THE NEWSLETTER FOR THIS SESSION, please forward $1.00 to

League of Women Voters of Georgia
217 Rhodes Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

The following form is designed to facilitate your ordering.

We shall appreciate your comments regarding the Newsletter.

Sincerely,

Eliza Paschall

Mrs. Walter Paschall
President

REPORT FROM THE CAPITOL

LEGISLATIVE NEWSLETTER

League of Women Voters of Georgia
217 Rhodes Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia

No. 1 January 17, 1957

CALL FOR ACTION

Any time the League of Women Voters of Georgia takes a stand in support of or in opposition to a bill a Call For Action is indicated. See your representative ; contact other civic organizations, urge other individuals to act; contact your local press, radio and tv stations.

LWV SUPPORTS

S. B. 1. (Bentley of Cobb County) Voter Registration: To allow persons desiring to vote in both primary and general elections to register up to 60 days before the date of such elections (present law requires registration 6 months before election.)

LWV OPPOSES

HB 1 (By Messrs Moate of Hancock and Hawkins of Screven) "To continue the benefits of retirement funds and pension systems as to teachers and other public school employees who shall accept employment in nonsectarian private school."

This bill extends retirement benefits to teachers who teach in "any nonsectarian private school in this state" if they contribute to the fund. The intent is to meet the situation created if the Private School Bills are put into effect. But there is no definition of "nonsectarian", nor is a time set. It seems possible that teachers in presently existing schools might fall under this bill, and also that it will be judged unconstitutional to pay out public funds for teachers in private institutions.

HB 3 (By Messrs Moate of Hancock and Hawkins of Screven) "An act to repeal laws relating to compulsory school attendance."

The League has long supported the public school system, universal and obligatory, as an essential governmental service in a democracy. This bill drastically undermines this system at its foundation. Proponents of this bill have argued that persons would be put in the position of committing a crime by refusing to send their children to integrated schools and that repeal would prevent this. Visiting teachers would be retained in other teaching posts and that no decrease in funds will occur.

While the schools are segregated there is no necessity for such a drastic action. If the private school plan is invoked following a court order to integrate, compulsory attendance could only be a factor in the small interval before the plan is put into operation since there is a question whether the state can enforce compulsory attendance in private schools. The present law states that every child shall be enrolled in "a public or private school, under such penalty for noncompliance herewith as is herinafter provided." (32-2104 Acts 1945 p 343) This law should stand.

Referred to Committee on State of Republic. (Overby of Hall, Chairman; Willingham of Cobb, vice-chairman.)

HB 20 and S.B. 9 (Murr and Jones of Sumpter, Twitty of Mitchell and others) Japanese Textile Goods. "To require all Wholesale and Retail Establishments in the State which sells Japanese Textile Goods, or Garments made therefrom, to display a sign "Japanese Textiles Sold Here", to provide a penalty for the violation thereof ... ." Matters of trade which affect the entire economy of the country are the responsibility of Congress, not state legislatures. The problems are national in scope, involving balance between textile imports and raw cotton exports, and relations of the United States with other nations. S.B. 9 referred to Rules Committee, Lt. Gov. Vandiver, Chairman; H.B. 20 referred to Committee on Industry, Pichard of Muscogee, Chairman.

LWV REPORTS

HB 2 (Messers Moate of Hancock and Hawkins of Screven) This bill is "in aid of existing powers and to confer additional powers upon the Governor". Along with general powers protecting against violence, the Governor may "order and direct any person, corporation, association or group of persons, to prevent or refrain from causing damage to life, limb, or property, or breach of the peace." The Governor now has power to declare martial law; these powers spell out powers prior to such a declaration.

HR 8-7a (Moate of Hancock and Hawkins of Screven) To authorize the Georgia Commission on Education, or one of its committees, to hold hearings and conduct investigations relative to preparation of legislation and to issue subpoenas requiring appearance of witness and production of evidence. (State of Republic)

HR 11-7d (Moate of Hancock and Hawkins of Screven) To authorize the Georgia Commission on Education to continue in existence to cope with education problems confronting Georgia, and to combat distorted views by certain segments of the Northern press and other periodicals. (State of Republic)

AN ALERT ON HOME RULE

No Home Rule Bill has yet been introduced but we feel sure there will be one. However:

"Home Rule is dead unless the people of the state get busy and do something."

"There is more opposition to Home Rule in capitol corridors now than I have ever seen there before."

....So said Charles Gowen speaking to the Macon League last week.

There are three main arguments which the opposition is using:

1) It is unwise for legislators to surrender the power they have over local legislation. (Is this selfishness or a distrust of the people's ability to handle their local affairs?)

2) Because of racial tensions this is no time to experiment with Home Rule. (You can scare a lot of people with this argument on any issue.)

3) Home Rule would be bad for business and industry. Municipalities might make charter changes adverse to business. (Who would be more anxious to keep a community's business strong than the people who live there?)

The real opposition comes from the group that wants to continue to centralize power and authority in the state capitol -- the so-called "Third House" --- the lobbyists

for industry or those seeking special favors.

This warning from Mr. Gowen who has been the outstanding proponent of Home Rule in Georgia should be taken most seriously and heeded by us all. Unless the people, and that means you, let their representatives know in unequivocal terms that they want Home Rule legislation passed in this session of the legislature, Home Rule will indeed be dead in Georgia.

GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE FORUM FOR WOMEN

Through the sponsorship of the LWV of Georgia and endorsement of Governor Marvin Griffin a Legislative Forum for Women has been established to meet every Tuesday during the 1957 session of the legislature. The participating organizations are: AAUW, Atlanta Council of Jewish Women, BP&W, Democratic Women, Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, Farm Bureau Women of Georgia, Georgia Association of Women Lawyers, Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters of Georgia, Medical Auxilliary, PTA, Pilot Clubs, Republican Women, UCW, YWCA.* Due to his appearance before the joint houses for his "State of State" speech, the governor was unable to be present but sent his regrets. The Honorable Ben Fortson, Secretary of State, and Zack Cravey, Comptroller General, of the state of Georgia, spoke to the group outlining the duties of their office. (Mr. Fortson recommended uniform election laws) Mrs. Stewart Colley, retiring president of the United Church Women of Georgia, was the moderator. Mrs. Mamie K. Taylor, president of Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, will moderate the January 22nd. meeting. * Home Demonstration Clubs.

EXCERPTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S "STATE OF THE STATE" MESSAGE, PERTAINING TO LWV OF Ga PROGRAM ITEMS:

Schools: Financing the MFPE has first priority during this administration ahead of all other suggestions no matter how worthy.

During this session, the administration will submit for your consideration legislation authorizing the establishment of a school for mentally defective Negro children to be activated when sufficient funds are available for the project.

The laudable objective of the MFPE was impaired greatly in 1953 when the legislature adopted an amendment to the law freezing the "charge back." I join with school officials of the Department of Education and educators generally in recommending to you that the amendment placing a limitation on the "charge back" be repealed in its entirety and that the Minimum Foundation Program be restored.

Education leaders have asked that the State School Building Authority, which is completing work on $165 million dollars in new school buildings, be given authorization to build these needed additional schools. This can be done when, as and if the interest rate is comparatively favorable and sufficient revenue is available to retire the indebtedness.

Public Welfare: At its past session the Congress authorized extension of welfare assistance benefits to all needy dependent children 16 and 17 years of age. The present maximum age limit in Georgia terminates when the child reaches 16. Extension of the benefits for these two additional age groups will cost $400,000 per annum and will bring a like amount from the federal government in matching funds. We should amend our state law to afford these added benefits.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF GEORGIA
217 Rhodes Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
May 31, 1957

Dear President:

As you have noticed, the Election Laws Study Committee, appointed by the January '57 legislative session has held its first public hearing, May 23. Believing your organization may be interested in either following the commission's activities, or in making a statement to the chairman, or its members, we are sending you the list of members.

Members appointed by Speaker of the House:

Howard T. Overby ....Gainesville.....Representative, Hall County
Wilbur A. Orr, Jr....Washington.....Representative, Wilkes County
Ben Jessup.....Cochran.....Representative, Bleckley County

Members appointed by Lieutenant Governor:

James S. Peters.....Manchester.....Senator, 36th District
Dixon Oxford.....Dawson.....Senator, 11th District

Members appointed by the Governor:

Mrs. Iree W. Pope....Augusta.....Ordinary, Richmond County
Walter C. Stevens....Macon.....Ordinary, Bibb County
Kenneth E. Jones.....Newton.....Registrar, Baker County
Wilton Hill.....Reidsville.....Municipal election official
Paul E. Shingler.....Donalsonville.....Municipal election official
Peter Zack Geer.....Colquitt.....Layman

Members by virtue of their office:

Ben W. Fortson, Jr.....Secretary of State
Eugene Cook.....Attorney General

Legal and Technical Staff designated in Resolution:

Joe Burton.....Assistant to Secretary of State
Frank Edwards.....Deputy Director, Bill Drafting Unit, Law Department.

Hughel Harrison.....Assistant Attorney General

Meetings will be held every other week, Thursday mornings, in room 136, Judicial Building. It will be necessary to watch the press to know which meetings will be open to the public; but written suggestions will be welcomed at any time. At the May 23rd meeting, the League requested that primary laws, as well as election laws, be studied.

We look forward to a bigger and better Women's Legislative Forum for the 1958 session and will be in touch with you about that.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Edward M. Vinson, President
League of Women Voters of Georgia

...e system saves ...
and money. It is another tribute ... skill of Lockheed's engineers. They thrive on intricate problems.

Atl. Journal 12/6/58

Facts Can Ease Decisions

CITIZENS WHO want to know how the law reads on the school segregation question can find out by requesting a summary prepared by the League of Women Voters of Georgia.

The document has quotes from the U.S. and Georgia Constitutions on who shall be citizens, and which law takes precedence in case of a conflict in laws; summary of the 1954 Supreme Court decisions and Georgia constitutional provisions that have some relation to these decisions; summary of Georgia laws on private schools; and summary of recent federal court rulings which have a bearing on the Georgia laws.

This is a worthwhile project that can contribute to the information of the people at this critical point.

It is inconceivable that anyone could question the wisdom of letting the people have whatever information is available on the school issue. What we need is more light and less heat.

Copies of the league's summary may be obtained by sending a self-addressed envelope to the office at 78 Marietta St., NW, Atlanta, 3.

A LIGHT UNTO OUR PATH

the

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF GEORGIA

217 RHODES BUILDING
78 Marietta Street, N. W.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Telephone JAckson 1-0219

Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the United States

Mrs. Edward M. Vinson
President

March 2, 1959

TO: Special Organization Representatives

FROM: Betty A. Vinson

This is to remind you of the preserve-the-public-schools meeting, Tuesday, March 10, 10:30 A.M., at the office of HOPE, inc., 50 Whitehall (corner of Whitehall and Alabama), room 714 Atlanta National Building.

So many people were asking whether there was to be any coordinated effort in the school fight, that I decided to take the bit in teeth and ask a few people to meet to discuss if efforts could be cooperative, and if so how. In the interest of a successful meeting, I should like to propose this tentative agenda.

1. Are we agreed that a state-wide compaign to arouse public opinions is needed? How can the governor and the legislature be provided a mandate to keep schools open, in contrast to the one they claim was given them in the September Primary - namely: to close schools rather than accept desegregation.

2. If such a campaign is needed, what measures could be taken?

   - newspaper ads, speaker's bureau, fliers???

   - prepared programs which civic, church, neighborhood, etc. groups could use--including perhaps slides with an accompanying talk???

   - radio and T.V. shows taped and filmed for use outside this metropolitan area???

   - development of a legislative program which could be jointly promoted and supported???

   - support of a state-wide student movement???

3. What sort of organization structure would best serve the need?

   A. A formally organized agency comprised of groups represented here and others who would wish to join?

   B. As opposed to a formal agency, a coordinating committee which would serve as a clearing house to determine what jobs needed doing, to divide the work among the participating organizations according to the particular ability of each, to plan strategy and timing, etc.

Note: If a formal coordinating agency is needed, should it be bi-racial or not? Advantages? Disadvantages? Should such a committee be bi-racial?

4. Recognizing participation in a state-wide formal agency would require Board approval from some of the organizations represented at this meeting, what plans does each agency have in the works now and what immediate measures, if any, can we take to coordinate present efforts? (At this point I should hope each agency would like to take 2 minutes to report on its plans, etc.)

This agenda is strictly a-la-Vinson, and if you do not like it, please drop me a note or call me, and adjustments can be made prior to the meeting. Seems to me the meeting might take until 12:30, with those who cannot stop talking staying to eat together.

Below is a list of those who plan to come. If each will bring copies of research, articles, etc. which you think would be valuable in this endeavor, we'd have that much coordination anyway!

Mr. Harry Boyte - HOPE, Inc.
Mr. Harold Fleming - Southern Regional Council
Dr. Walter C. Cowart - Georgia Council of Human Relations
Rev. Ed Driscoll - Georgia Council of Churches
Mrs. Margaret B. Jones - A.A.U.W.
Mrs. Sheffield Owens - Georgia Council of Church Women
Mrs. William Shelfer - Atlanta League of Women Voters
Mrs. Geo. Doughtie - Ga. Federation of Women's Clubs

Advisory

Mrs. Philip Hammer
Mrs. Walter Paschall
Miss Helen Bullard

See you Tuesday, March 10, at 10:30.

Apr 12
3:30
Harvey Young
Prof. of Hist.
Warren Gaeske
Pat school
cost
Call Boyle Wed

VANDIVER ADMINISTRATION SCHOOL BILLS
(S.B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8; H.B. 4, 5, 15; H.R. 27-41)

These bills, passed overwhelmingly by the legislature, and signed by the Governor, are aimed at implementing the private school amendment of 1954. They give the Governor powers cumulative to those conferred by the 1956 School Acts.

Their main provisions are as follows:

1. The Governor is given power to close any school in any district of the state (including any school, branch, or department of the University System) in order to preserve the "good order peace and dignity" of the state.
   (a) Governor is to be sole judge as to when conditions warrant such a closing.
   (b) Governor shall provide for protection of property so closed.
   (c) Schools so closed may not receive funds from, nor be operated by authorities of any state, county, city or independent system. To attempt to do so is punishable as a misdemeanor.
2. Students from schools so closed shall be transferred to other schools by school district authorities. Where facilities are inadequate to permit transfer, individual grants for education shall be made from state funds as set forth in Acts of 1956.
3. Entrance to undergraduate school of the University System is limited to those 21 years of age or under; entrance to graduate levels is limited to those 25 or under. (Those preparing to teach or engaged in teaching are excepted—as are those deemed by Board of Regents to have unusual fitness or ability.)
4. Governor is given power to appoint legal counsel (and provide for fees and expenses) for any public board or official, including Boards of Registrars, when court action is filed against them.
5. Municipal corporations are forbidden to levy ad valorem taxes to support any but segregated schools.
6. State income tax deductions are allowed for contributions a taxpayer pays to any non-profit educational corporation, foundation or trust, certified by the Revenue Commissioner.
7. A Commission on Constitutional Government is created and provided with funds—to delineate sovereignty of state and federal governments, and to recommend action to protect encroachment by Federal Government.
8. The Georgia Commission on Education is abolished.
9. A State Board of Correspondence Education is proposed through a Constitutional Amendment.

SENATOR TALMADGE'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO U. S. CONSTITUTION

Text of the Amendment:

"Administrative control of any public school, public educational institution, or public educational system operated by any state, or any political or other subdivision hereof, shall be vested exclusively in such state and subdivision and nothing contained in this Constitution shall be construed to deny the residents thereof the right to determine for themselves the manner in which any school, institution or system is administered by such state and subdivision."

REP. M. M. (MUGGSY) SMITH SCHOOL BILLS
(H.B. 38, 39, 40, 41; H.R. 33-41)

These bills were shelved in House State of Republic Committee. They would have provided for instituting a pupil placement plan based on Alabama Law, and similar to the North Carolina law which have been declared constitutional.

A. These four bills would have repealed the following legal provisions regarding schools:
   (a) The state constitutional requirement that separate schools shall be provided for white and colored races.
   (b) Acts requiring separation of races in public schools.
   (c) All acts forbidding taxation or expenditure of funds for mixing races in public schools.
   (d) Acts requiring the Governor to close school when integrated.

B. This bill (H.B. 41) makes the following provisions for a pupil placement plan:
   1. Requires State Board of Education to make continuing studies to promote efficiency and progress of pupils and curriculum.
   2. Gives local Boards of Education full authority for pupil assignments and transfers.
   3. Prohibits local Boards of Education from general transferring, pending placement legislation.
   4. Lists 17 factors to be considered in pupil placement: space and teaching capacity, transportation facilities, effect of new pupils on other pupils and curriculum, scholastic preparation and aptitudes, psychological fitness, home environment, morals, conduct, health, personal standards, possible breaches of peace.
   5. Provides for written requests for transfer from parents and hearings on such requests.
   6. Allows for lifting attendance requirements and for providing "such aid as may be authorized by law" in cases where requested transfer is unsuitable and where parents object to having child in school with races co-mingled.
   7. Provides for recourse from Board of Education action through Superior Court and for payment of court expenses from public school funds.

Quotations from Talmadge's speech made in U. S. Senate—January 27, 1959

". . . The closing of any school anywhere is a lamentable occurrence. The closing of a public school system is a terrible tragedy. . . . The destruction of public education in an entire region of our nation would be an unparalleled catastrophe. Yet a realistic appraisal of facts of the matter affords no conclusion but that that will be the inevitable result of binding the citizens of the South in the chains of circumstance now being forged around them. . . ."

". . . The American concept of universal education, more than any other factor, is responsible for the greatness which this nation has achieved. And it very likely may prove to be the determining factor in the outcome of our present life-or-death struggle with international communism. . . ."

"Regardless of whether one accepts it or not, the Supreme Court's school decision is an accomplished fact which will remain so until it either is reversed by the Court itself or is nullified by Congress or the people. . . ."

(Excerpts from statements released to Press)

• • • • HERE TODAY — GONE TOMORROW?

SUMMARY OF RECENT DECISIONS IN VIRGINIA

Virginia State Supreme Court Ruling, January 19, 1959. (Decision 5-2)

(Virginia's Governor had put the state's "massive resistance" measures into court for a test filed by the Attorney General.)

1. Held that the various sections of the State Constitution regarding education "are independent and separable." This meant specifically that the section requiring "free public schools" (Sec. 129) and the section (140) requiring separation of races are not dependent upon each other, and that the ruling that segregation because of race is unconstitutional, does not nullify the other constitutional requirement for public school; therefore,
2. Held that Section 129 requiring the General Assembly to "establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the state" is still "organic law and must be complied with", and therefore, that the school closure and funds cut-off laws are void because they violate the State Constitutiton.
3. Held that the 1958 Appropriation Act, under which tuition grants were to be made, is illegal because such grants were to be diverted from funds needed to support the statewide system of public schools.
4. A subsequent injunction enjoined the Norfolk and Arlington Boards from keeping the schools closed. Appeals to delay the injunction failed.

Federal District Court Ruling in Virginia.

Case brought by parents of children in closed schools in Norfolk. Three Judge Panel ruled:

1. whether or not a state must run a public school system "is a matter for state determination"; that is Virginia need not operate a public school system if it repealed the constitutional provision requiring such a system; but that,
2. since the state had assumed the responsibility for a public school system," . . . it cannot act through one of its officers to close one or more public schools in the state solely by reason of assignment to or enrollment or presence of different races or color, and ,at the same time keep other schools throughout the state open on a segregated basis." It ruled that such closures denied "equal protection afforded to all citizens and taxpayers", guaranteed in U. S. Constitution.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

With regard to Georgia—it is interesting to note that:

1. The 1945 Constitution did not require a "system of education", as did the 1877 Constitution. It simply required ". . . adequate education for the citizens . . . ." (no system and no age limit) ;
2. lawyers are divided sharply as to whether we repealed the requirement for "adequate education" when the 1954 amendment was adopted granting the legislature power to provide grants to citizens ". . . in discharge of all obligation to provide adequate education . . ."; and that
3. some also point out that having the tuition grant power written into the constitution makes the Georgia situation different from that of Virginia.

Watch for legislation to implement grants for education to individuals in Georgia.

OTHER GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS HAVE TAKEN POSITIONS IN SUPPORT OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Ministers—

Manifesto signed by 319 Atlanta area Ministers of different denominations:

"1. It is clearer now that ever before that, at all costs, freedom of speech must be preserved . . .

"2. It is clearer now . . . that defiance of one law leads to disrespect for all law . . .

"3. It is clearer now than ever before that the public school system must be preserved . . ."

Emory University Educators—

Resolution signed by 205 staff members:

"Closing of schools . . . will amount to nothing less than wilful discrimination by people of this region against themselves and their own children."

". . . To close the public schools in any city, county, state or region of America at this critical state of world history is to play directly into the hands of communism . . ."

Agnes Scott College Faculty—

Resolution signed by 97% of staff:

"Any dislocation in our educational system would accelerate the migration from our region of its most gifted young people . . ."

". . . A closing of the schools for however brief a period would bring about loss of the best teachers and of many students who would never return."

Oglethorpe University—

Statement signed by 31 members of staff:

"It is of utmost importance that we not wreck public education in trying to protect tradition. . . . Instead of proposing to abolish education, we should be much more concerned with . . . maintaining and strengthening it . . ."

Doctors—

Resolution signed by 419 physicians from Metropolitan Atlanta area:

". . . We believe that closing the public schools in Atlanta or Georgia would constitute a major catastrophe that would result in irreparable damage to the children of our city and state . . ."

Scientists—

Resolution signed by 160 members of the Communicable Disease Center branch of the Scientific Research Society of America:

". . . No private school system yet devised has been able to bring basic education within the reach of the general population. Therefore this chapter vigorously opposes any plan which will result in abolition of the public school system."

". . . It is no exaggeration to say that our survival as a democratic nation depends to a great extent upon continuous training of young scientists and the discovery of new talent."

Georgia Council of Churches—in annual meeting:

Called upon the Governor and the members of the State Legislature "to provide legislation that will preserve our system of public education for all."

HOPE—

A citizens' organization to "Help Our Public Education":

Organized to "give factual information . . ., direction, information and a program of action to those groups and individuals throughout the state who feel, as we do, that the closing of our schools would be a tragedy almost too terrible to contemplate." Contributions may be sent to HOPE, Inc., 714-715 Atlanta National Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

-1-

Separate mailing:
Action Patterns...
January NEW SOUTH
Reporter Article, "The Strategy of Southern Resistance"
by: Arthur Miller
"School Closing Plans"
"Do You Know the Law on Schools?"
The Baltimore Story.

March 6, 1959

Fla. League of Women Voters

Mrs. E. J. Friebele
1301 Keene Road
Clearwater, Florida

Dear Mrs. Friebele:

The legal situation in the various Southern states has changed so constantly that there is no single comprehensive summary of the school plans currently in effect. I am sending you separately, however, some materials which should be helpful to the education committee of your local League. If more specific questions arise, we will be glad to try to help further with more detailed information.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

1301 Keene Road
Clearwater, Florida
March 3, 1959

File

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Church
Auburn Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

My brother, Bill McGlothlin, has suggested that I write to you for some information. As you no doubt know, the coming session of the Florida legislature will consider the problem of integration. There are many of us deeply concerned that integration be gradual and orderly. The League of Women Voters, which has a very strong lobby, has placed the problem foremost on its agenda. Our local chapter and particularly the education committee, of which I am a member, needs more information concerning the way other states have handled the problem - pupil assignment, parent option, massive resistance, etc. We have, of course, the newspaper accounts, but Bill thought you might have one or more pamphlets giving the facts. If you do have any materials which would help us, I would appreciate it greatly if you would send them to me as soon as possible. The League will be glad to defray any expense incurred.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Louise Friebele

(Mrs.E. J.) Mary Louise Friebele

Send Pat Watters, etc
Action Pattern
Back Storm
+ Wile Strong
Sch closing
NYT report

Dear Mrs. Friebele:

The legal situation in the various Southern states has changed so constantly that there is no single comprehensive summary of the school ~~legislation~~ plans currently in effect. I am sending you separately, however, some materials which should be helpful to the education committee of your local League. If more specific questions arise, we will be glad to try to help further with more detailed information.

Cordially,

HCF

Send:
- Action Patterns
- Jan. New South (attached)
- Reporter article by Arthur Miller (attached)
- "School Closing Laws"
- "Do You Know the Law on Schools?"
- Baltimore Story

1301 Keene Road
Clearwater, Florida
March 17, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The Education Committee of the Clearwater chapter of the League of Women Voters has asked me to express to you our great appreciation for the materials you sent us. The booklets and brochures are exactly what we need for our study and recommendations. We were particularly interested in your excellent article, and plan to use parts of it in our presentation. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Louise Friebele

(Mrs.E.J.) Mary Louise Friebele

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF GEORGIA

217 RHODES BUILDING
78 Marietta Street, N. W.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Telephone JAckson 1-0219

Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the United States

Mrs. Edward M. Vinson
President

March 27, 1959

TO: Special Organization Representatives

FROM: Betty A. Vinson

A meeting of those concerned with coordinating our efforts to preserve the public schools has been set for Thursday, April 2 at 10:30 A.M. in the conference room of the Southern Regional Council at 63 Auburn Avenue.

Reports on activities of your organization and the formulation of plans for action will comprise the agenda.

We hope you can come!

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1026 SEVENTEENTH ST., N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.
Mrs. Robert J. Phillips, President

May 22, 1959

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Rm. 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

We regret that we are unable to furnish you a list of the names and addresses of the local Leagues in the southern states as you requested. It is a policy of long standing that we do not release our mailing lists, for obvious reasons.

We hope you will understand why we cannot furnish you the information requested.

Sincerely,

Dixie Drake

Dixie Drake
Executive Secretary

DD/mb

May 8, 1959

League of Women Voters of the United States
1026 - 17th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Madam:

We are interested in obtaining a list of League of Women Voters offices and addresses in the Southern states. The Georgia League of Women Voters office here informs us that you could supply us with such a list.

We would appreciate receiving one at your earliest convenience. Please bill the Southern Regional Council for any charge.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ATLANTA

"EDUCATE FOR CITIZENSHIP"

415 HENRY GRADY BUILDING (26 CAIN STREET, N. W.) · ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JA-3-4659

May 25, 1959

RECEIVED MAY 27 1959

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The League of Women Voters of Atlanta cordially invites you to join us in honoring the late Walter Goode Paschall at a meeting to be held on June 1, 1959 at 8:00 P. M. in the Life Insurance of Georgia Auditorium.

Mr. Cecil Alexander, Chairman of the Citizens' Advisory Committee, will present a plaque to the City of Atlanta, honoring Walter Paschall. The plaque will be used in connection with one of the city's renewal projects of the future. Mayor Hartsfield will be the principal speaker of the evening. His subject is "The Future of Atlanta". The meeting will focus attention on the stake of the individual citizen in Atlanta's future.

We feel that this meeting will be an inspiration to all who attend and we look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,

Sara Mitchell

Mrs. Ray Mitchell,
President

SPM:ra

RECEIVED JUL 9 1959

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ATLANTA

"EDUCATE FOR CITIZENSHIP"

415 HENRY GRADY BUILDING (26 CAIN STREET, N. W.) • ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JA-3-4659

June 11, 1959

JC -
Obviously not for us, but we should know about it.
HCF

Dear Mr. Fleming:

As President of an organization that is concerned with civic affairs, we think you may be interested in the League's Program for the year 1959-60. We are sending you a copy with the hope that you will find in it a subject which will be of interest to your group.

We shall be delighted if you can help us promote an interest in good government by giving us the opportunity to speak at one of your meetings.

In addition to the subjects listed in our Program, we have members prepared to talk either very briefly or at length on the following:

"A Citizen's Responsibility to His Government"

"Registering and Voting"

"How the League of Women Voters Works to Promote an Informed Citizenry"

Should you be interested in using one of our speakers for your program during the coming year - that is, until May, 1960 - we should like to hear from you far enough in advance so that a well-prepared person may come to your group.

Please call the Atlanta League office - JA 3-4659 - or write us a letter telling us of your needs.

Sincerely yours,

Nita Bost

Mrs. William L. Bost,
SPEAKERS' BUREAU

AB:ra

GEORGIA VOTER

VOL. XX AUGUST, 1959 NO. 3

OPEN LETTER TO GEORGIA LEGISLATORS

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF GEORGIA

217 RHODES BUILDING
78 Marietta Street, N. W.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Telephone JAckson 1-0219

Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the United States

August 14, 1959

OPEN LETTER TO LEGISLATORS

In your hands lies the future of public education and therefore the total economic growth of the state of Georgia.

The League of Women Voters of Georgia urges you to begin now to construct sound measures to preserve all the school systems of Georgia in light of the ruling of Judge Hooper in the Atlanta school suit. The Atlanta board of education has been enjoined from ". . . pursuing the policy (and) practice of requiring or permitting racial segregation in the operation of the public schools . . ." The Order provides a reasonable time for ". . . bringing about a transition . . ."; but requires the board to submit to the court by December 1, 1959, a ". . . complete plan . . . which shall provide a prompt and reasonable start toward desegregation . . . and a system for achieving such desegregation with all deliberate speed."

The court Order further states that the plan ". . . may be submitted contingent upon the enactment of statutes permitting such a plan to be put into operation." To whom but you shall the people of Georgia look to enact such statutes in the 1960 session of the legislature?

Should a school be desegregated in Atlanta, the Governor would be required under Senate Bill No. 1, passed by the 1959 legislature, to close the school. WHEN ANY SCHOOL IN ATLANTA IS CLOSED, ALL SCHOOLS IN GEORGIA ARE IN DANGER.

A Federal District Court in Virginia has ruled that, because citizens may not be deprived of their equal rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, a state may not close one or more public schools, while at the same time keeping others open. We therefore urge you to devise legislation which will enable Atlanta schools to function in compliance with the court Order.

The emergency is real, the time is short. Let it not be said by our children that yours was the vote that destroyed the public school system in Georgia.

Signed,

Betty A. Vinson
President

THE GEORGIA SITUATION

The League Program: At the Convention last April, League members over the State adopted as a part of their program of state level work Current Agenda Item II: **"Education—Promotion of citizen responsibility for measures to preserve and improve Public Schools in Georgia."** This issue of the Voter is part of the League's effort to continue to provide information.

THE ISSUE RESTATED:

The Supreme Court ruled, in 1954, that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal", and that therefore, "Such segregation is a denial of equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment" of the U. S. Constitution.

Should a Negro student be assigned to a now white school, Georgia's rigid laws would force closure of that school. Closing one school opens the possibility of suits which could force closure of all public schools in Georgia. This is true because a Federal District Court in Virginia has ruled: "since the state had assumed the responsibility for a public school system, . . . it cannot act through one of its officers to close one or more public schools in the state solely by reason of assignment to or enrollment or presence of different races or color, and, at the same time keep other schools throughout the state open on a segregated basis."

IT'S UP TO THE LEGISLATURE! The **Courts,** in Georgia as in all other states, have no choice. They must rule unconstitutional any policies, practices, laws or constitutional provisions which violate the U. S. Constitution and its interpretation by the Supreme Court. The decision to comply with any court order remains with **state and local officials.** Only the Legislature can untangle "present rigid" laws.

THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION:

All the State Constitutional provisions regarding education are found in Article VIII. We quote from three sections which have special significance now.

"SECTION I. PARAGRAPH 1. *System of Common schools; free tuition, separation of races. The provision of an adequate education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia, the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation. Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."*

Note: All the laws enacted since 1954 forbidding expenditure of funds for schools in which there is any desegregation, giving the Governor power to close schools, etc., provide means for implementing the "separate schools" requirement of Section I.

To date, no Georgia or Federal Court has stated specifically that this Section of Georgia's constitution is in conflict and therefore void. **But,** the Board of Regents has been ordered to cease using race as a factor in determining admission of students to the Georgia State College of Business Administration by a Federal District Court, and the Atlanta Board of Education has been similarly enjoined.

A new section was added in 1954 as an amendment to Article VIII, known as:

"SECTION XIII. PARAGRAPH I. *Grants for education: Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may by law provide for grants of State, county or municipal funds to citizens of the State for educational purposes, in discharge of all obligation of the State to provide adequate education for its citizens."*

(Continued on Page 4, Col. A)

THE SITUATION IN ATLANTA:

In Feb. 1957 ten Negro parents of 27 children brought suit against the Atlanta School Board, asking the Board to cease discrimination. This was a class suit, not asking admission for these children to white schools, but asking an injunction which would open the doors of any white school in Atlanta to any Negro who applied.

The suit was heard on June 5, 1959, by two U. S. District Judges: Judge Frank H. Hooper and Judge Boyd Sloan. The final decree was issued June 16, 1959, and said:

"This Court is under no duty, nor does it have the power, to order integration, but it is compelled to enjoin racial discrimination. . . .

"The Supreme Court has said that school authorities must proceed with 'deliberate speed' toward the elimination of racial discrimination, and this Court interprets the expression 'deliberate speed' to mean such speed as is consistent with the welfare of all our people, with the maintenance of law and order, and with the preservation if possible of our common school system. . . .

"It will be necessary for defendants within a reasonable time to signify to this Court the manner in which defendants propose to eliminate racial discrimination.

"This Court fully recognizes the difficult position in which defendants herein are placed. If they integrate the schools, all State money under existing laws will be cut off and it may be that such funds are necessary for the operation. The continued operation, however, with discrimination as in the past, will not be permitted.

"In cases such as this a solution must be found to fit the particular conditions which exist. This Court feels that it should give defendants a reasonable opportunity to submit to the Court a plan whereby racial discrimination will be discontinued. However, such a plan may be submitted subject to approval thereof by the Georgia Legislature, and the Court would allow sufficient time for the Georgia Legislature to act upon the same."

WHAT THE DECREE MEANS:

- The injunction was granted, "prohibiting the Atlanta Board of Education from operating public schools on a segrated basis" as the Court found "discrimination has existed and does exist," and
- A plan to end discrimination in the future must be presented by December 1st. The Board must originate the plan and it must be submitted to the Court. The Court will allow time for the Georgia Legislature to act upon the plan. The Legislature is scheduled to convene in January.
- The Court will allow sufficient time for the Georgia Legislature to act upon the plan, if submitted for approval. The Legislature is scheduled to convene in January.
- Failure of the defendants to present a plan in reasonable time will be construed to be refusal.

WHAT THE DECREE DOES NOT MEAN:

- It does not mean that Atlanta schools will be desegregated in the fall of 1959, or at any specified time now known.

SCHOOL PLANS IN OTHER STATES

In response to instructions of the Convention in April, Mrs. Philip Hammer and her state school committee have prepared studies of plans for operating schools in other state. Below is a summary of **Pupil Placement, Local Option, Parent Option,** and **Tuition Grant** plans in Virginia ,Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, and Kentucky, For more information check with the chairman for this item on your local board, and watch for unit and membership meetings on the subject.

WHAT DO THE TERMS MEAN?

Pupil placement refers to rules for assignment of pupils to schools. Methods now in operation in several states include a variety of plans according to: 1. the agency having authority (whether state or local boards), 2. grades open for desegregation (whether all at once, grade by grade beginning, say, with the first, or other gradual plans) and 3. The standards applied. All involve some school policy of admission of pupils without regard to race.

Local option refers to the choice a public school system has between 1. operating on a desegregated basis of some sort and 2. closing schools entirely. Local option does not include the choice of operating segregated schools as against desegregated. Only Virginia and North Carolina among the states surveyed have local option. So far, only Virginia's Prince Edward County has voted not to support public schools with public funds.

Parent option refers to the choice parents have for transfer from one school to another within a public school system. In North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky transfers are possible within limits for those desiring different conditions.

Tuition Grants are funds provided from public monies for students who wish to withdraw from the public school system entirely. Tuition grants available in Virginia and North Carolina have not been used and no test of constitutionality has been made.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte:

At the end of the 1956-57 school term all pupils were reassigned for the next year to the schools they were then in or would normally attend. The following criteria were used in selecting the Negro students who would be placed in formerly all-white schools upon application for reassignment:

1. Choice of Negro students. No student was assigned to all-white schools unless it was his and his parents' choice to transfer.
2. A Negro student's request for assignment to an all-white school was given careful study in relation to the distance that he lived from the school which he wanted to attend.
3. Based upon the Negro student's academic record, behavior record, and the recommendations of his teachers and principal, the students were screened carefully in terms of their chances for success in the new situation.
4. Negro students who were in their senior year were asked to remain in their own schools to complete their last year.

Greensboro

The Greensboro Board of Education used the rule, "If the child were white and similarly qualified, where would he go?" If the child lived closer to a white school than the Negro school to which he had been assigned, then a request for reassignment was adopted. School district lines were not considered. The Greensboro plan also provided that no white child would be forced to attend a school where a Negro was in attendance. Twenty whites requested transfers after the Negroes were assigned to their school, and these requests were honored. Four whites later asked to return.

VIRGINIA

In March 1958 the legislature amended the 1956 Pupil Placement Act and modeled it on the North Carolina statute which has, so far, withstood court attack. The 1959 General Assembly passed, upon recommendation of the Perrow Commission, House Bill 50 giving cities and counties the choice of remaining under the state board (a 3-member state Pupil Placement Board which has the sole authority to assign pupils to schools throughout the state), or having their own local school boards assume the pupil assigning functions, subject to rules made by the state Board of Education. This act goes in effect March 1, 1960. After this time localities will decide whether to remain under the present act or vote themselves under the new act.

The **State Board** shall promulgate rules and regulations to be used and applied by schools in their respective jurisdictions. Placements shall be made by school boards authorized to fix attendance areas and adopt other rules and regulations not inconsistent with those of the State Board. Placement may be appealed.

The Perrow Commission recommended a program of **gradual desegregation, a "freedom of choice"** system. These laws will enable localities to adjust their taxing, budgeting and appropriating procedures for education so local funds to public schools could be cut off completely. Only a skeleton public school would remain.

SB 32 provides **"scholarships"** to any children who request them in order to attend non-sectarian private schools. The grant will be: (1.) $250, or (2.) the tuition charge of a private school, or (3.) the per capita cost of educating children in public schools in the locality making the grant, whichever of those 3 sums is the lowest. A Virginia Court has ruled that the state can make **tuition grants** to pupils who prefer to attend other schools provided the funds for those grants are appropriated especially for this purpose and are not taken from public school monies.

The **Norfolk** City Council has placed the operation of public schools on a 30-day basis. This applies to teacher contracts too. The City Council is opposed to desegregation and now all city operations are funded on a month to month basis.

FLORIDA

In 1955 a bill was passed which permits assignment of students by the local board to the school "to which he is best suited." The local board's decision is "complete and final." In 1956 a bill was passed which sets up criteria for county board use in the assignment of pupils. This covers intellectual ability, scholastic achievement, sociological and psychological factors. It gives the Governor extraordinary powers to cope with emergencies.

In 1959 several bills were passed, including:

1. Schools may be segregated by sex.
2. Changes were made in the Florida Pupil Placement law

(Continued on Page 4, Col. A)

School Plans in Other States — (Cont. from Page 3)

language. Some of the Alabama Placement law was quoted verbatim.

3. State compulsory school attendance law was modified to permit parents to withdraw children from integregated schools.

(In Tennessee and Kentucky local boards of education have developed varying plans for complying with the Supereme Court ruling. Plans briefed below were chosen to provide you with examples of the grade-by-grade and the all-at-once plans.)

TENNESSEE

Nashville:

Nashville followed a plan of gradual desegregation in the first grade, adding a grade each year. Preceding the desegregation of the first grades in the fall of 1957, the principals of Nashville recommended boundaries for re-zoning, and these boundaries were set by the board almost exactly as recommended by the principals. The Nashville Plan allowed first grade students to apply for transfer from the school of their zone to another school, and the following were stated as valid conditions for transfer:

1. When a white student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving colored students only.
2. When a colored student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving white students only.
3. When a student would otherwise be required to attend a school where the majority of the students in that school or in his or her grade are of a different race.

Other Tennessee systems started desegregating in the upper grades because of the small number of Negroes involved or because of economic or building reasons. They began by permitting Negroes to attend special classes in white high schools that were not offered in the colored high schools.

KENTUCKY

Louisville:

Louisville used the all-at-once plan for desegregation with "free transfer" provisions. Elementary and junior high schools in the city were redistricted and pupils were assigned to these districts without regard to race or color.

In the third year of operation of the plan, fewer than one in ten used the "free transfer" or "safety valve" provision. Since 1956 it has been operated in this way: After all elementary and junior high schools had been redistricted and students had been assigned to the school in their district, parents were notified in writing and given an opportunity to ask for a transfer.

There was no redistricting of the senior high schools. Parents and pupils of both races were notified in writing that each senior high school in their district was open to them, and, if they desired it, a transfer could be secured to a high school in another district. Transfers were granted on the basis of space available in schools, convenience for the child, and preference and convenience of other parents and children. Nowhere in the plan was there mention of race as a reason for transfer.

Louisville used the track system of placing each pupil within a school with the group nearest his ability levels.

Georgia Constitution—(Continued)

Another provision states:

"SECTION X. PARAGRAPH 1. *Certain systems protected. Public schools systems established prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1877 shall not be affected by this Constitution.*"

Note: Does this exempt these systems from the "separate schools" requirement? Is your independent system one of those established prior to 1877?

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Do you know that some of your elected representatives and leaders are saying that they WILL CHOOSE TO CLOSE ALL THE SCHOOLS . . . when the issue is finally drawn, and the Legislature is faced with keeping schools open in compliance with the federal ruling that race may not be a factor in pupil assignment, or closing all public schools over the state?

WHY? Because they believe that you, the people, have given the legislature and the Governor a mandate to close the schools rather than permit desegregation anywhere.

When will the issue be forced? This we cannot say.

The issue of whether or not Georgia will have a public school system is larger than the one of personal convictions about segregation or desegregation. DeKalb County School Superintendent, Jim Cherry reminded those attending the Albany school conference that the religious, political, and economic leaders among our nation's founders were convinced that a free society can succeed only if the government provides education for every citizen at public expense. To quote Governor Almond: "To be forewarned is to be forearmed . . . We would do well to consider which is better and which we would prefer, public education administered as a function of the federal government or public education administered as best we can with state and local support, control and regulation. We must save, sustain and support the cause of public education."

To abandon our system of public education and to fail to improve it continuously is to admit that the people and the leaders of Georgia proved incapable of solving a problem which the rest of the nation is working constructively to settle.

Is it possible that Georgia leaders and educators lack the courage and ability to devise a system of education in which every student will be placed according to his ability, and will be able to progress as rapidly as he is able?

TIME FOR DECISION!

By November we should come to some general agreement regarding how we in Georgia feel about National Policies in the water resource field. We are not expected to be experts—merely reasonable well-informed citizens with convictions and opinions.

READ—THINK—and GIVE US YOUR OPINIONS on the questionnaires recently sent to your local leagues. (Suggestion: Reread **National Voter** articles for January, February, April and June 1959. The excellent National pamphlet "On The Water Front" is available from the State League Office at 50c per copy.)

GEORGIA VOTER

Published Bi-Monthly by LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF GEORGIA
President: Mrs. Edward M. Vinson — Editor: Mrs. H. Griffith Edwards
Publishing Headquarters: P.O. Box 913, Decatur, Georgia

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February 10, 1961

Mrs. Helena M. Payne
1405 N. 25th Street
Richmond 23, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Payne:

I was very glad to have your letter of January 26 describing the work of the Virginia Voters League. Certainly this is the kind of grass roots effort that must be carried on throughout the South if the benefits of the ballot are to be realized fully.

I take it from your letter you are in hopes of financial support from the Southern Regional Council. Unhappily, we have no funds for the support of other agencies and efforts in the South, however worthy. The most we can manage out of our limited budget is some assistance to the State Councils on Human Relations of which this organization is the parent body.

Although we cannot help financially, we should be more than happy to cooperate with the Virginia Voters League in the pursuance of our common programs.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

****

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ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
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A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date Feb. 8, 1961

To: HCF From: PR

Subject:

The Virginia Voters League is a fairly weak fumbling organization which purports to be working in the field of voter registration and political organization in the Negro community. The strength and cogency of this letter is a pretty fair indication of their operation. I assume they are primarily asking for money but only because I can't see any other point to the letter. If I were you I believe I would simply send them some materials and indicate that we are not in a position to provide funds, etc.

PR - What is all this? + how answer? HCT

Virginia Voters League, Inc.

STATE HEADQUARTERS

316 E. CLAY STREET

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

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W. W. Baytop
Thomas L. Dabney
John Croslin
Samuel A. Holmes
Franklin Hughes
Atty. Ralph Page
Dr. Tinsley Spraggins

Jan. 26, 1961.

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1961

Amos C. Clark, Executive Sect.
Mrs. Helena M. Payne, Field Sect.
Home address:
1405 N. 25th St.
Richmond 23

Dr. Harold C. Fleming, Ex. Dir.
SCLC Regional Council
2015 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Fleming:

The Va. Voters League, of which I am the field secretary, is a non partisan non profit civic organization which has as its main goal or purpose helping the Negroes in Virginia to realize and live up to their civic responsibility - emphasizing the suffrage program or voting rights and responsibilities.

Our organization takes the position that an intelligent use of the ballot by all citizens of our state, the Negroes in particular, would result in a great benefit not only directly to the citizens involved but to the state and the nation as a whole.

By this force we feel we can

Herman T. Bean.
~~O. W. C. BROWN~~,
President

A. C. CLARK,
Secretary

Virginia Voters League, Inc.

STATE HEADQUARTERS
316 E. CLAY STREET -:- RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

bring about the necessary perspective of the Negro citizen as a whole in order that the necessary adjustment might be made for the changes in society nationally and internationally.

We would appreciate any aid that you may offer and please advise if there is any further information that we could supply regarding our organization that would be of benefit in making a determination in this matter.

The structure of our organization is as follows: the executive of the organization; the executive committee; the state officers; the congressional directors and assistants; the establishing of chapters in every locality where an appreciable number of negroes resides throughout the state.

We need funds to establish a working unit and obtain materials that the goal may be reached. Once the program has been fully developed it may be that it will become self supporting.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation in this regard.

Sincerely yours — Helena M. Payne.

Vr. Ref.
Vep.

June 21, 1962

Mrs. Jane Hammer
League of Women Voters of D. C.
1822 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jane:

Enclosed are several pieces of information about the Voter Education Project.

Since talking with you I have learned that Mrs. Law of the Georgia League "discussed the matter informally" with several board members, and in this way the decision was made not to become involved in a "partisan program." Thus, there is nothing in the way of official action to deal with.

The Project office is likely to issue an announcement soon which will be, in effect, an invitation and guide to requests for funds. A copy will be sent to you if it seems of interest.

Needless to say, we are very grateful for your interest and any possible help or ideas you may develop.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mmj
Enclosures - 2 (Vep News Rel. 3/29/62 Vep "Conditions Governing Grants")

MJ
LWDV
WBV
PA

Overseas Education Fund
of the League of Women Voters
1026 17th STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Telephone:
NA. 8-0460

June 27, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony, Exec. Asst.
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for the two pieces of material and for your letter. I am glad that you tracked down the information we discussed. I plan to discuss the matter of "partisanship" with the individuals that I feel sure that Margaret Law spoke with, but over a period of time rather than immediately, to build public opinion, so th speak.

I have written to Helen Coulborn, as you will see (enclosed). The city is the more possible unit in Georgia to push this valuable project, and there are the two possibilities: through a special grant from the Education Fund of the LWV (which has carried on simibar projects) and directly with SRC. I would hope that with the first there would be cooperation.

It was grand to talk with you. Good luck.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer

FORMERLY CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT MEMORIAL FUND, INC.
Contributions to the Fund are Deductible for Income Tax Purposes

June 27, 1962

Dear Helen:

Some time ago I sent you a copy of a letter I wrote to Eliza P. about the possibility of applying to the Education Fund for a voter's service grant in a pilot area, say Atlanta. Not having heard from either of you, yet having had a bit of activity hereabouts on the SRC Project, let me bring you up to date as I see it from here.

Apparently Eliza talked with Margaret Law, for she apparently talked with several National Board members at Convention about application to participate in the SRC project. Result: advice that the project is "partisan", and Ga. League did apply for funds to publish voters service material, acted on at the EF's last Board meeting, but not to participate in the SRC.

Paul Anthony called me one day last week disturbed about the partisan tag, and wanting to know if it was official, public, etc. Now he knows that it is neither.

But what have you decided about the EF Board application? It seems to me far more logical, from what Mrs. Wood said, for a city to do a job, which could supplement the SRC effort or might not coincide or duplicate it at all. Or you might consider working with the SRC project. If the latter, you can get materials from Paul that show that the project is non-partisan. He is anxious to spread the money to other than Negro protest groups.

Do let me know what if anything your Board decides.

Sincerely,

File
League of Women Voters

August 10, 1964

Miss Louise Harned
Program Secretary
League of Women Voters
1026 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Harned:

I am sorry to have missed your August 1 date. perhaps some notes may still be a little help.

Generally, I found the manuscript to be very good. I was personally approving of the League's decision to engage, at this date, in a study program focussed on "human resources" and not civil rights per se. The manuscript seems to me to do well the difficult job of presenting the issues and needs which underlie the civil rights struggle, and of tying the problems together. I did think, however -- and this is my chief criticism -- that Chapter III is too preoccupied with government, and the federal government at that. There is almost no attention given to state and municipal legislation and policy. There is little awareness (and hardly more discussion) of the strategic importance of decisions by employers, unions, universities, school boards, lending institutions, and foundations, not to speak of churches and individuals.

This criticism does not diminish my high valuation of the article. I do think, however, that to ask the question "What Can Be Done?" and to confine the answer largely to federal programs, is unrealistic.

A few small points:

Page 3:

note should be taken of the non-progress of Negro income relative to white; e.g., see Page 11 of Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 41, 10/21/63 (enclosed also for your general use is a study of our's done by Professor V. Henderson).

-- also, government and academic economists are talking a lot today about "structural unemployment;" the concept should get in somewhere, I think

Page 5:

I can't find the same or comparable figures just now, and your 78% may be correct, but it looks suspicious to me; maybe a little high? -- also, here and elsewhere, remember that Puerto Ricans and Mexicans are categorized by the Census as "white".

Page 11:

Mis-spent dollars on vocational agricultural curricula makes a telling point (down South, we pour money into teaching farming to kids -- mostly white -- who get off to the cities as fast as they can).

Page 14:

the Council of Economic Advisers put out some estimates (see enclosed L-37)

All best wishes, and again my apologies for being late.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures
Current Population Reports, No. 41 (10/21/63)
Economic Status of Negroes, V. Henderson
Report L-37

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 8/3/64

To: LWD From: BP

Subject: L of W Voters Human Resources report

Since their stated purpose is to identify some of the major problems related to, and programs designed to help solve, inequality in education and employment, and their request is that we check primarily accuracy, I am (a) not smart enough to comment much on the later except to also question the inter-census figures on pg. 5 and (b) will check a tendency to comment on the tone of the report (example pg. 4 "sporting chance") which is pretty Olympian and (c) will note only a few omissions which I believe would strengthen it.

Chap. I - pg. 3 - either here or on pg. 5-6 - there should be some note taken of the widening gap between Negro and white income

same - there should be some figures on structural unemployment - both the govt. and the AFL-CIO have made some estimates

Chap. II - pg. 9 - this north-south disparity is oversimplified and getting a little tiresome; it also raises so many southern hackles that a few inter-city northern and/or western figures could well be added for leavening (see, for ex., Congressional District Data Book - in New York's 18th district, nearly 200,000 persons live per square mile) - objectivity is their 2nd request

pg. 11 - add some figures on money spent on vocational agricultural training and some figures on folks leaving the farm - mispent money

? pg. 14 - specific cost breakdown by Council of Econ. Advisers??

Chap. III - pg. 20 - under the C. R. Act is there not also a special grant to the Labor Dept. to study the employment discrimination picture?

In the conclusion I would like to see some thrust toward what local programs and agencies can do to supplement, equip potential trainees for (as in S.C.), break the ground, and provide an atmosphere of acceptability for federal programs. Also ,perhaps in the early pages of Chap. I there could be some emphasis on programs which are effectively moving privately and more quietly than

the vast federal apparatus while not conflicting with it. Industry, for example, has started using some of the literacy techniques of Tougaloo. Finally, related to automation and/or higher horizons, it's just a tic of mine, butI'd like to see some stressing of education for <u>learning</u>, as opposed to learning <u>things</u>.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

1026 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 TEL. 628-3684

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President

July 23, 1964

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

As you may know, last April delegates to the national Convention of the League of Women Voters of the United States voted that the League should give concentrated attention for the next two years to the following subject: "Development of Human Resources: Evaluation of policies and programs in the United States to provide for all persons equality of opportunity for education and employment." (See page two of enclosed NATIONAL VOTER for a fuller description.) In order to help the local Leagues with their work in this field the national Board of Directors decided that the initial publication should be a brief pamphlet giving some information on the dimensions of the problem, on how its varied elements are interrelated, and on a few relevant government programs.

Mary Alice Baldinger of the Civil Liberties Clearing House has suggested that we write to you and ask if you can read over the enclosed draft of the pamphlet and share with us your comments and criticisms. At this stage we are particularly interested in checking our text for accuracy and objectivity. Unfortunately the publication deadline is almost upon us, so we hope it would be possible to send us your suggestions on or before August 1.

We know this is asking a great favor of you, but we feel that your help would add a great deal to the quality of the pamphlet.

Sincerely,

Louise Harned

Louise Harned
Program Secretary

LH:gcb

Enclosure

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May-June 1964

THE NATIONAL
Voter
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1026 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

NATIONAL PROGRAM — 1964-1966

As adopted by the 26th national Convention, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 20-24, 1964

The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan organization, is dedicated to the principles of self-government established in the Constitution of the United States. The League works to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

Through its Program the League gives sustained attention to and takes concerted action on issues chosen by the members. Through its Voters Service the League provides nonpartisan factual information on the structure and function of government and of the political parties, and on voting procedures, election issues, and candidates.

CURRENT AGENDA

Governmental issues chosen by the Convention for concerted action.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES: Evaluation of policies and programs in the United States to provide for all persons equality of opportunity for education and employment.

UNITED NATIONS: Support of U.S. policies which strengthen the U.N. system and its ability to keep the peace.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY: Support of U.S. policies which promote world economic development, maintain a sound U.S. economy, and further international and regional cooperation.

WATER RESOURCES: Support of national policies and procedures which promote comprehensive long-range planning for conservation and development of water resources.

CONTINUING RESPONSIBILITIES

Positions on national issues to which the League has given sustained attention and on which it may continue to act.

LOYALTY-SECURITY: Support of standardized procedures, "common sense" judgment, and greatest possible protection for the individual under the federal loyalty-security programs; opposition to extension of such programs to nonsensitive positions.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Support of self-government and representation in Congress for citizens of the District of Columbia.

TAX RATES: Opposition to constitutional limitations on tax rates.

TREATY MAKING: Opposition to constitutional changes that would limit the existing powers of the Executive and the Congress over foreign relations.

PRINCIPLES

Governmental measures and policies, supported by the League as a whole, which constitute the authorization for adoption of national, state, territorial, and local Current Agendas.

The League of Women Voters believes in representative government and in the individual liberties established in the Constitution of the United States.

The League of Women Voters believes that democratic government depends upon the informed and active participation of its citizens.

The League of Women Voters believes that every citizen should be protected in his right to vote; that every person should have access to free public education which provides equal opportunity for all; and that no person or group should suffer legal, economic, or administrative discrimination.

The League of Women Voters believes that efficient and economical government requires competent personnel, the clear assignment of responsibility, adequate financing, and coordination among the different agencies and levels of government.

The League of Women Voters believes that responsible government should be responsive to the will of the people; that government should maintain an equitable and flexible system of taxation, promote the conservation and development of natural resources in the public interest, share in the solution of economic and social problems which affect the general welfare, promote a stable and expanding economy, and adopt domestic policies which facilitate the solution of international problems.

The League of Women Voters believes that cooperation with other nations is essential in the search for solutions to world problems, and that the development of international organization and international law is imperative in the promotion of world peace.

Explanation of 1964-1966 Current Agenda

Development of Human Resources: The Convention's adoption of this item expresses League concern about the people in our country who do not have an equal opportunity to share, to the extent of their abilities, in the general pattern of American life. Most U.S. citizens enjoy material prosperity; they have the feeling of worth and accomplishment, hence the sense of individual dignity which is the bedrock of a democratic society. But millions of people, because of poverty, or of discrimination, or of accident of geographic location, lack this fundamental sense of dignity.

The broad issue can be defined as equal opportunity for all people to develop and use to the fullest the talents they possess. Equal opportunity in education and employment is a key to solving the problem. Education is inextricably linked with one's ability to take advantage of employment opportunities. But if access to employment is denied, the amount or quality of one's education may seem futile.

First, Leagues will study the extent and seriousness of the problem of inequality of opportunity in the country as a whole. How widespread is unemployment? Who is unemployed? where? Why are these particular people unemployed? What can be done to get the young into productive vocations? to prevent the very young from becoming the unemployed youth of tomorrow? to motivate children lacking environmental stimulation to develop their full intellectual capacities? What are the needs of the older worker whose particular skills are no longer in demand? What can be done to lessen the disrupting by-products of automation? Does the nation as a whole have a responsibility to help those people living in areas not touched by recent growth and expansion? Is progress being made toward eliminating racial discrimination as a factor in equality of opportunity for education and employment?

As the League searches for answers to these questions, we will explore the role of each level of government and the contributions of industry, labor, universities, and other groups. We will seek to find the relationship between public and private programs and will evaluate their adequacy.

A general study of education is not included within the scope of the item, but we shall look at existing nationally assisted programs such as manpower training, vocational education, and pilot projects to strengthen elementary and secondary education in deprived areas. Of equal interest will be area redevelopment programs and the activities and recommendations of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. After a period of attention to the nation as a whole, local Leagues may want to supplement their study by exploring the situation in their own areas.

The subject is many-faceted enough to make possible the participation of every member in some of the most vital domestic issues facing the nation today. The League is turning to a task which will provide excitement, challenge, and satisfaction.

United Nations: Our past two years' hard look at the United Nations has deepened League support of the U.N. system. Sharpened is our conviction that U.S. financing is a collective responsibility, that peacekeeping efforts should be strengthened. Reaffirmed is our support for economic development, a strong Secretary-Generalship, a truly international civil service, greater use of the World Court. New is our agreement in support of the one-nation-one-vote principle and of negotiations under U.N. aegis to reduce the risk of war.

On this firm base, Leagues can play a constructive role in their communities to counteract misunderstandings about the United Nations. Should a crisis arise, they should be ready to act in defense of our deep commitment to international cooperation.

Foreign Economic Policy: Through years of persistent attention to international economics, the League has developed a special competence for cutting through the intricacies of trade and aid to basic questions of national policy.

Action will stem from our recently expanded position in support of sound and adequate development assistance programs, liberal trade policies, positive remedies for the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, encouragement of private investment in developing countries, participation in international commodity arrangements as a short-term supplement to economic development.

The League's unfinished business is to define its attitude toward East-West trade. A number of Leagues have reached some agreement, but wider consensus is needed before any kind of action is possible.

Water Resources: League action under Water Resources has increased each year. This trend is expected to continue, particularly in action by regional and river-basin groups, by state and local Leagues.

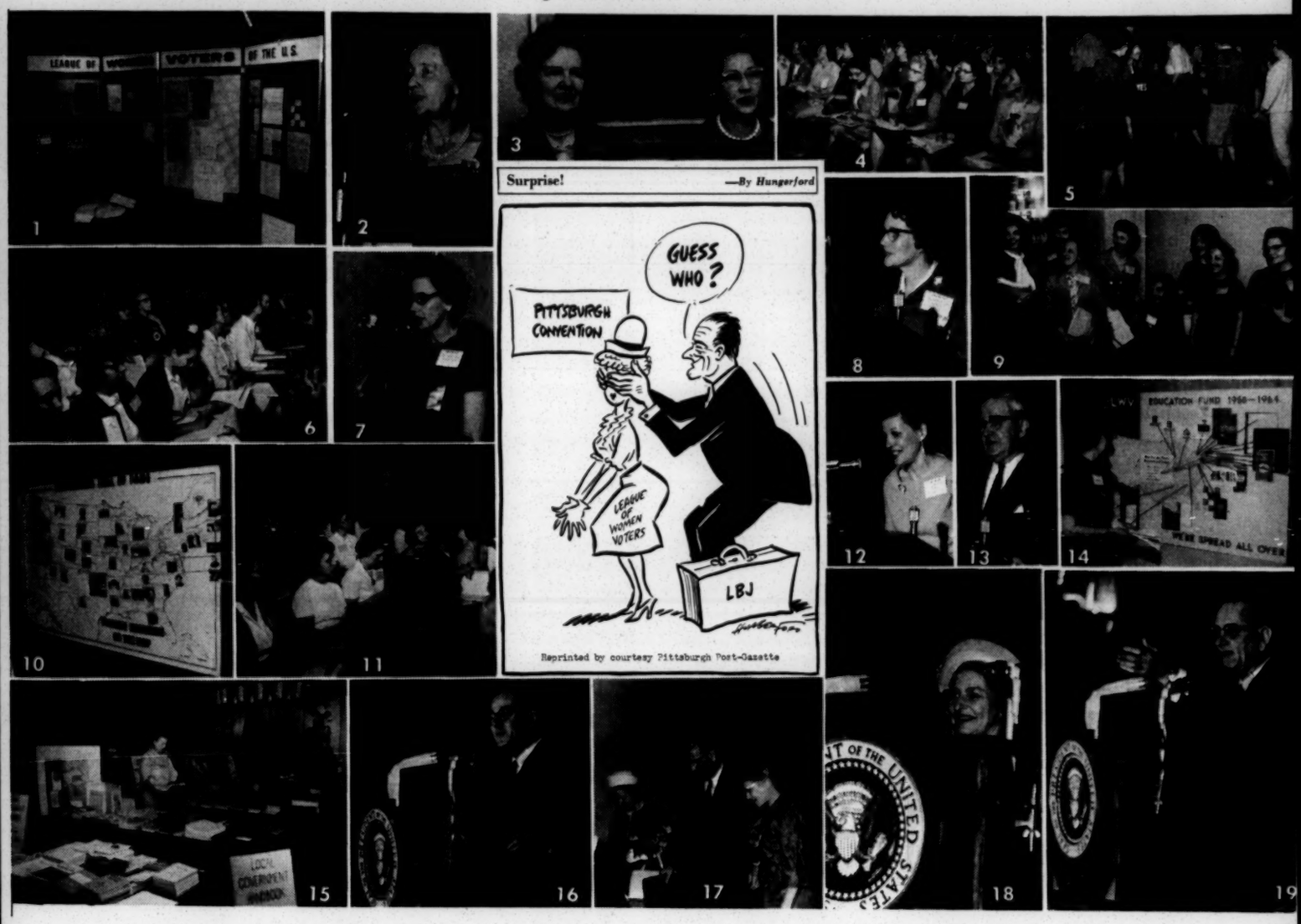
League work on water will be carried on much as it has been in 1962-64. General national action, in which all Leagues and members participate in the usual League way, can be expected. Inter-League groups and state and local Leagues can—with national Board permission—take action in their own areas and with their own officials.

The scope of the water item will remain much as it has been. While it is now possible to expand League position by reaching consensus on a water subject closely related to but not covered by the League's present position, no new national consensus is expected during the coming year.

Continuing Responsibilities

• The Convention readopted, as recommended in the Proposed Program, Continuing Responsibilities on the following subjects: District of Columbia, Tax Rates, Treaty Making. • The Convention also re-adopted the CR on Loyalty-Security, which had not been included in the Proposed Program.

At Convention: 3) Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, now national President of the League, and Mrs. Robert J. Phillips, then national President, faced the press; scheduled speakers were 2) Lady Jackson and 16) Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz; welcomes were extended by 8) Pennsylvania League President Mrs. Lawrence Haner, 12) Pittsburgh League President Mrs. A. P. Shapiro, 13) Pittsburgh's Mayor Joseph Barr; 1) national League publications were displayed, 15) local and state League publications were sold; 9) Overseas Education Fund report included introduction of Wellesley project participants, 14) Education Fund told part of its story with an exhibit; 7) Mrs. George A. Little, League's Observer at U.N., answered questions; 10) success stories of League finance were on the map; 4, 6, 11) delegates concentrated on League business and 5) on close votes said "yes" or "no" by machine; 17) unscheduled speakers President and Mrs. Johnson were escorted to stage by Mrs. Phillips, 18) Mrs. Johnson spoke, then 19) President Johnson, first President of the United States to address a League Convention, had the last word.



The 26th national Convention was the largest in League history and the first to be addressed by a President of the United States. (Other highlights in "Dear Member.")

Attendance totaled 1897: the 1306 voting delegates (1172 from 792 local Leagues) came from 50 states and District of Columbia. . . . A national budget of $318,119 was adopted for 1964-65; to meet it, the Convention pledged $286,230; the remainder will be met by other income sources and a $19,589 withdrawal from the Reserve Fund.

Two not-recommended Current Agenda items relating to equality of opportunity (one added housing to the proposed item) and one not-recommended item relating to congressional operations received the majority vote necessary for consideration; none received the three-fifths vote necessary for adoption.

The proposed slate was elected, Mrs. Robert J. Stuart of Washington becoming the first national President from a western state. The new Board immediately appointed Mrs. John A. Campbell, Mrs. Louis Hirsch, Mrs. W. Eugene Pharis, Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum, and Mrs. Vernon C. Stoneman to the Board.

Aside from Convention business were a bookstall which sold nearly 5000 local and state League publications . . . Barnard College's 30-panel "Women in Politics" exhibit . . . open house with the League's Observer at United Nations; an hour-long panel discussion on metropolitan problems was telecast live from Convention stage following documentary on same subject . . . a documentary keyed in part to the League was shown in Pittsburgh during the week . . . TV cameras filmed Convention scenes for two future programs, one by U. S. Information Service for showing overseas.

The press corps numbered 30 until the last day when, because of President Johnson's appearance, 60 new ones came, then, with the President, two busloads more.

Mrs. John D. Briscoe, President of Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters, spoke on OEF progress in Latin America and introduced participants and leaders of OEF's Wellesley Leadership Institute. Mrs. Alf H. Gundersen, Chairman of Trustees of League of Women Voters Education Fund, reported on Fund activities and announced a new pilot project on registration and voting.

At a post-Convention meeting, the Board appointed its members Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Wood to the Nominating Committee, and reappointed Mrs. Little as U.N. Observer.

Dear Member:

Sitting at my desk in the national office to write you for the first time, I can visualize you as I put down the words "dear member." I do not think of any particular member, but of the many individuals I have met in field work, seen and heard at Conventions, and whose names I've read in League bulletins from all over the country. With memories of another national Convention still fresh in your minds and mine, I imagine we are sharing many of the same thoughts about the past and the future.

A national Convention is a high point in the continuous flow of League work, League history. The one this year was also a tribute to Mrs. Phillips and her distinguished leadership as President for six years. Just before President and Mrs. Johnson arrived, greeted Mrs. Phillips, and spoke to the Convention, those of us on the stage made rapid, on-the-spot adjustments in the schedule. We compressed a 60-minute closing into 15 minutes, and words that would have been spoken were not. But our words could not have expressed as eloquently what events of that morning conveyed.

President Johnson did us the honor of asking to address the delegates, and became the first President of the United States to speak to a League Convention. He chose the occasion to proclaim Women Voters Week, September 13 to 19.

Other events, too, indicated the esteem in which the League is held. Both Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward, noted economist and writer) and U.S. Secretary of Labor Wirtz honored us by seriously discussing subjects of great importance to us and to our country.

And now we look to the future. We have adopted a national Program covering vital issues of our time, and adopted it with a flexible approach which should make it more manageable as well as rewarding. We start with a new Program subject, all of us at the same time. We are well into a most important Voters Service period—a presidential election year. September 17, during Women Voters Week, has been declared League of Women Voters Day at the New York World's Fair.

Local Leagues have full schedules, including state and local Programs, finance drives, Conventions, Councils, annual meetings, Voters Service. In your communities you do the groundwork on national Program, the joint efforts of all of you making it possible for the League to be effective nationally.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Phillips you raised your sights on financing, and at Convention the pledges to the national budget represented an unparalleled increase in League history.

Next is another goal we all share—increased membership. We need to find more ways to reach women who might like to join. There is a place in the League for every interested woman; our job is to awaken that interest.

As I sit at the President's desk, my eye wanders to pictures on the wall. The collection is centered by a photograph of Carrie Chapman Catt, who led the campaign for nation-wide woman suffrage and who was honorary President of the League until her death. The six others are of national Presidents. I am pleased and honored to succeed them, but my feeling is not so much personal as an overwhelming pride in the League itself—its long past, immediate past, near future, ongoing future. I will need the help of every one of you and we all need to work together to reach ever-higher goals to achieve more abundantly the high purpose of the League. The job will never be finished. The League must never stand still.

Julia D. Stuart

President

KULP

(Keeping Up with League Program)
(as of May 22)

IDA (S.2214): The House May 13 passed by voice vote the bill authorizing U.S. contribution of $312 million to a proposed $750 million increase in financial resources of the International Development Association (IDA). A motion to recommit the bill to the House Banking and Currency Committee was defeated by a roll call vote of 132-247. Since the House accepted the Senate-passed version of the bill no conference was necessary and the bill was sent to the President for his signature. Last February 26 the House had sent back to its Banking and Currency Committee a somewhat similar bill (H.R. 9022); 57 Representatives who voted for recommittal in February switched their votes and voted against recommittal May 13.

FOREIGN AID (H.R. 10502): May 4 Mrs. Kenderdine, a national Director of the League, testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in support of economic development sections of the foreign aid authorization. She spoke in favor of grants for Alliance for Progress and other technical cooperation programs; urged encouragement of private investment in the less-developed countries as an important component of U.S. development assistance programs; supported adequate U.S. contributions to international organizations and to programs such as U.N. Special Fund and Expanded Technical Assistance Program. The Committee is expected to report the authorization soon and the bill may reach the House floor in June.

WATER RESEARCH (S.2): House Rules Committee May 5 granted rule to bring this Senate-passed bill to floor for debate and vote.

D.C. HOME RULE: League statement in support of self-government for the District of Columbia, prepared in November 1963, was finally filed with House District of Columbia Committee May 14. Five two-hour hearings on this issue have been held by the Committee—three in November, two in February. The League joined with other groups in urging the Committee to close the hearings and report a bill to the House.

Copies of League testimony available from national office, 10¢ each.

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League of Women Voters
of the United States

Memorandum

1026 17th Street, N. W. - Washington, D. C. 20036

DRAFT

DEVELOPMENT OF

HUMAN RESOURCES

(To go on inside of cover)

The delegates to the 1964 national Convention of the League of Women Voters of the United States voted to add the following subject to the League's 1964-66 Current Agenda: Development of Human Resources: Evaluation of policies and programs in the United States to provide for all persons equality of opportunity for education and employment."

This pamphlet is the first material to be prepared for use by League members as they begin their study of the nature and dimensions of the issue.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

INTRODUCTORY

Nations, no less than individuals, can profit from a period of self-examination, a period of taking stock and of measuring their ideals against actual achievements. Perhaps no society has been examined so thoroughly as the United States since the close of World War II. Opinion experts hourly take the public pulse. Academic social scientists analyze the power structure and class system; they probe subconscious attitudes and changing values. The vast fact-finding apparatus of the federal government spews out accurate statistics on every conceivable subject. A wealth of material is readily at hand giving a reliable measure of the accomplishments of the United States. The challenge lies in the attempt to profit from it.

Nowhere is this challenge more significant than in the contrast between the democratic ideal of equality of opportunity for each person and the facts about the actual extent of such opportunity in the United States. Fundamental to western beliefs is the idea that each individual should be given a chance to develop all his talents fully. In contemporary industrial society major elements in self-realization are the quality of one's education and access to employment which utilizes the skills one has acquired. While there is little doubt that most persons in this country enjoy unprecedented opportunities for education and employment, there is also little doubt that millions of others do not. These millions represent not only the lost hopes of individuals but an incalculable waste of human resources that could greatly benefit society as a whole.

Despite the fact that social commentators have much to say about the callous indifference of the affluent status-seekers who are said to constitute a large part of our society, growing awareness and concern is being focused on this waste of human resources. Young people are asserting through service the value they place upon the dignity of life and the worth of the individual. Organizations and private institutions of many kinds are involving themselves in work designed to promote the

ideals of freedom, justice, and equality to which our nation is dedicated. Government programs at all levels of the federal system have been established or proposed to assist the individual in developing his full potential. These efforts may be indicative of a mid-20th century realization that

> There is only one man in the world
> and his name is All Men.
> There is only one woman in the world
> and her name is All Women
> There is only one child in the world
> and the child's name is All Children.*

In the following pages we will try to identify some of the major problems related to equality of opportunity for education and employment in this country. Then we will briefly look at some existing programs and policies designed to help solve those problems.

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*Carl Sandburg, Prologue to THE FAMILY OF MAN, published for the Museum of Modern Art by the Maco Magazine Corporation, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, 1955.

CHAPTER I

"WHERE DO YOU WORK?"

"Where do you work?" The answer to the question is a vital key to one's identity in modern industrial society. For to be involuntarily unemployed is not only economically shattering but fundamentally threatening to one's personal self-respect. Yet although in 1963 a record average number of nearly 70 million people were employed in the United States, more than 15 million knew what it feels like to be involuntarily jobless at least once in the course of the year. The average weekly rate of unemployment was 4.2 million, representing 5.7% of the civilian work force.*

This high unemployment rate is just one symptom of the fact that within the United States there are millions of people who do not take part in the generally secure and prosperous life enjoyed by most citizens. A second symptom can be found in the statistics of poverty: The median family income in this country was approximately $6,000 a year in 1962, but thirty million people were members of the 9.3 million families with incomes of less than $3,000, and the total family incomes of 17 million Americans were less than $2,000. While we are not faced with literal starvation in the United States, where per capita income by the end of 1963 was $2,160, starvation of the spirit is a reality. In less developed countries where poverty is the general condition and industrialization only beginning, we speak of rising expectations. In this country where disparities between affluence and deprivation are vast and of long standing, we speak of a culture of poverty. America's consumer economy has produced a plethora of advertising depicting the abundant life. Yet to millions of people this is a daily reminder not only of their inability to share the luxuries, but of a grinding poverty that provides not even the essentials. For it has been estimated that a family of four with a yearly income of $3,000 spends about $1,800 for food and housing. That leaves less than $25 a week for everything else, including such necessities as clothes, carfare, and medical care. In families of more than four, and in families of four or more with incomes of less than $3,000

* A list of the sources for all the statistics used in this pamphlet will be found on page

subsistence is on a proportionately lower level.

The 20th century, unlike earlier more optimistic eras, may not inspire dreams of building egalitarian utopias on earth. Naive visions of perfection have been replaced by more sophisticated and pragmatic visions of attaining the possible. And the possible is based on a practical acceptance of the fact that nothing in today's world is so constant as change.

Our industrial system must cope not only with obsolescence of machinery but, more importantly, with obsolescence of human skills. It must also cope with individual and social differences which inevitably give some people a head start on others; but if these diversities are recognized and all people are given a sporting chance, both individuals and society can be enriched.

To see how the question "where do you work" may be answered in the future, we must examine in greater detail some underlying causes of joblessness in this country.

A Paradox

In a country such as the United States there is always a certain amount of short-run unemployment as people leave one job and take another or as individual firms lay off workers in a temporary business slack. Certain industries, such as the building trades, are subject to seasonal variations in the amount of work they provide.

But all people are not equally susceptible to the hazards of being without a job. Although unemployment of the sort that took place in the recessions of 1949, 1954, 1958, and 1960 affects the nation as a whole, some groups may be hit harder than others. Most paradoxical and also basic to understanding the unemployment of the mid-1960s and the fundamental issue of inequality in the United States is the long-range unemployment which persists in a generally prosperous economy. Often called "structural unemployment," this kind of joblessness may exist in certain areas or industries while other areas and industries are in booming economic health.

In some places, such as the industrial North, unemployment resulting from the mismatching of available jobs with available workers may be overshadowed by the

well-being of the majority and hence not strikingly visible to the casual observer. But in other places, the plight of the unemployed may be reflected in the all-too-obvious despair of an entire region.

Well known examples of such chronic distress areas are West Virginia, eastern Kentucky and sections of Illinois and Pennsylvania -- areas which in the past have depended on the coal industry as a main source of jobs. The consumption of bituminous coal has not sharply declined in recent years, but, because of technological developments, the number employed in the industry has. From 1950 to 1957 daily ton output per man increased from 6.8 to 10.6, while employment in the industry dropped from over 415,000 to 229,000. Unemployment then leads to a chain of other regional problems. The area's total income drops which hurts a myriad of non-coal enterprises; the quality of housing declines, and often the younger, more enterprising workers emigrate. In a region such as Appalachia, all this takes place in an area which has largely depleted its agricultural resources, which has streams polluted by acid mine drainage, and which has only a limited supply of educated manpower.

People without Work

But to consider joblessness in the United States only in terms of cyclical recessions or the distress in particular industries and areas does not give a complete view of the issue nor of its impact on American society. For a fuller understanding it is necessary to look more closely at some of the characteristics of the people without work in the United States. In doing so, it soon becomes obvious that the issue of unemployment is in many ways entangled with the issue of poverty. For, although every poor person is not necessarily without work, and everyone without work is not necessarily a member of a poor family, the same groups in the population tend to be afflicted with both problems:

It helps not to be a member of a minority group:

- Although in 1962, 78% of the families with incomes of less than $3,000 were white, the incomes of 50% of all non-white families fell within that range.
- The unemployment rate for non-whites was 11% in 1963, over

twice the rate for whites. About three times as many non-whites as whites involuntarily had only part-time employment.

- 21.4% of all U.S. families in 1959 had incomes of less than $3,000, but 54.3% of American Indian families, 34.8% of Mexican-American families, and 32% of Puerto Rican families earned under $3,000.

  The unemployment rate for American Indians in 1960 was 14.5%, for Puerto Ricans 10%, and for Mexican-Americans 8.3%, compared to 5.1% for the total population.

It helps to go to school:

- 37% of U.S. families headed by a person with 8 years of school or less had incomes in 1962 of less than $3,000; 20% of the families headed by a person who had had 9 to 11 years of education fell within that income category. But only 12% of the families headed by high school graduates made less than $3,000.

  In 1962 workers with less than 5 years of school had an unemployment rate of nearly 10%; those who finished elementary school had an unemployment rate of approximately 7%; high school graduates, 5%; and college graduates, 1.5%.

It helps to be a skilled worker:

- 23% of the families of non-farm laborers had incomes under $3,000 in 1962, compared to 5% of the families headed by skilled craftsmen.

  The unemployment rate for non-farm laborers in 1963 was 12.1%, in contrast to a rate for skilled craftsmen of 4.8%.

In some ways the close connection between poverty and unemployment should not be exaggerated. Many groups such as migrant laborers, unskilled domestic workers, and subsistence farmers are not precisely prosperous even when working full time (though only one in every ten migrant workers had year-round employment in 1962). Also, many poor families are headed by a retired person or a mother with young children who is technically classified as "outside the civilian labor force" but not as "unemployed."

But in a fundamental sense poverty is inextricably connected with the opportunity for employment. Lately it has become popular to speak of a "culture of poverty" consisting of attitudes and values shared by millions of impoverished Americans. Basic to this culture is a feeling of hopelessness, a tendency, as Michael Harrington has described it, "to see life as a fate, an endless cycle from which there is no

deliverance." And for the non-white, the ill-educated, and the unskilled, this tendency is not an entirely unrealistic response to the world in which they live:

. The impersonal forces of technological change have tended to eliminate the unskilled jobs which provided the first foothold for earlier generations in their climb out of poverty. Since World War II, while the population and workforce have been steadily increasing in numbers, the proportion of blue-collar work has actually been shrinking. From 1950 to 1960 the number of unskilled farm and non-farm workers in the labor force dropped over 25%.

. Negroes might have felt a break in the endless cycle during the economic boom of the 1940's, but they have since seen their relative position deteriorate. In 1951 the average male Negro worker was paid 62% of what his white equivalent earned, but by 1962 he was making only 55% as much as the average white worker. The combination of an inferior quality of education and job discrimination has also taken its toll in lost Negro hopes. A white high school graduate can realistically expect to become a skilled craftsman, white-collar worker, or proprietor of a business. But since the vast majority of Negro men who have finished high school have ended up as unskilled or semi-skilled workers or have found their opportunities limited to service jobs, it is really not surprising that many Negro boys drop out of school.

"School Years Completed"

An attitude rejecting what schools offer is not limited to young Negroes but is shared by many other children of the poor. Today's culture of poverty may include beliefs supporting the pragmatic value of an education, but that support is too rarely communicated in practical terms from parents to their children. Children of migrant workers or even less mobile parents are too often encouraged to leave school and go to work as soon as compulsory attendance laws permit. Furthermore, the middle class orientation of the schools themselves has been accused of alienating young people who come from what amounts to a different world.

The result is that poverty tends to breed poverty. Less than half the children of poor families graduate from high school compared to almost two out of three of

the children of all U.S. families. Opportunities for employment increasingly depend on the amount and quality of one's education. The answer a person gives to the question, "Where do you work?" is determined partly by the general state of the economy, partly by his experience, partly by whom he knows, but it is also largely determined by the figure he inserts on job application forms after the line "number of school years completed." Beyond that the answer can depend on whether the quality of his education has prepared him for a job in modern society. Any inquiry into the extent of equality of employment in the United States must therefore also look into the extent and caliber of opportunities for education.

CHAPTER II

"WHAT SCHOOLING DID YOU HAVE?"

Equality of opportunity for education is always reserved a high place in the philosophy of modern democracy. All people may not be born with identical abilities, but a truly democratic society, it is argued, provides an educational system which fosters and develops the talents of each individual. Through its schools, the community compensates for the gap in opportunities that would exist if a child's education depended solely on the resources of his parents. In doing so it is not only upholding the ideal of the intrinsic worth of each individual but, by investing in education, it is also contributing to the development of the human capital so necessary for the growth and productivity of society as a whole. So the needs of the community and the needs of the individual are in theory happily united.

But to measure practice against theory it is first necessary to answer some basic questions: What constitutes "equality" in a pragmatic sense? What kinds of education provide "equal opportunity" for persons from different environments or of varied abilities?

One convenient, though gross, test of the caliber of public schools in the United States is the amount of money each state spends per pupil. It immediately becomes apparent that by this standard the opportunities for education in some areas of the country vary drastically in quality from those in others. To give extreme examples: New York in 1962-1963 spent $645 per pupil; Illinois, $526; and New Jersey, $556; but Alabama spent only $255; South Carolina, $237; and Mississippi, $230.

Other figures show similar geographic discrepancies. 7.8% of New York's population over 25 had less than 5 years of schooling in 1960, compared to 18.8% in Mississippi. In New Jersey 21.6% of draft registrants failed the very elementary mental test required by the Selective Service, but 54.6% of South Carolina's registrants failed to pass. In 1960, 40.4% of Illinois' population over 25 years old had completed high school, in contrast to only 30.4% of Alabama's. Moreover, even within wealthy states there are wide variations in the amounts spent on education in prosperous suburban schools and in slum schools.

So, like employment opportunities, opportunities for education are not necessarily equal in all areas of the country, or within one city or state. Money may not buy all the elements of a good educational system, but it helps. And to some extent poor states or poor school districts are caught in the same circle as less developed countries. Without the resources to invest in schools they are hampered in their attempts to develop the pool of trained manpower so essential for their hopes for economic progress. Also, industries and their managers are often reluctant to move into areas with inferior school systems.

More than Money

Yet equal opportunity for education involves far more than the money spent on schools. Each child entering kindergarten or first grade is heir to the advantages and disadvantages inherent in his home environment. Fortunately most American children come to school from a background that has already taught them a great deal. Their parents have nurtured in them the verbal and other skills that are important for a successful school experience.

But the millions of children reared in the culture of poverty too often find school an alien experience. Unused to the give and take of conversation with adults, they sit passively before a teacher who speaks long sentences of mysterious words in an unfamiliar accent. Too frequently she is also talking about unfamiliar things. A child from the slums is not surrounded by the toys, books, magazines and breathing space of most middle class homes, but knows only the noisy turmoil of one or two rooms with too many people in them. Often he has never taken even a short trip beyond his immediate neighborhood. Yet he is expected to learn to read from books about well-dressed children who sleep in their own beds in suburbia and travel miles to see Grandma. Not too surprisingly children of the poor frequently do not learn to read well in the early grades and then fall further and further behind as they progress through school. Then school not only represents an alien world, but also becomes the stimulus for a sense of personal failure. The pattern is set for dropping out at the earliest possible time.

For many children the alternative to dropping out may be a vocational education which bears little relevance to future jobs. Far too many vocational schools have been used as overcrowded dumping grounds for youngsters unwanted by general high schools, and in the past the curriculum has too often not been geared from a practical point of view toward developing the skills needed in a modern industrial economy. And time misspent in adolescence is paid for later by time devoted to acquiring marketable training.

All this raises the question of whether these children really do have the same opportunity for education as those from more favored environments even if the actual facilities and quality of teaching are identical (which is rarely the case for children from poverty-stricken rural areas or urban slums). Since the community through compulsory attendance laws obliges them to go to school, is the community in its turn obligated to go out of its way to make their school experience a meaningful one?

Experimental projects in several cities have shown that imaginative pre-school classes can at least in some ways compensate for lack of stimulation at home. One of the most well-known is the program of Dr. Martin Deutsch, Director of the Institute of Developmental Studies of New York Medical College, in New York City. It is designed especially to teach the skills basic to reading and to encourage a sense of personal identity. The teachers try to work closely with the parents in order to help their children. The program has evidently been remarkably successful, both in raising the I.Q. levels of the children and in stimulating in them an interest in doing well in school.

Wasted Talents

Beyond the pre-school level there have been experiments with the use of readers that tell stories related to the positive aspects of the daily lives of less privileged children. Some cities have initiated successful "higher horizon" programs which not only provide a great deal of individual guidance and remedial work

for children from the slums but enrich the curriculum by visits to museums, theaters, and college campuses.

These projects and others designed to modernize vocational education are expensive. Special handling of children requires many gifted teachers of the kind that are not easily recruited for schools in poorer areas.

But it is also expensive to waste the human talents of the projected 7.5 million students who may drop out of school in the decade of the Sixties. Of these an estimated 825,000 will have college-level abilities and an additional 3.75 million could complete post-high school vocational-technical programs. They will leave school for various reasons such as discouragement over their scholastic progress, seeing no practical value in subjects they are taking, or feeling excluded from the social life of the school. Some will claim that economic pressures forced them to drop out. Some girls will get pregnant or leave school to get married. Each will be an individual with a complex variety of motivations.

In the summer of 1963 a highly publicized campaign was initiated by President Kennedy to keep young people in school. A fund of $250,000 was allocated on a first come, first serve basis to 63 communities in 23 states and the District of Columbia. Professional workers contracted 59,301 dropouts and potential dropouts, and 51.5% of the total returned to school in the fall. The U.S. Office of Education has reported that the reasons they returned were as varied as reasons for leaving. Many had not liked their experiences as dropouts; they were unable to find jobs and got bored with sitting around. They began to realize the value of an education. Others were influenced by their parents or by the fact that schools adapted their programs to individual needs. And perhaps most important, reports from communities "repeatedly stressed that the personal interest shown them by school staff members and the community during the summer influenced the return of many dropouts and deterred many potential dropouts from their plans to leave school. The students themselves frequently acknowledged this fact in such comments as, 'I didn't know anybody cared about me.' "

A Sense of Self-Worth

So "knowing someone cares" is fundamental to the drive to persevere and try to do well in school. For that knowledge is a crucial support of the sense of self-worth that each person needs to make his own efforts seem of any value. Generally families provide this kind of support. But society as a whole also has a responsibility, particularly a society that values the idea that each individual is important in his own right. In this lies a major part of the importance of the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision that segregated public schools denied the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal," the Court declared. They deprive the children of the minority group of "equal educational opportunities. ... To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone."

The Supreme Court then quoted from a finding of a lower court:

"Segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children. The impact is greater when it has the sanction of law; for the policy of separating the races is usually interpreted as denoting the inferiority of the Negro group. A sense of inferiority affects the motivation of a child to learn. Segregation with the sanction of the law, therefore, has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system." At the same time there are educators who point out that the white child is also damaged by school segregation. To be denied within the democratic environment of the public schools the natural condition under which one person can know another without regard to race is poor preparation for living in today's world.

School segregation is just one factor in the total range of practices that separate American Negroes from the white majority, and it is difficult to define

precisely what part it plays in creating the damaging sense of inferiority. But there is little doubt that its role is significant, and in the past few years the Negro community has strikingly demonstrated that it will no longer tolerate a system of segregated education for its children.

Ten years after the Supreme Court decision, the rigid separation of the races in much of the South is just starting to break down. THE SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS reported that at the end of the 1963-1964 school year in the 11 Southern states the percentage of Negroes attending schools with whites was only 1.18. For the 6 border states and the District of Columbia,, the percentage was 54.8. In northern cities the allied and equally explosive issue of de facto segregation based largely on housing patterns is only beginning to come to a head. Both problems involve a complex tangle of customs, attitudes and laws affecting the schools, and both promise to continue to be high on the agenda of issues relating to equal opportunity for education.

The Costs

This brief review has indicated that in important respects the system of education in the United States in a very practical sense has not provided for all children an equal chance to develop and use their talents. The cost of this failure can be measured in many ways. In tangible terms it means an economic waste of the lost output of thousands of people who potentially could produce much more than they actually do. It also means a perpetuation of inherited poverty with all its attendant welfare expenses for society. The intangible costs are more difficult to measure. But a country which prides itself on valuing the individual is not in a healthy condition when there are millions within its borders who do not share in the opportunities theoretically available to all.

Yet many people have not been content with the status quo and have searched restlessly for ways to improve it through government action. No discussion of the problem of opportunity for education or of its offspring, opportunity for employment, is complete unless it considers at least some of the existing approaches to bringing reality closer to the ideal of an equal chance for each person in the United States.

CHAPTER III

"WHAT CAN BE DONE?"

There are few isolated communities in the United States. A mobile population and the intricacies of a continental economy bind all sections of the country together in a complicated pattern in which the inadequacies and successes of one area intimately affect those of another. The decreased buying power of any sizable unemployed group can influence production decisions all over the country; joblessness itself drives people to migrate in search of work, and as they move from one region to another, the quality of education and training they have received in their original homes is profoundly important to their new neighbors.

So in a major sense the entire nation is affected by the fact that many U.S. citizens do not have adequate opportunities for education and employment. One important approach to solving this problem is through national legislation and programs. But the essential genius of the American federal system is that it permits a flexible approach to many domestic social problems. Instead of a rigid wall of separation between state and national action, the typical program in the 20th century has often been one in which the federal government, states and even local governments work together. There are many variations on this pattern, but all of them in one way or another and in varying degrees are intended to combine the vast financial and technical resources of the federal government with the states' more limited resources and more sensitive knowledge of local conditions. Therefore, in considering the approaches government can take in helping to provide equality of opportunity for education and employment, it is necessary to consider the roles of many governments acting in partnership. One way to begin is to look briefly at illustrative existing programs and policies.

The Role of Government

In contemporary United States with its nation-wide economic system, the federal government bears a major responsibility for overseeing the general level of employment opportunities. Through tax and monetary policy and through contraction and

expansion of public spending, the government can influence the growth of the economy and the total number of jobs available throughout the country. This particular kind of approach is relevant to unemployment caused by what economists call "lack of aggregate demand," the inability of the economy to support an adequately high level of investment and consumption. The 1964 tax cut is one illustration of this kind of government policy. By putting more money into the hands of the people and private corporations the cut is intended to stimulate consumption and investment and so create jobs through expansion of the whole economy.

The federal government also has established programs for the "structural unemployment" in chronically distressed areas and of people who are jobless because they are insufficiently trained for available jobs. Under both these policies, national agencies work closely with state and local governments and with private enterprise. Under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, the federal government, when there are no other sources of funds, can provide loans to rural and urban distressed areas for industrial or commerical purposes or for public facilities such as sewer lines and water supply improvements necessary to attact new industry. Some money for grants for public facilities is also available. But neither loans nor grants are forthcoming unless local citizens representing varied interests have gotten together and prepared an overall plan for the economic development of the area. The Act does authorize some funds for technical help in judging the needs of the community.

Training for Work

Under Area Redevelopment there is a program for retraining workers in depressed areas but the training provisions of the 1962 Manpower Development and Training Act are more far reaching. The Manpower Act itself was a milestone in the sense that it reflected a broad concern over the effect which technological change is having upon the economy and upon the labor force. One part of the program involves basic research by the U.S. Department of Labor into such questions as future manpower needs, the benefits and problems resulting from automation, the difficulties involved in

encouraging workers to move from job to job, and the special employment problems of young people.

Trainees under the Act may be unemployed or partially employed. They may be people whose skills are becoming obsolete. Young people between the ages of 16 and 22 are also eligible to participate if they are out-of-school and out-of-work and if it is not practical for them to continue regular school or enter work-study programs authorized by the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Workers are selected for the program only if it is probable that they will be unemployed without training and if there is reasonable expectation of employment in the occupation for which they are being trained. One of several 1963 amendments to the Act provides for basic literacy training for workers with such rudimentary education that they are unable to profit from more advanced vocational education. Workers are given an allowance while they are being trained and there is a limited program to help qualified unemployed workers move to a new area if they have received bona fide offers of a full-time job. In 1963, more than 65,000 people were enrolled in training, and about 20,000 graduates of the program were at work in new jobs.

The Act provides that vocational educational programs be operated by state agencies in public educational facilities, although private institutions may be used if the cost to the federal government would be less. The Act also authorizes on-the-job training programs set up by the states, employers, trade associations, labor unions or other community groups. The U.S. Department of Labor is responsible for selecting the trainees and for gearing the program to existing or potential job openings. The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare is responsible for overseeing the vocational training programs.

Vocational Education Act of 1963

The 1962 Manpower Development and Training Act is not the first federal program of assistance to vocational education throughout the nation. The Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 established such a program and it has been supplemented from time to time. But past federally supported programs have tended to emphasize home economics and

agricultural training. At a time when the need for farmers is declining, agriculture is the only vocational program offered in many rural areas. In December 1963 a significant step was taken with the passage of the Vocational Education Act which, partly by relaxing rigid ear-marking of funds, expands the scope of federal aid to vocational education well beyond home economics and agriculture. The definition of vocational agricultural training is broadened to include training for related agricultural occupations such as food processing and farm equipment repairs. Home economics can include preparation for employment in home-related services such as child-care and interior decoration. The new Act also puts greater emphasis on training for distributive occupations such as retail and wholesale marketing and on education for jobs in the trades and industry. Federal money may be used to build facilities, including five vocational education residential schools in large urban areas. The Act also authorizes funds to be allotted to states to provide part-time work in schools or other public agencies for full-time students in vocational education programs. Priority for this work-study program is given to communities with substantial numbers of school dropouts and unemployed youths.

The amount of money each state receives under the Act depends upon the state's per capita income and its total school population. The states must pay at least half the cost of each vocational educational facility project, and after the program has been in operation for one year, states must match federal grants on a dollar-for-dollar basis. To qualify for federal funds each state must submit a plan detailing various aspects of its programs.

The "Anti-Poverty" Bill of 1964

Several provisions of the Economic Opportunity Bill (commonly called the "Anti-Poverty" bill) that was considered by Congress in the summer of 1964 relate directly to the issues of employment and educational opportunities. The bill would establish a Job Corps eventually to total 100,000 young men and women aged 16 through 21 who are not in school, who are unemployed, and who, in most instances, are not high school graduates. Enrollees in the Corps would live in residential training centers

or conservation camps. They would be provided with education, vocational training, work experience, "and other appropriate activities" to prepare them "for the responsibilities of citizenship" and increase their employability.

Federal assistance to state and local community work-training programs designed to increase employability by providing work experience and occupational training is also proposed. The assistance would eventually reach 200,000 young people in the same age group as the Job Corps. To qualify for federal aid a program would have to be coordinated with local public school programs. Enrollees would work on publicly owned and operated facilities or on projects sponsored by private, nonprofit agencies.

A third proposed youth program is intended to help college students from low income families. The bill would authorize federal assistance to institutions for higher learning to provide part-time employment for young people who need the work to continue their studies. The employment could be in the institution itself or in public or private nonprofit organizations.

In addition to these programs, the bill provides for federal assistance to state adult basic education programs, for assistance to states in the education of children of migrant workers, and for assistance to states in carrying out pilot projects providing vocational education and job-placement aid to unemployed men and women whose families receive help under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. Finally, an important section of the bill would authorize federal help to community action programs conducted by local governments or by nonprofit private organizations. These programs could be in such fields as employment, job training and counseling, vocational rehabilitation, and special remedial and other noncurricular educational assistance.

The varied elements of the total anti-poverty program would be administered by a newly created Office of Economic Opportunity in the Executive Office of the President. The Director of the new office would be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. To help service the various programs, the Director is authorized to recruit volunteers to work in local and state projects combating

poverty. These Volunteers in Service to America would be paid a maximum of $50 a month as well as such living, transportation, and housing allowances as the Director thinks necessary.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

Various federal programs to provide education and employment opportunities relate to the crucial issue of racial prejudice. For example, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 has enlarged the role of the national government in combating discrimination in both employment and education.

In a potentially far-reaching section, the Act declares that no person in the United States, because of his race, color, or national origin, may be denied the benefits of, or subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. Federal agencies are directed to issue regulations (subject to approval by the President) that will assure non-discrimination in any program or activity receiving federal assistance by grant, loan or contract (except contracts of insurance or guaranty). After a hearing, after attempts to secure voluntary compliance, and thirty days after the appropriate Congressional Committee has been notified, the regulations may be enforced by denying funds or by any other means authorized by law. Activities covered by this provision include such programs as federal support of vocational education, area redevelopment, and manpower retraining.

The new Civil Rights Act also specifically bans discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin by many employers and labor unions. After a one-year delay, the ban will apply to employers or unions in industries affecting interstate commerce with 100 or more employees or members. The coverage will expand by stages until 1968 when it will reach industries or unions with 25 workers. The Act created a bipartisan, five-member Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to investigate complaints of discrimination, to attempt to settle them by conciliation and persuasion, and to recommend court action to the U.S. Attorney General. If the alleged discrimination occurs in states with fair employment laws,

the states are given 60 days in which to settle the question before the federal Commission acts. The Attorney General is also authorized, without submitting to a waiting period, to file a civil suit if he believes a person or group is engaged in a "pattern or practice of resistance" to the Employment Title of the Civil Rights Act.

The major federal responsibility for bringing about desegregation of public schools has lain with the courts which have the important role of ensuring compliance with the standards of the U.S. Constitution. The powers of the courts are not expanded under the new Civil Rights Act, but the U.S. Attorney General is authorized to file suit for the desegregation of public schools if he decides that the person who complains to him is unable to start and maintain legal proceedings, and if he believes the suit would "materially further" orderly school desegregation. The Act does not authorize any U.S. official or court to issue orders seeking to end racial imbalance by transporting children from one school to another, nor does it prohibit classification and assignment of students for reasons other than race, color, religion, or national origin.

If requested to do so, the U.S. Office of Education is authorized to give technical and financial assistance to local public school systems planning or going through the process of desegregation. The assistance can take the form of information on effective methods of handling the special problems arising out of desegregation, providing experienced personnel, or establishing special institutes to train school personnel to deal with desegregation. The Office of Education may give grants to a school board to pay for the cost of giving school personnel special training or of employing specialists.

Community Action

This role of the Office of Education is one which recognizes the fact that the ultimate resolution of school segregation problems rests within individual school districts. Furthermore, the Civil Rights Act has established a Community Relations Service in the U.S. Department of Commerce to seek voluntary solutions to local community problems arising from discrimination. And indeed an important approach to

all the broad issues relating to equality of opportunity for education and employment is along the avenue of action by citizens in their own communities. Local initiative and resources can be combined with other resources, including those of the federal government, and the combination can lead to a program more effective than any either the local government, the state, or the national government could produce by itself.

As mentioned earlier, a key section of the Economic Opportunity Bill provides for federal assistance to community action programs. This emphasis may have been stimulated by imaginative local projects that are already underway. Some of them, most notably in Oakland, New Haven, Philadelphia, Boston and the State of North Carolina, are supported by the Ford Foundation. The wide-ranging program in New Haven, Connecticut is an ambitious example of what local initiative helped by outside resources can accomplish. Concentrated in six, poor inner-city neighborhoods, the project includes pre-school classes, an intensified reading program, and literacy classes for adolescents and adults. As part of a higher horizon program, the public school system is offering a wide range of courses in summer school that cover such subjects as Negro history, folk music, "great books," and nature study, as well as the usual remedial courses. Attendance is voluntary; no marks, examinations or credits are given. 1,800 children from grades 4 through 12 enrolled when the school first opened in the summer of 1963.

At the junior high school level, a work-study program for potential dropouts is complemented by a daily 25-minute individual guidance and counseling session with the students in order to prepare them for their job assignments and encourage proper work habits. With the help of a $300,000 grant from the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training in the U.S. Department of Labor, three special employment centers have been established. At these centers unemployed youths receive individual service. They are interviewed, tested, advised, referred to special centers for training and eventually placed in a job.

The Board of Education plans and directs the education programs. The Ford Foundation and other funds are administered by Community Progress Incorporated, a

nonprofit corporation which also serves as a coordinator between city hall and private social agencies. But central to day-to-day operation and coordination is the concept of the community school. The school is not merely an educational center. It is also a neighborhood community center for recreation and civic meetings; it serves as an agency to help citizens understand and solve neighborhood problems. The school is also a focal point for community services such as legal aid and employment counseling. Each school is staffed with a neighborhood service worker, a recreation supervisor, and a special assistant principal.

Unanswered Questions

Taken together, all these programs by no means present a complete picture, even, for instance, of the established relation of the federal government to the nation's schools. But to the degree that they typify certain kinds of policies and the varied roles the national government can plan in setting standards, as a major source of funds, as adviser, and as initiator of policies, they are useful examples of ways to approach problems of education and employment in the United States.

More important, a bare review of the specific provisions of a program tends to obscure the complications involved in its operations, the difficulties of the problem it is trying to resolve, and the controversy that may exist over the value of the program itself.

The federal system is wonderful in its flexibility, but it is also complex. For any given problem hard choices have to be made: Does the federal government have any part to play at all, or should the issue be left to the states or, for that matter, to private agencies?

Should some problems, such as those of Appalachia, be handled regionally? If so, what kind of administrative arrangement should be established? What should be the responsibilities of the state governments in the area? If federal financial support is to be made available, what voice should the federal government have in its disbursement?

On other kinds of programs, should the federal role be a relatively passive one that may set basic requirements but gives financial support to the states on the basis of a predetermined financial formula, or should the national government have relatively more freedom to determine which projects in which states it should support?

But even when decisions on administrative structure have been made, any programs affecting the well-being of millions of people remain extraordinarily complicated. Experience backed by the findings of social science gives us some idea of the dimensions of problems of equality of opportunity for education and employment, but science has not yet provided us with sure guidelines on how to solve them.

We know that motivation is important to learning, but as yet our understanding of the underlying factors of motivation is incomplete.

We know that education is related to jobs, but our knowledge of the kind of schooling necessary for employment in the future's automated economy is less precise.

We know that material poverty of parents greatly restricts the horizons of their children, but we are not completely certain of the wisest ways to alleviate that poverty.

We know that racial prejudice has affected the quality of education and employment enjoyed by many Americans, but we are less sure of how to cope with that prejudice.

We know that only a healthy economy can create the jobs necessary for a growing population, but we have not reached complete agreement on what specific measures best insure economic health.

This kind of problem is not easy to deal with in the abstract. Nor is it simple when it involves only individuals or small groups. It is infinitely more difficult to make decisions about social legislation touching the lives of millions of persons in this country. But this is not to argue that nothing can be done. Through pragmatic experience with various kinds of programs, affluent America has

already faced some of the issues underlying the gaps in opportunity that exist in this country. The challenge to American citizens lies in building on this experience and moving forward in the endeavor to provide a chance for self-realization for each person in the United States.

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Left Wing MS. 9-26-64

Red Left

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SAT

U.S. Reds Weigh New Command

Must Fill Top Ranks Thinned by Deaths at Critical Time

By PETER KIHSS

The Communist party of the United States, whose top ranks have been thinned by deaths, faces new decisions on its leadership. And it must make those decisions at a time when increasingly militant left-wing offshoots — some paralleling Chinese Communist views — are drawing away some of the party's members.

In its own bid for youth to join a new national mainstream movement, the party says, its leaders have spoken to more than 100,000 students on 100 college campuses in three years.

In the face of continuing Federal legal pressures, the party remains secretive above many of its personalities and much of its activity.

But a consensus of governmental and private experts holds that Gus Hall of Yonkers, who was selected general secretary in 1959, is the party's strong man. He will be 54 years old on Oct. 8.

One or more Negroes may be expected to move up in view of the recent deaths of Benjamin J. Davis, a Negro who had been national secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who had been chairman but who is believed to have been basically a symbolic leader.

Winston Mentioned

Speculation is that her role will go to a Negro — Henry Winston, 51, who went blind during a Federal prison term and who recently returned after 29 months in the Soviet Union, or William L. Patterson, 73-year old New York district spokesman.

Mr. Davis, leader of the so-called Stalinist wing in former days, was largely inactive after his fatal illness started last February. Speculation on Negroes who may take over his role revolves about Claude Lightfoot, 54-year-old Illinois leader who was a national vice chairman; James E. Jackson, 49, editor of The Worker and the party's observer at the Communist congresses in Moscow in 1959 and 1961, and Mr. Patterson.

Among white leaders, Robert Thompson, 49, former New York state chairman, appears to be becoming more active. Another is Daniel Rubin, 32, who

The New York Times

Gus Hall, of Yonkers, was elected Communist party's general secretary in 1959.

can Communism," David A. Shannon held membership as low as 3,000 in 1959.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities says there are 22 "Communist and pro-Communist publications" with second-class mail status. Their circulation averaged more than 246,000 last year — 63,000 in English, 40,000 in foreign languages, 143,000 in union publications. The committee reckons readership as "at least double the circulation figure."

Phamphlet Sold

Mr. Hall's current election pamphlet, "The Eleventh Hour — Defeat the New Fascist Threat," is reported by The Worker to have sold more than 50,000 copies since July, with 50,000 more being distributed at rates starting at 15 copies for $1. Its aim is "smashing defeat" for Senator Barry Goldwater.

The party has talked of write-in candidates this fall. William C. Taylor, a 54-year-old Negro, ran as a Communist candidate for supervisor in Los Angeles' Second District in the nonpartisan primary last June 2. The Worker reported he polled 33,576 votes, or 13.3 per cent of the total.

Ideologically, the party backs the Soviet Communist party line of coexistence with non-Communists. A party statement has charged the Chinese Com-

Party Being Pressed by Militants, Who Favor Chinese

Lionel Libson, national youth commission; Michael Saunders, teamsters' commission; Betty Mae Smith and Ralph William Taylor, Minnesota-Dakotas; Marvin Joel Markman and Meyer Jacob Stein, New York; Donald Andrew Hamerquist and Milford Adolf Sutherland, Northwest; and Benjamin Gerald Jacobson, Oregon.

All but Mr. Tormey, Mr. Queen, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Markman and Mr. Stein have been ordered by the board to register. Their cases are pending.

The House committee asserts "there is no question but that the main Communist party has lost some of its more fanatical members to the new organizations." This "competition from the left," it suggests, may "stimulate orthodox Communists to more vigorous and militant activities."

In a report last month, the committee listed as "Peking-oriented" the following:

¶Hammer and Steel, which uses a Boston post office address registered in the name of Homer B. Chase, expelled from the Communist party by its national committee in January, 1961, for "ultra-left tactics." Hammer and Steel has called for a Marxist-Leninist party "which bases its line on the teachings of Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung."

¶Progressive Labor Movement, which has headquarters at 336 Lenox Avenue, near West 127th Street, and whose first chairman and vice chairman, Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer, were expelled from the Communist party with eight associates in December, 1961, and January, 1962. The House group said the movement's publications "register sympathy for the Chinese Communist viewpoint" in disputes with Soviet Communists.

¶Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, which the House committee said started in August, 1959, and has had as its general secretary since then Armando Roman, whom the committee called the former head of the Puerto Rican section of the Communist party. The organizing committee's monthly Vanguard has rejected the theory of "peaceful, parliamentary and constitutional transition to socialism in the United States," and has hailed "the glorious tradition of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung."

¶Workers World, which the

who had been chairman but who is believed to have been basically a symbolic leader.

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Among white leaders, Robert Thompson, 49, former New York state chairman, appears to be becoming more active. Another is Daniel Rubin, 32, who was reportedly put on the national committee in charge of a youth drive in 1959. Mr. Rubin was in Moscow this month as a United States Communist youth spokesman attending a world youth forum.

Complicating the party's problems are left-wing groups that contend the old leadership, following the Soviet line, has become too soft and that tend to parallel Chinese Communist militancy.

Group Enjoined

These include the Progessive Labor Movement, whose leaders here were targets of a city injunction after the July Harlem riots, the Hammer and Steel group and the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist - Leninist Communist party (P.O.C.)

Some of these groups have been expelled by or have resigned from the Communist party.

Also in the competition are the old Trotskyite Socialist Workers party and such of its splinters as the Workers World and Spartacist groups.

A new national socialist youth organization, the Du Bois Clubs of America, had a broad range of leftist groups among more than 400 delegates at a founding convention in June in San Francisco.

A report in The Worker, Communist semi-weekly here, contended that such groups as Progressive Labor and the Young Socialist Alliance (Trotskyite) delegates "veered to rigid, ultra-leftist shibboleths that would make of the new organization an isolated, elitist sect." But it said they had been outvoted 407 to 34 on a key peace resolution.

William Worthy, a reporter for The Baltimore Afro-American, asserts that radical Negro militants are turning to Communist China for support against the United States Government.

In the October issue of Esquire magazine, Mr. Worthy cites agitation from Cuba by Robert Williams, the North Carolina Negro who spent three months in China last autumn. Mr. Worthy says a Revolutionary Action Movement with several hundred members in New York, Detroit, Chicago and Philadelphia has stressed the Negroes' "power of unleashing violence."

Move Studied

The Department of Justice is still studying whether to proceed with a new District Court trial against the Communist party for failure to register under the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950. The Supreme Court last June refused to hear the department's appeal from a Court of Appeals reversal of a first conviction.

Mr. Hall is under indictment for having failed to register the party. Thirty-seven alleged party leaders have been cited for failure to register as members; 32 of these have been ordered to register so far. Twenty-two petitions against so-called Communist fronts have led to seven final registration orders so far.

A claim for more than $500,000 in 1951 income taxes is pending against the party in Federal Court here on the ground that it lost its tax exemption by the Communist Control Act of 1954.

The party's influence is a matter of controversy. For some years, Mr. Hall has estimated membership at 10,000, which Federal officials tend to accept. In his Fund for the Republic study, "The Decline of American Communism," Mr. Hall said it was more than 216,000 last year — 63,000 in English, 40,000 in foreign languages, 143,000 in union publications. The committee reckons readership as "at least double the circulation figure."

Phamphlet Sold

Mr. Hall's current election pamphlet, "The Eleventh Hour — Defeat the New Fascist Threat," is reported by The Worker to have sold more than 50,000 copies since July, with 50,000 more being distributed at rates starting at 15 copies for $1. Its aim is "smashing defeat" for Senator Barry Goldwater.

The party has talked of write-in candidates this fall. William C. Taylor, a 54-year-old Negro, ran as a Communist candidate for supervisor in Los Angeles' Second District in the nonpartisan primary last June 2. The Worker reported he polled 33,576 votes, or 13.3 per cent of the total.

Ideologically, the party backs the Soviet Communist party line of coexistence with non-Communists. A party statement has charged the Chinese Communists with causing serious "divisions and confusions" and has called for the earliest conference of Marxist parties "consistent with adequate preparation" to seek "self-corrections" and "all-around unity of the international Communist movement."

Under its 1957 constitution, the party's national leadership is supposed to be elected by a national convention meeting every two years within the first half of the year. No announced convention has taken place since December, 1959.

Mr. Hall says a convention will be called "once the full legal rights of Communists are restored."

In a call for recruits last July, he said "we are going to keep open the honored title of 'hard-core memebers' for a few more months," before signing up reguler members.

Committeemen Named

The party declines to identify its current national committee. In a hearing on Nov. 20, 1961, Francis J. McNamara, director of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, named the following as "those persons who, according to committee information, are presently members of the Communist party's national committee":

AT LARGE: James S. Allen, Herbert Aptheker, Philip Bart, Erik Bert, Jesus Colon, Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Simon W. Gerson, Gus Hall, Clarence A. Hathaway, James E. Jackson, Arnold Johnson, Geraldine Lightfoot, Hyman Lumer, Mildred McAdory, George A. Meyers, William L. Patterson, Pettis Perry, Irving Potash, Danny Quaen, Al Richmond, Mortimer Daniel Rubin, Jacob (Jack) Stachel, William Weinstone, Helen Allison Winter, Henry Winston.

BY DISTRICTS: NEW YORK—William Albertson, Michael Crenovich, Miriam Friedlander, Betty Gannett, Paul Robeson Jr., Nathan Rosenblum, James Tormey, Louis Weinstock; ILLINOIS—Flora Hall, Sam Kushner, Claude Lightfoot, James West; SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Benjamin Debbs, Dorothy R. Healey, Charlene Mitchell; NORTHERN CALIFORNIA—Albert Jason Lima, Roscoe Proctor, Juanita Wheeler; MICHIGAN—Thomas DeWitt Dennis Jr. Carl Winter; OHIO—Edward Cheka, ANTHONY Krchnarek; NEW JERSEY—Patrick Toohey; EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE—Thomas Nabried; MARYLAND-DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Jacob Green; INDIANA—Emanuel Blum; WISCONSIN—Fred B. Blair; MINNESOTA-DAKOTAS—Sam Davis; OREGON—Norman Healand; MISSOURI—Morris Childs; NORTHWEST—Burt Nelson; SOUTH—Hunter Pitts O'Dell, John Stanford.

Mr. Albertson was expelled by the New York State committee last July as an alleged "police agent," but is appealing to the national committee. Another member is believed to have been expelled without announcement as a Progressive Labor Movement sympathizer.

In addition to Mr. Davis and Mrs. Flynn, Mr. Hathaway and Mrs. Lightfoot have died.

To conduct "current work," Mr. McNamara testified, there was then a national board meeting weekly at headquarters here. He listed its members as Mrs. Flynn and Mr. Hall, Mr. Winston, Mr. Lightfoot, Benjamin Davis, Mr. Bart, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lumer, Mr. Potash, Mr. Stachel and Mr. Hathaway. The party had 21 geographical districts, he added.

The Justice Department says it has brought registration petitions before the Subversive Activities Control Board against the following 24 persons as members ofth e national committee:

William L. Patterson, Arnold Samuel Johnson, Betty Gannett Tormey, William Albertson, Miriam Friedlander, Louis Weinstock, Albert J. Lima, Roscoe Quincy Proctor, Dorothy Healey, Burt Gale Nelson, Claude Mack Lightfoot, Samuel Kraus Davis, Flora Hall, Samuel Kushner, Mildred McAdory Edelman, Irving Potash, William Wolf Weinstone, Mortimer Daniel Rubin, Thomas Nabried, George Alexius Meyers, James Tormey, Benjamin Debbs, Daniel Lieber Queen and Norman Healand.

Others Listed

Others against whom proceedings have been started have been described as district or national officials. These include the following:

John Stanford, Texas; William Cottle Taylor, Southern California; Aaron Lieson and Frances Gabow, Eastern Pennsylvania; ment, which has headquarters at 336 Lenox Avenue, near West 127th Street, and whose first chairman and vice chairman, Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer, were expelled from the Communist party with eight associates in December, 1961, and January, 1962. The House group said the movement's publications "register sympathy for the Chinese Communist viewpoint" in disputes with Soviet Communists.

¶Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, which the House committee said started in August, 1959, and has had as its general secretary since then Armando Roman, whom the committee called the former head of the Puerto Rican section of the Communist party. The organizing committee's monthly Vanguard has rejected the theory of "peaceful, parliamentary and constitutional transition to socialism in the United States," and has hailed "the glorious tradition of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung."

¶Workers World, which the committee described as a Trotskyite group that walked out of the Socialist Workers party in February, 1959, under the leadership of Sam Marcy, founding a semimonthly edited by Vincent Copeland. Both men were called former members of the Socialist Workers national committee. The House group and Workers World has "supported policies of the Chinese Communists" despite the Chinese defense of Stalin's purges of Trotskyites in the Soviet Union.

Ordered to Register

Aside from the Communist party itself, 12 organizations have been ordered by the Subversive Activities Control Board on Justice Department petitions to register as Communist-front organizations.

Two, the department says, are on appeal before the Supreme Court — the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Three, it says, have been held in abeyance pending reactivation of their organizations; these are the Labor Youth League, American Peace Crusade and Colorado Committee to Protect Civil Liberties.

Seven have been subjected to final orders — Connecticut Volunteers for Civil Rights, California Emergency Defense Committee, Washington Pension Union, Civil Rights Congress, California Labor School, Jefferson School of Social Science and United May Day Committee.

In addition, eight proceedings have been dismissed on Government motion because of dissolution of the organizations —International Workers Order, American Slav Congress, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Council on African Affairs, National Negro Labor Council, Save Our Sons Committee and Committee to End Sedition Laws.

A hearing examiner has recommended that a 21st organization, Advance, be ordered to register. In one case, a board order against the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been set aside by the Court of Appeals.

The House committee says "the Communist party is always creating new Communist fronts — so many, in fact, that this committee and other official agencies could not possibly investigate and formally cite all of them."

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1026 SEVENTEENTH ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President

MA
RA - contact CH
RE AV
KW
BP file pamphlet
MJ - file letter

September 17, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I am pleased to send you a copy of the League's new pamphlet, PROSPECTS FOR EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT, and want to thank you for the time and effort you spent in commenting on it when it was in draft form. We found your suggestions very helpful and certainly agree with you that the answer does not necessarily lie largely in federal programs. State and local Leagues throughout the country will therefore be looking at state and municipal legislation and policies as well as at the programs of non-governmental agencies.

Thank you again for reviewing the draft and for the copy of the Henderson report.

Sincerely yours,

Louise Harned

Louise Harned
Program Secretary

LH:rhm

March 16, 1965

Mrs. Philip G. Hammer
League of Women Voters
Education Fund
1026 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jane:

It was mighty good to see you and talk to you last week.

We are delighted that the Educational Fund is considering a registration effort in the South. After the President's address of last night, it may be that you could profitably consider places in one of the resistant areas. But perhaps I am being too optimistic about the law and its force.

Unhappily, I can't get away next week, much as I would like to be of any help I can in your planning. Again I am sorry. If you think someone from here would be needed at your meeting, I will try to send up someone else, probably Vernon Jordan. Again I am sorry. Let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

League of Women Voters EDUCATION FUND

1026 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036 • Telephone 638-5844

March 9, 1965

Mrs. Alf Gundersen
Chairman of Trustees
La Crosse, Wisconsin

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
The Southern Regional Council
7 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Les:

This will confirm that I shall be getting into Atlanta in time to reach your office by about 12.30 P.M. on Friday, March 12.

I shall look forward to meeting with you and Mr. Branton and would appreciate having as much time as you can give. I shall be returning that evening, leaving in time to reach the Airport at 6 o'clock.

I am enclosing a Summary of the Training Conference on Registration and Voting held by the League of Women Voters Education Fund on June 2 and 3, 1964, and the two subsequent Newsletters.

Sincerely,

Jane Hammer
DHM

Mrs. Philip G. Hammer

JH/DHM
Enc.

Contributions to the Fund are Deductible for Income Tax Purposes

REGISTRATION & VOTING NEWSLETTER

Published by League of Women Voters Education Fund
1026 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

October 15, 1964

A PROGRESS REPORT ON REGISTRATION AND VOTING CAMPAIGNS IN BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT; CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND, OHIO; INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA; AND MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

TO: Participants, League of Women Voters Education Fund Registration and Voting Project
FROM: Mrs. John A. Campbell, Chairman, Registration and Voting Project

By the time this Newsletter reaches you, registration will be closed in most of your cities and you will have begun to concentrate, in the last few weeks before the election, on getting out the vote. Good luck!

We have no idea to date how successful any of you have been in terms of numbers of unregistered persons registered. When we received the last report from the chairmen of the coordinating committees in each of your cities, registration was still going on. So, we shall have to wait for figures until your final reports are in.

What we do know is that all of you have been working very hard, that you are coordinating your drives in a variety of ways, and that you are feeling some frustration with the mechanics of registration. Thus, Mrs. Leighton from Bridgeport, Connecticut, writes: "Our first failure and frustration has been our inability to get the city administration to increase the registration dates or to set up neighborhood registration centers." Mrs. McKnight writes that in Cleveland there is "One day only" (September 14) when precincts throughout the county are open for registration. Otherwise, there is no neighborhood registration. In Indianapolis, Mrs. Tyler reports that in one area where they did have neighborhood registration "results were spectacular and in one sense heartbreaking. We could not handle all those who came to register." In both Indianapolis and Milwaukee the League of Women Voters offered to furnish volunteers to assist registration boards but, because of technicalities in the law or interpretations in the meaning of the law, they were turned down.

However, despite these difficulties, much has been done. Following are reports from the Project cities as to what has gone on since our last report to you August 21.

Bridgeport

Three attractive and simple flyers have been produced: one in red and yellow with simple registration information; another in the same colors and with the same information in Spanish; a third in pink directed toward the ladies. The first flyer -- about 20,000 -- was distributed through the schools in the districts where the Project was concentrating. In addition, these flyers and the similar ones in Spanish were distributed through theaters, bars, beauty shops, and barbershops on September 21 - 22 just before the canvassing began and before the first September registration date on the 23rd. 25,000 pink lady flyers were distributed through supermarkets during Women Voters Week, September 13 - 19.

On September 14, Bridgeport began its telephone information service with the local radio station running eight spots a day to let people know where they could call for information on registration. There are six phones in service, manned by the Negro women's organizations. On Wednesdays and Thursdays they have Spanish-speaking recruits to man some of the phones.

Cleveland

In Cleveland organizations have worked all summer to encourage people to register and to transport them to the Board of Elections. There was also a concentrated drive to get people to register in their precincts on the one neighborhood registration date of September 14.

The school board agreed to let the school children in the entire school system take home announcements of precinct registration on the Friday before September 14; the President of the Retail Merchants Association cooperated by suggesting that members of the association include registration information in each piece of publicity (such as handbills and posters) that would be used prior to the registration deadline. He also suggested they include voter registration information in each of their major newspaper advertisements. The Committee has seen the copy of a flyer produced by the Woolworth Company.

Ohio Bell imprinted "Register and Vote" on all checks to employees and printed registration information in the company's "News in Brief" publication; the Shouter Drug Store sent information on registration to all employees; the League of Women Voters asked each member to bring a newly registered voter to its membership luncheon; churches were given information about Women Voters Week and, during the Democratic Convention as had been done during the Republican Convention, register and voting material was given out through the cooperation of KTW-TV and the League of Women Voters.

Meanwhile the Council of Negro Women, with the help of volunteers from the YWCA, checked the list of registered voters against those not registered at the AFL-CIO Headquarters. These lists were made available to the cooperating organizations.

During the summer a group of young adults and students of the American Friends Service Committee registered over 9,000 people in the inner city with the help of Bell Center, the AFL-CIO, and the League of Women Voters furnishing transportation to the Board of Elections.

Late in August the Urban League selected specific target areas and developed plans of action for them and for a city-wide program. Phase One of the specific area program was completed September 13. In this phase, a field crew averaging 12 first and second year college students employed on a part-time basis, canvassed Ward 27 and part of Ward 16 and reported:

1.	Number of households contacted (September 5 - 13)	3,746
2.	Number of registered persons found "	1,658
3.	Number of nonregistered persons found "	1,087
4.	Number of changes of address handled	192
5.	Number of pieces of educational materials distributed	2,407
6.	Number of persons transported to Board of Elections	45

Based on present experience in the target areas, the Urban League set a revised goal of 2,590 new registrations before registration closed on September 23rd. This was to be accomplished by follow-up telephone calls (using teams of volunteers) and a sound car in the area.

Phase Two and Three of the Urban League effort will be reported at a later date. The NAACP's voter registration program got under way June 15 when a full-time summer student was hired to coordinate the program until he had to return to school the first week of August.

The program was divided into three parts:

1. A door-to-door phase covering one specific area of the inner city. It consisted of teams of two people each knocking on every door and urging all unregistered voters to register and vote. On Saturday morning of each week carpools met at convenient locations and took people to the Board of Elections.

2. All 16,000 NAACP members were checked at the Board of Elections to see if they were qualified voters. Letters and personal contact followed each name not found on the roll.

3. As soon as voter registration closed, voter education and get-out-the-vote campaigns were to begin.

NAACP records show that approximately 4,000 persons have signed voter registration pledges.

All 13 branches of the Cleveland YWCA are active in voter registration, adapting their methods to the communities they serve.

1. All branches have been including flyers in all mailings which would reach more than 30,000 members and program participants.

2. Wherever suburban newspapers were published voter registration information and articles about the project have been printed.

3. All branches were requested to send volunteers to help prepare lists of nonregistered persons on the project conducted by the AFL-CIO. Nearly every branch sent several volunteers.

4. Some branches distributed thousands of flyers on voter registration through the schools and followed up with a house-to-house campaign in certain wards with low registration.

5. Several branches concentrated on new residents with lists from Welcome Wagon and new school transfers and registrations secured from school boards.

6. In the central city area and the near west-side area teams did door-to-door calling, offering transportation, and volunteers with cars were stationed for two days at the offices where food coupons are distributed to take persons to registration headquarters and to distribute flyers. Volunteers were recruited to help with projects conducted by the NAACP and the American Friends Service Committee.

7. One branch, using 30 participants in a Mother's Morning Out program, had a team of 30 women calling on every family in the block in which each person lived, distributing flyers on voter information preceding the day the booths were open in each precinct.

8. Several branches used teams of specially trained Y-Teens to do house-to-house calling.

9. One branch, cooperating with a Community Relations Group in a house-to-house canvass in a predominately Negro community in the suburbs that was known to have a low percentage of information, secured 180 persons willing to register. They conducted a follow-up campaign. A similar canvass has since been conducted in a neighborhood of foreign-born persons.

10. Each branch is now in the process of forming follow-up plans to get people to the polls on November 3.

In addition to the efforts being put forth by all the groups working in the inner city, all 16 Leagues of Women Voters in Cuyahoga County are carrying on their regular Voters Service activities.

Indianapolis

Three different areas -- Three different approaches -- Three different results. Mayer Chapel Community Center used a professional, concentrated approach to the neighborhood area (approximately a half ward) which the Center serves. The usual summer program ended early in August so that all staff people, both full-time and student, might concentrate on community registration. One day was devoted to intensive training, covering materials, methods, motivation, and goals. Two days were devoted to actual house-to-house calls. Arrangements had been made for special bus service to leave the Center, take people the 10 blocks to the central voter registration area and then bring them back. An actual voting machine was at the Center so that those coming for bus service could also learn about the machine. The Mayer Chapel staff estimates it reached between 450 to 500 families during two days of calls. Written material was left whenever people were not at home. Sad to relate, a tropical deluge the afternoon of the scheduled bus transportation completely disrupted the well-laid plans. However, staff people felt that this had been one of their most successful means of relating to the immediate neighborhood and plans were started immediately aiming at the September branch registration sites in their area.

Fletcher Place Community Center used volunteers to carry out a person-to-person campaign in their own immediate area (approximately a half ward). One daytime and one evening training session were used to accommodate both women and working men -- nearly 70 volunteers in all. Workers found that they were well-received in areas where they were known; they encountered much suspicion in areas where they were strangers. Each worker wore an identifying pin (a fish sysbol used extensively by the Center) and left material wherever no one was home. A six-man registration

board worked in a neighborhood dime store for two days, Friday and Saturday in August. Volunteers geared their efforts around these two dates. Unfortunately the registration board had to move from one store to another at the last minute, resulting in some confusion and perhaps some lost registrations, but even so the results were impressive. Sound equipment was used throughout the area during the two days of actual registration. The director of this project felt that efforts to enlist the help of tavern owners, restaurant employees, grocery clerks, etc., paid off handsomely. Plans have gone forward by the Center in preparation for the one-day neighborhood registration in September concerning the same area -- more use of professional staff and instruction on use of voting machines. Efforts in October envision a community rally with candidates and voting machine instruction.

Broadway Christian Community Center acted as coordinator and nerve center for a wide variety of groups and individuals covering a broad area (two entire wards and parts of a third). The Center was also the supply and communications center for all three projects. The director, thanks to an earlier advertising career, designed and produced posters, questionnaire forms, a short meditation (for use by church groups), and general information posters with pertinent information in the local area. Church and civic groups were telephoned to explain the over-all project and asked to come in to discuss their particular interests and efforts with the director and at the same time avail themselves of all the materials. It soon became apparent that any real coordination would be impossible. Church groups wished to work through their congregations, neighborhood associations by blocks, organized groups such as the NAACP or the YWCA through already existing projects or channels. The area covered was noted, wherever possible; all the materials they could use were given free. A six-man registration board worked in a neighborhood grocery store for three days. All materials were geared to this registration site and the three late August dates. Posters were put up in every precinct, in every store that would have them. Some groups worked door-to-door -- youth groups proved particularly helpful here. Precinct people were urged to use project material. Some of them did. Sound equipment covered this broad area all three days. The Center arranged for nightly entertainment in the grocery store parking lot during the two evenings of registration. The results were spectacular and in one sense heartbreaking. All those who came to register could not be handled. Stationwagons were used to take groups to a downtown site but still the lines were long, the wait was long, and some had to be turned away. All participating groups started preparing for the September neighborhood sites and a number of new groups joined the effort. New supplies of material were brought in so that anyone in these three areas could have the supplies needed.

Material and techniques used in these project areas have been used in many other areas of the community by the larger organizations participating. The National Council of Negro Women, Indianapolis Social Action Council, YWCA, NAACP, as well as the League of Women Voters designed member and neighborhood campaigns around other August and September registration sites.

FLASH: As we go to press we have just heard that registration closed October 5 and that approximately 360,000 persons are now registered in Indianapolis and Marion County. This represents an increase of about 20,000 registrations over 1960.

Milwaukee

Since the last report there has been wide newspaper coverage on registration: editorials in both dailies and the suburban press, TV editorials and radio spot announcements.

Efforts of the various groups represented at the Washington Conference have been as follows: the YWCA had information booths in two of their buildings, distributed several hundred pieces of literature concerning registration, and have people available to answer questions. They also made a survey to find out how many of their members are registered. The Christian Family Movement got 155 volunteers, many of whom worked with other organizations like the NAACP as block workers or supervisors. They got teenagers to help with office work. COPE provided many volunteers with approximately 50 people working very actively and many others in their own unions. They purchased 10,000 registration flyers and donated another 10,000 to the Milwaukee County Citizenship Commission. They expected to use about 200 volunteers operating 53 telephones in the two-week period before registration closed. They expected to reach 50,000 homes of unregistered voters.

The NAACP recruited block workers, supervisors, and office workers for telephoning and record keeping, as well as door-to-door workers. They concentrated their efforts in an area where it is reported there are 4,080 new registrants.

The Near Northside Nonpartisan Conference enlisted the aid of about 25 churches each of which sent out teams of workers to ring doorbells and persuade people to register. A similar drive was planned for October.

Northcott Neighborhood House, not able to participate as actively as had been anticipated due to lack of staff, talked to parents and encouraged them to work with the NAACP drive.

The Institute of Government Affairs of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee trained volunteer workers for all these groups -- about 75 people. The University also prepared mimeographed material covering the Wisconsin voting laws and made copies available to any organization wishing to use them in Milwaukee.

The League of Women Voters coordinated the efforts of these groups and appeared before the City Election Commission to request that volunteers be permitted to man registration booths in stores in shopping centers. This request was denied. However, the League did obtain permission from department stores in three densely populated areas of the city to establish booths to handle address changes and distribute registration information. Sixty-four volunteers were recruited for this job -- an extremely successful venture.

Mrs. Petshek reports that one further effect of this activity has been the resurgence of the Milwaukee County Citizenship Commission which, together with the League of Women Voters, put on a "Ballot Rally" to plan the final stages of the nonpartisan campaign to urge citizens of Milwaukee County to "register, be informed on issues and candidates and vote -- November 3." Campaign materials were made available to all groups at the rally.

Cincinnati

There is no report from Cincinnati at this time. In the middle of a special project when the report was due, Mrs. Rosneck indicated she would prefer to report later.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

As you can see, a great deal of activity has gone on in your various communities and will continue to go on until election day.

This is the last Newsletter before November 3. We hope that soon after the election is over those of you who attended the Washington Conference and are on the coordinating committees in your cities will get together to evaluate what has been done and to discuss the final report to be made to the Education Fund.

We very much want complete reports and committee evaluations. We shall need to report to the Sears Roebuck Foundation.

In addition, we hope you will discuss the possibility of continuing cooperation to provide year-round voter education and leadership training for those people you have reached during this pre-election campaign.

Later in the fall or early winter, after reports and evaluations are in, we hope to be able to bring some of you back to Washington for an over-all evaluation and to discuss what the Education Fund might do, building on the experiences we have all gained this summer and fall, to help develop new political leadership in our larger industrial cities. If any of you as individuals have any thoughts along these lines, we hope you will feel free to communicate with us directly.

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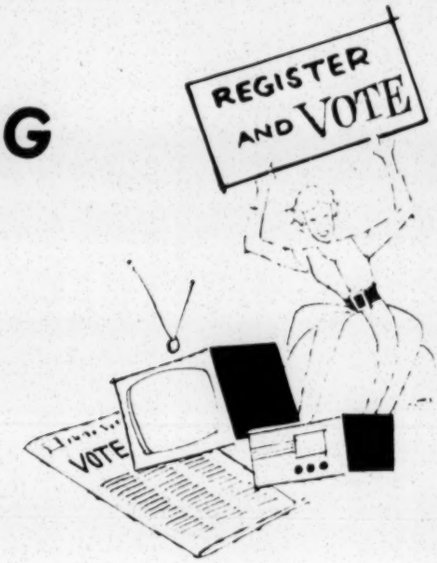
Rec'd 3/10/65

REGISTRATION & VOTING NEWSLETTER



Published by League of Women Voters Education Fund
1026 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

August 21, 1964

A PROGRESS REPORT ON REGISTRATION AND VOTING CAMPAIGNS IN BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT; CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND, OHIO; INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA; AND MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Leaders from the five cities met in Washington, D.C. on June 2 for a two-day conference on voting and registration drives. The training sessions, subsidized by a grant from the Sears Roebuck Foundation, were aimed at developing techniques for increasing registration and voting participation in core cities.

The Education Fund has received preliminary reports from each of these cities on their plans. We want to share with you the progress being made in each community -- their plans, successes and frustrations. A second Newsletter on the local communities' registration and voting drives will be sent out about October 1.

Following is the latest information we have received from the five cities.

BRIDGEPORT

Community Registration Drive will concentrate on 5 Districts

More than 450 "flyer" invitations were mailed to organizations in the city, requesting generous representation from each at a city-wide citizens voter registration meeting, Saturday, June 20, from 9:30 to 12:00 noon.

A dozen organizations, spearheaded by the Bridgeport Area League of Women Voters, are sponsoring the registration drive to increase lagging voter turnout. The nonpartisanship voter registration committee will be coordinated by Mrs. P. M. Leighton, (League of Women Voters), Miss Madeline Matchko (COPE), and Mr. Theodore R. Stuart (Pequonock Street Apartment Tenants Association), who attended the Washington training conference.

At the June 20 meeting, the purpose and some of the plans for the voter registration drive were explained. They then broke up into small discussion groups and took up the problems of why people don't register and vote, and what they could do about it. Appeal was made for money and workers for the drive. As a result of the meeting, they now have 25 community organizations working on their registration drive. The following committees were set up: Coordinators, finance, training canvassers, Women Voters Week, distribution and publicity.

Their time schedule for the campaign is:

Sept. 12 - Complete file of unregistered voters in 5 districts being canvassed.

Sept. 13-20 - Education and publicity drive during Women Voters Week.

Sept. 28-Oct. 10 - Canvassing each night 6-9. Estimated 8,000 names to be reached. Estimate need: 100 canvassers at 6 hours each. (Unions took a sample and found 15-20 people can be canvassed in one hour.)

Oct. 15 - Complete Drive.

The AFL-CIO is preparing pamphlets with different appeals: one directed to women, "Your Vote Counts Too," one general, and one appealing to the Puerto Rican population. These will be given out all over the state, but will have the local registration committee's name on them and their particular dates.

After a great deal of time and effort, the committee was able to get two extra voter registration and neighborhood sessions and they are still hoping to get more dates in October.

Mrs. Leighton, one of the three committee coordinators, reports: "You might be interested to know what we are finding as problems. Our biggest one is getting extra dates for registration. Our 2nd problem is in getting some of the necessary organizational help. ... You also might be interested to know that as we progress we work in a non-partisan way. It no longer seems to be the bug-a-boo we thought it would be."

The committee is also planning a telephone answering service in connection with a local radio station.

CINCINNATI

Planning Meeting held June 22

The registration and voting committee held a planning meeting on June 22 to find out the progress being made and to develop further plans.

Mr. Abraham Woolfolk, representing the West End Council, has planned a workshop meeting and hopes to attract volunteers to help in his areas.

Rev. Stanley Holt, representing the Council of Churches, had reported to his board and was given authority to notify all churches of the project and to request volunteers who would be placed where needed.

The YWCA is making plans to insert registration information in their billings.

Other members are making contacts with potential leaders in their areas.

The Cincinnati Action Committee (CAC is composed of representatives of various organizations in the city) was supposed to act as a sort of clearing house that the other groups could draw upon for needed help, etc. A registration headquarters was set up with a very good system of contacting persons not registered -- this was partially sponsored by the AFL-CIO, who were to recruit volunteers, man telephones and make up cards listing the names of persons contacted and other pertinent data. Unfortunately, the only organization represented in the headquarters was the AFL-CIO and it was feared that in reality this was a Democratic headquarters set up primarily to

further registration for Democratic precincts only. Therefore, it seemed inappropriate to work through this group. The original plan to use CAC as a coordinating group also did not work out.

Mrs. Paul Rosneck (League of Women Voters) is organizing the Over-the-Rhine area (combination Negro and Appalachian white). She has contacted 13 potential leaders in this area, church, PTA, social workers, etc., and has held a meeting to organize and plan their program. She has contacted the President of the PTA who has agreed to assist them in their campaign, as well as the adult groups of the Catholic churches who will help and provide workers where needed. They are getting additional information and help from a Mr. Grant who headed the Cincinnati delegation to the Berea Conference (on Urban Adjustment of Southern Appalachian Migrants).

The Cincinnati group plan is for each member to assume responsibility for a specific area or ward to contact workers in that area and attempt to do a door-to-door registration drive, maintaining a card file on those not registered, do a follow-up, offer services when needed, get them to the Board of Elections to register and then follow up with an education program using speakers from the League of Women Voters before the election.

CLEVELAND

Planning Session Held on June 17

Following the Washington conference, the group met on June 17 at the Cleveland League of Women Voters office and gave brief reports on what their plans on registration were to be.

The League offered to act as a clearing house for all of the organizations and will hold training courses on the "ABC's of Voter Registration."

Mrs. Robert Banister, YWCA Board, had the chairman of her registration committee with her at the meeting. She reported that the Y is cooperating with any group that needs help getting out material on voter registration and that the Y is open to any that need a meeting place.

Mr. David Antebi (Cleveland Welfare Federation) and Rev. Donald Armstrong (St. Paul's Community Chruch) are working together in two wards on the west side. They have students working from door to door and are doing an extensive voter registration program.

Mr. Walter Burks is working with The Plus Club to get the roster of church members from a United Church organization on the east side. They will have students check the church rosters against the registered voters' list at the Board of Elections; the ones not registered will be given to the minister who will talk with the individual and see what can be done to get them registered.

The NAACP had a lawyer at the meeting to go over the election laws with the group to see what could be done to bring registration to the people. Mr. Melvin Young, the lawyer, said Ohio will have to change it's law before this could be done. NAACP has hired a young student from Wesleyan University, Jim Johnson, who will be in charge of the voter registration program. At this meeting his plans were not complete.

The Urban League sent Mrs. Madeline Cargill, who will handle the registration for them. She will give detailed plans later.

Sid Adorn of WGAR Radio Station had four of the Washington conference participants on his hour program on August 11 to answer questions about voter registration.

During the Republican National Convention voter information materials were given out at booths at Higbee's Department Store and KYW-TV. A similar effort is planned during the Democratic Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis Project Concentrates on Two Areas

The Indianapolis citizens committee for voters registration, which hopes to register 60,000 voters throughout Marion County, will, however, concentrate their main efforts on two areas in the inner city which have a high percentage of unregistered voters.

The first area consists of poor residential areas interspersed with large heavy industrial areas. The population is roughly 60% white with the Negro areas usually clearly defined (but growing). The white population is basically southern. Parts of the area show surprising stability -- a stability now threatened by major highway development. There is little or no communication with the central city (only 10 blocks away) and major highways seal off pockets from each other.

Here core development of the registration and voting project is being undertaken by two settlement houses (Mayer Chapel and Fletcher Place). Their directors, Rev. Miller Newton and Rev. George Spriggs, attended the Washington conference. They are familiar with the area and accepted by the people. These men are in the process of reaching church, neighborhood, youth and the individual leadership in the area. In addition, both settlement houses have summer social work students assigned to block organizations and development.

The second area is a large residential area ranging from slums to modest middle class homes. The population is predominantly Negro with some mixed areas. The southern precincts are highly transient. Stability increases as one moves north.

In this area the project is being undertaken by a citizens' committee composed of representatives from all interested groups, mostly those within the area themselves. Churches, community centers and neighborhood associations form the bulk of this committee, though some are serving as interested individuals. Their chief difficulty here was to find a coordinator, since it is a time-consuming and detailed job for a volunteer. In fact, they almost had to abandon the project when no one would take it on. However, a newly established settlement house (Broadway Christian Center) overworked as its staff is, volunteered the services of one of its staff through October. This same community center has offered office space -- complete with telephone -- for project headquarters. Their auditorium will also be available for training sessions and any other necessary meetings.

Mayer Chapel (settlement house) held a big registration carnival on August 7, and they planned to take busloads of people to register downtown on Tuesday, August 11. Because they are so near downtown, they did not need neighborhood registration.

The following week, Fletcher Place planned a week-long concentrated effort and the Broadway Christian Center was also making plans for the end of August.

Mrs. Merritt Pace, past president of the Council of Negro Women, is getting other members of the Council to work with her on door-to-door contacts in one neighborhood of about 400. Almost half of the people in this area have moved in in the last two years and will need to change their addresses to be able to vote in November.

The AFL-CIO has furnished sound equipment and one of the settlement houses a station wagon to use during the local neighborhood drives.

A registration flyer "Join the Parade" will be distributed free by all participating groups. 250,000 have been ordered at a cost of $400 and the League of Women Voters, who are having the flyer printed, will try to raise most of that amount from special contributions.

In some areas poll books will be checked against the City Directory so that workers will have lists of names as well as addresses. They have been fortunate to obtain addressed, postage-free envelopes for those citizens who need only change their address. These envelopes can be filled out and mailed (inclosing the old registration card) and thus saving the citizen a trip to the registration board.

The committee reported that there has been some controversy as to whether workers should work every house block by block or whether only people that they know are not registered should be contacted. Those who favor the first approach point out that some of these neighborhoods have a high rate of mobility and the records as to who has not registered are not completely accurate or up-to-date. Therefore it is better to see everyone. Others say that to see everyone is too big a job and that it is better to know when you knock on a door whether the resident is registered or not. Some really aren't sure and some won't say. The committee will probably use both methods, and see which works best.

They hope to tie in the use of laundry cards (or some kind of prepared stickers) on which workers would print (in large numbers) the registration number (or numbers) for those living in one house. Such a card displayed in home windows, should help provide neighborhood incentive as well as an easy check on how far their efforts had progressed.

Training sessions were held for workers. Both the Democratic and Republican ward chairmen knew about the project and are cooperative as are the County Chairmen. Each party sent an expert in the field to help with the training.

Ordinarily, traveling registration boards are sent during September -- one day in each ward. At the committee's request, traveling boards will begin in August at specially designated areas -- two of which are in their project areas. Following this there will be an evaluation, re-organization if necessary, and a second campaign around the September boards.

In addition to the neighborhood registration boards -- in grocery stores, supermarkets, etc., there will be voting machine demonstrations. They planned to have the machine mounted so it could be moved from site to site. The Committee, however, reported, "We have had no difficulty getting the voting machine from the Board, but to date have not been able to locate the proper safe equipment to transport it. Anybody from any other project have any ideas?"

Indianapolis reports that it has had remarkable success with the Registration Board. In Indiana, no volunteers are being used, but the Board was willing to pay for four (rather than the usual two) registrars at each of these neighborhood shopping places in August. Regular neighborhood registration will still come in September.

The Committee held its first press conference on Monday, August 2 at the Headquarters set up at the Broadway-Christian Center. All members of the Steering Committee who were in town came and <u>all</u> media: TV, radio, and the three newspapers. There were questions, pictures for TV, interviews, etc. The whole affair lasted about two hours with newsmen lingering on to drink lemonade -- great interest was shown.

The Indianapolis Committee has received editorial support from several of the local television stations. Because this is the kind of material that could be adapted -- either in the registration or get out the vote drive -- for your use on your local radio or television stations, we have included a copy of one of their editorials at the end of this report.

MILWAUKEE

25 Community Organizations Join in Registration Drive

The first planning meeting following the Washington conference was held on June 18 at the YWCA. Names of representatives of groups not represented at the Washington conference were also invited. It was explained that the purpose of the meeting was to explore the resources available in the total community for stimulating voter registration and participation; that it was not anticipated that any new over-all organization would be formed, but that the various organizations would work through their own regular channels. The purpose of this effort at coordination was to prevent duplication, overlapping or underservicing certain areas, as well as to make known to all groups community facilities available.

About 50 people representing 25 organizations attended the June 18 meeting. Included were the county chairman of both political parties, both of whom were called on to speak briefly. Also present was Mr. William O'Malley, the Secretary of the Milwaukee City Election Commission.

Mrs. Harold Nashban, Voters Service Chairman for the Milwaukee Inter-League Council and Mrs. Theodore Holtz, Voters Service Chairman for the Milwaukee League of Women Voters are co-chairmen for volunteers.

The Bureau of Government of the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee offered to arrange an institute for the purpose of training deputy registrars (The Institute was later held on July 21 and was attended by 75 people).

The League of Women Voters offered to serve as a clearinghouse for groups within the community wanting to assist with voter registration. The League will also provide voter information booths at shopping centers. In addition to telling voters when and how to register, they will provide a change of address service for voters. The YWCA building will also serve as a change of address center.

Volunteer couples will call at homes in their neighborhoods. Others will work in the inner core area with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to encourage voter registration.

At the June 18 meeting, the suggestion of additional registrars was made. This suggestion was challenged by Mr. O'Malley, the city election commission secretary. As a result, a committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. George Ettenheim (Bureau of Government, U. of Wisconsin), Mr. Fred Lindner (Milwaukee County Labor Council AFL-CIO), the President of the Downtown Association, and Mr. O'Malley as a resource consultant to discuss the possibility of registration facilities being made available in downtown stores and plants.

The meeting was adjourned. A follow-up meeting was scheduled for July 7 at which time representatives were asked to report on their resources and needs of their respective organizations.

The subcommittee appointed at the June 18 meeting met in Mr. O'Malley's office on June 26. Objections to extending registration facilities to department stores and plants were based on the contention that additional funds would be involved and that the Election Commission would have to assume responsibility for deputy registrars under the Workmen's Compensation laws. It was suggested that no funds would be involved if the services of deputy registrars were obtained on a volunteer basis, the University made no charge for the training institute, and the stores and plants provided facilities. It was further suggested that volunteers would be willing to sign a waiver relieving the Commission of responsibility for injuries received in the course of these activities. Mr. O'Malley agreed to arrange a meeting of the full Commission at which these suggestions could be presented. This meeting was held on July 1 at which time the Commission agreed to take under advisement the material presented and to make known their decision when this had been reached. On July 22 the city election commission rejected the proposal to establish temporary voter registration centers in department stores and shopping centers. The commission based its decision on an opinion from the city attorney's office, which said the city would be responsible for injuries or accidents at the registration booths. Commission members said they would co-operate with the committee's plans to operate voter information booths.

A helpful factor to the Committee has been the appointment of their chairman to the Governor's Commission to increase voting. The first meeting of the Commission was held on June 17, the day before the community registration committee held its first meeting in Milwaukee. The agenda of the commission consisted of comparison of Wisconsin with the standards set out in the President's report. It was found that in most instances Wisconsin compared favorably with the desired standards. However, two subcommittees were formed to study (1) ways in which the Wisconsin laws could be better implemented by communities; and (2) ways in which the Wisconsin laws should be amended.

Those attending the June 18 meeting were, therefore, invited to send in any suggestions they had which could be considered by these two subcommittees of the Governor's commission.

A call to the President of the Greater Milwaukee Council of Churches regarding the possibility of registration information being announced in church bulletins, elicited the information that this was usually done, but in view of current efforts, a particularly forceful request would be made.

The work of the many organizations will probably result in more effort being expended in certain areas. However, it has been emphasized throughout that efforts should be made to achieve maximum registration throughout the entire community.

A member of the Milwaukee League of Women Voters has volunteered to work on publicity for the project and the local League Board has agreed that funds allocated to their Voters Service activities could be used for this.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND

1026 - 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

July 1964

INTRODUCTION

The League of Women Voters Education Fund, under a grant from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, called together for a training session in Washington, D.C., leaders from five cities to plan voting and registration drives aimed at reaching those individuals or groups of people who, for reasons of education, motivation, or intimidation, have not registered or voted in the past. The five cities selected for this pilot project included Bridgeport, Connecticut, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Leaders attending the conference represented such organizations as the League of Women Voters, the N.A.A.C.P., the Y.W.C.A., the Urban League, the National Council of Negro Women, settlement houses, churches, Puerto Rican groups, and labor unions.

The Planning Committee for the conference consisted of Mrs. Louis I. Kane, past president of the League of Women Voters of Boston; Mrs. Lois Sawyer, Citizens Information Service of Chicago; Miss Dorothy Height, President, National Council of Negro Women, New York City; and Mrs. W. M. Christopherson, Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Wm. H. Wood of Bladensburg, Md., and Mrs. John A. Campbell of Indianapolis, Ind., trustees of the League of Women Voters Education Fund.

TRAINING CONFERENCE ON REGISTRATION AND VOTING
Washington, D.C., June 2 and 3, 1964

SUMMARY

The Training Conference on Registration and Voting was opened by a word of welcome from Mrs. Alf Gundersen, La Crosse, Wis., chairman of the League of Women Voters Education Fund. Mrs. John Campbell, chairman of the Registration and Voting Project, outlined the purpose of the Project.

Voting, said Mrs. Campbell, is the fundamental political right of citizens in a democracy; in practical terms the vote is the individual unit of power. It provides the citizen the right to make a judgment and to state a choice, to participate in running his government. The right to vote is the right to influence officials and policy and to guarantee that one's interests will be taken into account when policy is made.

Within the United States, however, there are millions of people who do not make this connection. Voting studies indicate that the higher the socio-economic level, the more secure the individual is, the more he feels himself a part of his world, the more likely he is to make the connection that through voting and participation in government, his interests will be taken into account.

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this Project is to help people who have not seen this connection to understand it and to build their self-esteem and self-confidence so they can make choices and influence officials and policy. Our goal, of course, is the informed participation of citizens in government. Registering and voting may well be that first step away from alienation and toward identification with the larger society. Those who vote are more likely to seek information, those who are informed are more likely to vote. It is a reciprocal relationship.

Mrs. Campbell went on to say that, although there have been a number of registration and voting campaigns, there are still many individuals who are not registered and who do not vote. It is to be hoped that those attending this conference will gain new insights into the problem and learn new skills and techniques so they can tackle the problem more constructively when they return home. It is also to be hoped that local registration figures will be analyzed and that those attending will concentrate their combined efforts on one or two areas where results can be measured. First emphasis should be given to registration, since those who are not registered cannot vote. Moreover, the machinery set up for registration can be continued for a voting campaign.

Following Mrs. Campbell's introductory remarks Dr. Tinsley Spraggins, Chairman of the Department of History at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., led off the training session with a discussion of the motivational factors involved in registration and voting. Dr. Spraggins told the group that one third of the voting age population in the United States is not registered. We have one of the worst records of any major democracy of the world. Many have tried to overcome voter apathy, but Dr. Spraggins believes they have failed because of a too sophisticated approach. Those not registered live in the run-down neighborhoods of our industrial cities (perhaps out of ten of voting age only two or three are registered); they may be illiterate or semi-literate; they do not understand how important it is to take advantage of the vote; they do not understand the role of the government in their daily lives - even though they may be receiving welfare payments,

social security, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or are living in public housing. They will not respond easily to such middle-class values as "citizen responsibility." Fancy literature, radio and TV spot announcements, ads in newspapers won't do the job. These people need voter education but it must be the person-to-person, direct contact kind of education so that questions can be asked and answered and a dialogue can be engaged in. This contact must be made where the people are -- in their homes, on street corners, in bars and poolrooms. It must be made by those they trust and by those who are sensitive to their needs and aspirations. The dialogue must be concerned with their own areas of understanding and issues that relate to them. When it comes to voting, their interest can be best sparked by candidates with whom they can identify. Many of these people, because of their past experiences, are afraid of government and politicians. Only personal contact by people they trust can overcome this fear.

Dr. Spraggins went on to say that such a registration and voting campaign will not be easy because there are many obstructions in the way -- the politician who considers the area in which you are working his private fief (he may not really want more people to vote) and others in the community who, for one reason or another, perhaps to maintain their own power and control, are not anxious to have large numbers of people on the registration lists. Moreover, in practical terms, it is important to try to get as many registration centers as possible in neighborhoods where the potential voters live (door-to-door registration would, of course, be best) and it is important to see that registration centers are open when working people can get there -- at night until nine or ten o'clock and on weekends.

It was pointed out in the discussion that followed Dr. Spraggins' presentation that, although illiteracy and semi-illiteracy may abound, these people are not benighted. They have an uncanny wisdom about what constitutes good government and candidates who will represent them. They are not irresponsible and they will get the point, if properly made. What is more of an issue in American life at all levels of government than representation? All need to be represented and to articulate their wishes with regard to policies and candidates.

The most difficult of all people to reach are probably the in-migrant rural or Appalachian white. They seem to have no natural leaders, belong to practically no organizations; they are extremely mobile, frequently moving back where they came from for months at a time when out of work or from neighborhood to neighborhood and city to city.

THE QUESTIONS WE BROUGHT

Following general discussion, the conference participants met in small discussion groups to identify the questions they hoped to have answered before the conference was concluded. Questions reported back to the total group were: With so many organizations represented in a voting and registration campaign, is it better for each one to undertake one area or is it better to have a closely knit cooperative venture? How should the campaign be coordinated? How can young people -- teen-agers and college students -- be used? How can groups and leaders back home be coordinated into activities? How can a nonpartisan approach be maintained if candidates and issues are prime factors in motivation? How can middle-class groups like those represented at this conference establish rapport -- won't all of "us" be considered outsiders? Can natural neighborhood leadership be developed for person-to-person approach? Should attempts be made to get the cooperation of the parties?

A GOOD EXAMPLE

The morning session was concluded by a brief presentation by Mrs. Maurice Pollak, who has worked with the Citizens Information Service, an organization

established by the League of Women Voters of Chicago to develop understanding of government and to train leadership among in-migrant groups -- Negroes, Puerto Ricans, rural whites -- in Chicago. Mrs. Pollak said they had worked with the Chicago Board of Education to bring education to the people where they were and with neighborhood councils to help them recruit. Classes covered simple facts of how government operates, local issues of importance to class participants, registration and voting information, help in learning the resources of the city, and information about consumer and installment buying. They were beginning now to build a good deal of leadership in the areas and with the groups where they had been working.

HOW TO CONDUCT REGISTRATION AND VOTING CAMPAIGNS

The first speaker, Mr. Herman Baudillo, Commissioner of Relocation, New York City, had had practical experience in 1960 in East Harlem, a predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican area. The registration campaign he conducted began six weeks before registration opened and, after the registration period, there was an increase of 48 percent in registered voters, the highest increase in Manhattan.

Mr. Baudillo selected a store on a busy corner for a club house; it was open nights as well as days; he put up signs in English and Spanish which pointed out it was a center not only for information on registration but also a center for orientation on housing and welfare problems -- on almost any problem the community might have. He established a rapport with the people -- to let them know he was there to help them in any way he could. He was really accepted when he was able to get a much needed traffic light at a dangerous intersection.

Next he got in touch with all the PTAs in the area, with housing projects and tenant organizations, with churches and religious institutions, with nationality groups, to ask if he could talk to them about voter registration on a nonpartisan basis, to tell them when the polls would be open, to say his store would be a center for administering the literacy test (one is required in New York), and to recruit workers for the door-to-door, person-to-person contacts.

Puerto Ricans, he said, bring with them from Puerto Rico a natural interest in politics, but they are afraid of the literacy test and discouraged by the politicians from registering and voting. It was necessary to convince them that they could pass the test and to explain to them exactly where they could go to take the test, where to go to register, and where to vote. Like Dr. Spraggins, he emphasized the importance of neighborhood registration centers in areas where people live and feel some security.

Mr. Baudillo used newspaper publicity in community newspapers, radio stations with special Puerto Rican programs. He used sound trucks to attract attention; he interviewed on loud speakers those who had taken literacy tests and those who had registered, to attract attention and to allay the fears of those listening as to the difficulties involved.

The second speaker was Dr. Robert E. Martin, Director of Howard University's Citizenship Project, Washington, D.C. Dr. Martin had recently been very active in the first over-all registration campaign for the District of Columbia -- since this is the first time District residents can vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

Dr. Martin worked primarily with Howard University students who made the person-to-person contacts, but he also said able volunteers could be recruited from other organizations, churches, N.A.A.C.P., CORE and the like. Many volunteers are needed for this kind of work.

Dr. Martin listed for the conference participants the kinds of questions his students get when they tried to persuade people to register and the answers that were effective. When people said "One vote doesn't count" the students had stories to tell of how one vote won an election; when they said "Politics is a dirty business" workers said "That's only because ordinary people like you and I abdicate"; when they said "I'm just a little man without power, big people run this town" the answer was "In the voting booth everyone has instant equality -- votes can change the power structure."

Many people, he said, were afraid to vote -- afraid their lack of education would be revealed; afraid it would cost them to register because they had come from poll tax states; afraid they might get bills for back taxes; afraid to declare a party as they had to do in the primary because they might lose their jobs if the "other" party won; afraid to get involved for fear of some kind of retaliation. Each of these fears had to be faced and allayed.

Like Dr. Spraggins, he said it is good to listen well, to hear what is being said, and then to respond. And if people criticize government and policies, one can say, "What did you do, vote?" "No." "Then vote -- your vote can influence policy relating to your children's education, to recreation, housing, jobs, etc." They must be persuaded that citizens can influence policies within the parties and outside the parties, that they can influence the "power structure" by their own voting power.

In the discussion period that followed, the question of financing was raised. How much money does it take to run the kinds of campaigns described by Mr. Baudillo and Dr. Martin? It was pointed out that, of course, some money was needed, especially if a club house had to be rented or staff hired. But volunteers can be used widely and contributions in kind should be sought -- perhaps sound trucks and equipment could be donated, materials printed free or at low cost.

PUBLIC RELATIONS PANEL

Formal presentations were concluded with a public relations panel. Acknowledging that there is no substitute for person-to-person contact, it was pointed out that, nevertheless, radio and TV and attractive pamphlets properly done can be used to augment and back up such a campaign. Moreover, such media can attract volunteers to the cause.

Speaking of publications, Frank Wallick of the U.A.W. said they should be simple and carry the essence of an idea; they should be attractive and use pictures, diagrams, or cartoons to tell the story rather than words. He warned against sloppy, too complex materials that do not do justice to the ideas involved. He said to convey ideas that mean something to the people you are trying to reach, to be sure to plan some kind of system for distribution, and to be sure your timing is right. A piece written on an outdated issue is of no use at all.

Mr. Harry Lee, professor of public relations (American University), spoke to the use of spot announcements on radio and TV. He said the most important thing to do first is to go to the people themselves and find out what they care about; then adapt spot announcements to these needs, hopes, and aspirations. Don't appeal to intangibles like "doing one's duty" or "good citizenship" but to "homes, better wages, children, and schools." Don't be too clever; make a basic appeal. Use short, simple, easy-to-say words; use the voices of real people -- ordinary people; find one or two punch lines and, above all, gear your spot announcements into your over-all program -- have a unified campaign.

Mrs. Robert Good of Paul Junior High, Washington, D.C., described a program in which a school committee used children to get their parents to register and vote: they used students at the polls and children conveyed messages to parents on how to register. Parents who registered got pins that children could wear to school the next day and use to gain admission to a basketball game; parents were urged to get other adults in their block to register. Banners and posters were used in the schools, and special assembly programs to which parents were invited were held. Special go-see trips for students to see government in action were planned; each room at school had a graph representing percentages of registered parents.

In the discussion that followed there were several recurring themes: "Go where people are and hear their problems before you plan materials, spot announcements, etc.; don't waste time on 15-minute radio and TV programs or interviews; don't break your back getting newspaper publicity but use posters in drug stores, grocery stores, bars, and poolrooms in the neighborhoods where the people live; try to piggy-back on someone else who wants to get a message across and imitate all the good ideas you see in magazines or hear on radio or TV!"

The evening session of the conference was set up to allow the participants from each city to get together to plan how they would coordinate their efforts when they got back home. As they discussed their plans they were to be ready to report them to the other participants the next morning and to raise at that time any questions they felt were unanswered and needed further discussion.

Before adjourning to their separate meetings, Miss Dorothy Height, a member of the Planning Committee, summarized briefly what we had heard during the day and tried to put in perspective where we were and what we had still to do. She warned that those of us of middle-class background, whatever our color, would have to be careful not to presume that we knew the problem, that we knew how others felt, or what was "best" for them. We must see the problems as they see them, not as we wish they saw them. We must try to understand how it is that people learn and how to make the connection with what is being taught and what people want. Voter registration must be accomplished by voter education, but it is a special kind of education that begins where people are, faces fears and suspicion, and does not expect appreciation. This is a situation where youth and adults can come together in a creative way. We must relate to the job that needs to be done, to work with people, not for them. Our satisfaction can come in the number of people released to make a contribution to their communities.

In closing, Miss Height suggested that during the evening each group from each city try to clarify its goals, pool its members' knowledge of community resources, settle on timing, decide on a unified plan and how to get started, and finally, consider the role of each of the organizations represented.

The second morning was given over to reports from each of the groups and to general discussion of problems still to be considered.

PLANS FOR EACH COMMUNITY

Bridgeport, Connecticut. Representatives from Bridgeport had already met before coming to the conference and organized themselves into a closely knit group, a "Citizens Committee on Voter Registration." June 20 has been designated as the date for a city-wide conference to recruit volunteers and to interest other organizations in the Project. The Committee has selected five of sixteen districts where non-registration is highest to concentrate its efforts. There will be district captains, a training session for volunteers in each district, a file set up of unregistered voters, a letter sent to each unregistered voter, and a personal visit made. A coordinated publicity campaign with appropriate materials in English and Spanish will back up the campaign. The Committee is trying to get more neighborhood registration places for longer periods of time.

Cincinnati, Ohio. A Community Registration Organization, which the League of Women Voters convened, has been set up. It's executive committee is composed of the people who have come to the conference from Cincinnati. They will concentrate on seven areas where there has been the greatest drop in voter registration. They have been offered full-time staff assistance as a contribution from the AFL-CIO. They will seek the volunteer services of a lawyer to check the laws governing registration times and locations to see if there is any way to have them more frequent and in more locations.

Cleveland, Ohio. The Cleveland participants plan to set up a more loosely coordinated effort with the League of Women Voters acting as a clearinghouse -- to distribute information from this conference to other groups, to edit a newsletter every few weeks for organizations working on the campaign. They plan to issue a news release on their return home and already have radio time promised. The AFL-CIO is presently processing registration lists for the campaign and will give help in kind. Representatives of many community organizations are requesting the Board of Elections to keep neighborhood registration locations open a longer period of time (open only one day now). They will try through coordination to avoid duplication of effort and to find out from each other what works best.

Indianapolis, Indiana. Indianapolis participants have agreed to set up a loose ad hoc group, not too tightly structured. Lack of communication and coordination in the community is evident, but organizations involved do not want to be bound and will have different areas of emphasis. They will involve other organizations and will pinpoint specific areas to try to measure the effectiveness of their campaign. They have selected three low-registration areas -- a large congested Negro ward and two smaller areas of white Appalachians surrounding two settlement houses with lively registration programs (their directors were at the conference).

They will ask the Election Board to begin neighborhood registration earlier and in more places, to set up registration centers in shopping areas. They will try for a mobile unit in selected wards and in factories. They will try for more attractive, readable material that can be printed at one time and in one place but that can be used in various areas with only the name of the organization most effective in that area on the material.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Representatives from Milwaukee reported that they will coordinate their activities loosely with the League of Women Voters as a catalyst and stimulator. They already have some money, office, and some staff assistance. They will meet June 18 with other organizations to find out what resources each group has and to report activities to date. They will have an extensive telephone and house-to-house campaign. They hope to have the University of Wisconsin Bureau of Government train their volunteer workers. Their campaign literature will carry the League of Women Voters name but room will be left for other organizations to write in registration centers. They have no need to petition their Election Board for more time or more neighborhood locations. Registration centers are open now from noon to 10:00 p.m. in neighborhood fire houses for an extended period.

DISCUSSION OF PARTICULAR PROBLEMS

Following these reports conference participants agreed they wanted to talk further about financing, the extent to which their activities should be coordinated, and the follow-up communications that might be set up after this meeting.

During the discussion on financing, it was pointed out that each organization involved might contribute a small sum for overhead to get started, but that financing need not be a major problem. Perhaps one group could offer office space (the League, the Unions, the N.A.A.C.P.?), another staff or part-time staff (already offered in Cincinnati by the AFL-CIO). A participant from Indianapolis reported

that in a previous campaign they had been able to get all their material printed free by asking the printer early enough so he could do it when he had extra time and could use odds and ends of paper; that one organization had been able to get so low a price on posters they had been able to furnish enough for all groups. It was pointed out also that the AFL-CIO had posters they will give away on request (they do not have an AFL-CIO designation on them), that buttons can be sold to raise money from a wide-based source, that fraternities, clubs, high-school groups, and Scouts will frequently render service in kind or make small contributions of money for specific things if personal contacts are made and help asked. Department and grocery stores are also good sources for contributions in cash or help with advertising campaigns, mentions in ads, etc. House-to-house contacts will, of course, be done by volunteers (young people, especially young college people, are especially good) not by paid workers, and many others in the community will help in a genuinely nonpartisan registration and voting campaign.

There was a good deal of discussion as to how closely coordinated each campaign should be, with some speaking for an over-all committee to make plans, arrange for training of volunteers, raise money, handle publicity, prepare material, and more or less make the assignments as to what other organizations and individuals should do. Others felt that a loose ad hoc group was best -- so that each organization could do what it wanted to do, in keeping with its own structure and its members' wishes -- but that activities should be coordinated to avoid duplication and increase efficiency. It was decided that each method had some merit, that groups would work as they chose, that from this kind of experimentation we could gain knowledge for other campaigns at other times in other cities.

As to follow-up, it was agreed that the Education Fund would send out a summary of the conference to all participants and it was assumed that each group would keep the Education Fund informed as to how things were going. If money is available,* the Education Fund would issue periodic newsletters keeping participants informed of what is going on elsewhere, passing on good ideas. It was also agreed that each pilot city would send a report of its activities and an evaluation of its program to the Education Fund in November. There was discussion as to whether it would be possible for the participants in this conference to meet together again after November for an over-all evaluation.

The conference closed with a luncheon and a speech by Roy Reuther, National Director, Register and Vote Campaign AFL-CIO. Mr. Reuther said that registration is a big job that can't be done unless it is approached as a community problem. Money alone, he said, won't do the job. He pointed up in his remarks that there are, in the final analysis, four fronts on which to concentrate: (1) work hard to make it easier to register; (2) recruit more volunteers to the job -- we need more participation and it can't all be done by paid workers; (3) build a more efficient organization in the community to get people out to vote -- planning is essential; (4) talk more seriously about the major problems facing the nation and the world -- we need candidates in tune with the times. He urged all conference participants to help those who had not registered or voted in the past to see the power of the vote in a democracy and to realize that through this power they can bring about a better life for themselves and their children -- more and better jobs, better schools and recreational facilities, more adequate housing; that they can help build fairer and more beautiful cities and a more equitable and representative democracy.

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* The League of Women Voters Education Fund is in the process of requesting the Sears-Roebuck Foundation for a small grant to finance follow-up activities through November.

file L.W.

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

N.Y. Times – Mar. 31, 1965

Dear Mr. President:

Last November we cast our vote for you because we were alarmed by the war policies of Barry Goldwater.

Today we find your administration is, in Vietnam, following the very policies we voted to reject.

All this in the name of "freedom."

Freedom for whom? There has never been a free election in South Vietnam. The Vietnamese people do not support the "24 hour" governments imposed on them by military coups. They want an end to this fratricidal war.

The bombings of North Vietnam and the landing of the marines in South Vietnam constitute an open invitation to world war.

We join with Pope Paul VI and U. N. Secretary General U Thant in urging

- An immediate cease fire in Vietnam
- A conference of all nations to negotiate peace

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Dr. and Mrs. Desmond Callan

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Walter B. Rideout

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WHAT YOU CAN DO TO STOP THE WAR IN VIETNAM:

★ **Reproduce this advertisement in your local newspaper**

★ **Write to President Johnson and send copies to your U. S. Senators**

★ **Write to U. S. Senators Wayne L. Morse, Ernest Gruening, Frank Church and George S. McGovern endorsing their position for negotiations.**

Rev. William Howard Melish
Suite 503
100 W. 42d Street, New York, N. Y. 10036

I support the view expressed in your ad.

Name_____

Address_____

_____

Enclosed is $_____

THIS ADVERTISEMENT PAID FOR BY ITS SIGNERS.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND

March 31, 1965

Mr. Wylie Branton
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Branton:

Thank you for the interest you have shown, through Mr. Leslie Dunbar of SRC, in the pilot projects in registration and voting of inner city minorities, to be held by the League of Women Voters Education Fund in connection with local elections in 1965 under a second year grant from The Sears-Roebuck Foundation.

I am especially sorry not to have met and talked with you when I was in Atlanta.

At the request of Mrs. John Campbell, Chairman, and the Planning Committee of the Education Fund, I have the great pleasure of extending to you an invitation to participate in a panel on the general subject of How to Find and Reach Core City People - the Alienated, on the morning of June 9, 1965, at the two-day Washington Training Conference for participants from the five cities where the projects will take place.

These five cities are: Detroit, Michigan; Long Beach, California; Newark, New Jersey; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Rochester, New York.

As you note from the 1964 Conference Summary and materials (copies enclosed), participants will represent a variety of backgrounds and organizations. There will be eight from each city. We would very much appreciate your addressing your remarks to the challenges and problems of reaching Negroes and other members of organized minority groups, drawing on your very considerable experience with Civil Rights and other organizations, and especially with the SRC Voter Education Project.

The other panelists will be asked to speak to our mutual concern with special problems posed by individuals who are not members of organized groups, such as the in-migrant Appalachian white.

A relatively short presentation is suggested, in order to allow for an ample question period. In addition we would feel it most valuable to have you present at all sessions if you can do so. We will pay your expenses and an honorarium of $100.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to let me know.

We shall hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Philip Hammer

Encl:
Conference Summary
Participants at Training Conference for
Local Registration & Voting Campaign

cc: Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Mrs. John Campbell

File
League of Women Voters - Gen
Make Rolodex card.
Done 5/27 JS

April 21, 1965

Mrs. Philip G. Hammer
Education Fund
League of Women Voters
1200 - 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jane:

By now you should have received the material which Montez sent to you, and have had Wiley Branton's reply. If I were you I would tell Wiley that even if he takes that federal job you would still like for him to be your speaker. If it turns out that he cannot do it, and you would want me to help you think of a substitute I would be glad to try.

We are pleased that the League will undertake a registration and voting project in New Orleans. I think I discharged my obligation by warning you that this can be a city of Caprice, but all along I hoped that it might be your choice. Let us know what, if anything, we may do to assist you.

All best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

soon

✓ MA - please send items requested, with a note saying I'll write later

done MA

PA ✓

WB ✓ - ~~so~~ hope you can go

VJ ✓

LD Yes. Willy plans to go

mm

131 nd

April 6, 1965

Mrs. Philip G. Hammer
Education Fund
League of Women Voters
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

Mr. Dunbar asked me to send you the additional copies you requested, and to tell you that he will be replying to your letter a little later.

Sincerely yours,

Montez G. Albright (Mrs.)
Research Associate

Mailed separately:
2 - Voter-Education Project Repprts (first & second
2 - What Happened in the South
2 - VEP registration charts, Jan., 1965 issue

Rec'd 4/5/65

League of Women Voters EDUCATION FUND

1200 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036 • Telephone 296-2564

March 31, 1965

Mrs. Alf Gundersen
Chairman
La Crosse, Wis.

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Les:

Thank you for your letter of March 16. We were very sorry that you could not participate in the meeting of the Planning Committee March 24 and 25. I am especially sorry not to have met and talked with Mr. Wylie Branton and Mr. Vernon Jordon, and shall look forward to this pleasure.

We are happy to tell you that pilot projects in registration and voting in local elections in 1965 and early 1966 will take place in the following cities: Detroit, Michigan; Long Beach, California; Rochester, New York; Newark, New Jersey; and New Orleans, Louisiana. In order to assist leaders from these cities, a Training Conference will be held in Washington June 8 and 9, 1965.

You will be interested to know that League Presidents in the following cities in the South were asked if they wished to participate: Augusta, Georgia; Columbia, South Carolina; Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia. While responses from all Leagues indicated a variety of local program pressures and election problems, there was universal interest and enthusiasm for the projects. It was not easy to make the final choice, but we were limited to select five, as the Leagues understood. We anticipate a wide sharing of experiences and materials on the basis of requests.

Your advice and help has been invaluable, and I do look forward to consulting with you again, if I may. Paul Anthony was most helpful to Mrs. Campbell, as well. Do thank him for both of us. Please do all you can to help us get Mr. Branton (see enclosed).

The material Paul gave me has been especially informative, and we are, of course, observing the confidential status of most of it. Would you please send us one additional copy of each of the following: The two Voter-Education Project Reports (First and Second Annual Reports); the SRC Release - Analysis of the Election: What Happened in the South; the two separate charts: Registration by States corrected to Jan. 1965. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Jane

Mrs. Philip G. Hammer

Encl: copy of letter
to Mr. Branton

Contributions to the Fund are Deductible for Income Tax Purposes

Check
Voter Ed file

December 8, 1965

Mrs. Philip Hammer
League of Women Voters Education Fund
1200 - 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Jane:

We will certainly see that you are added to our mailing list for all items we do related to voting. We are now in the process of trying to get funds to launch another substantial project, and will keep you informed on that as well.

I was in Columbia last week a few hours before Phil was to speak, but had to get back to Atlanta. Please express to him my regrets that I could not stay over either to hear him speak nor to renew our old acquaintance.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Rec'd 12/8/65

B P - please do for your mail list

MJ

League of Women Voters EDUCATION FUND

1200 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036 • Telephone 296-2564

Mrs. Alf Gundersen
Chairman
La Crosse, Wis.

Mrs. Wm. M. Christopherson
Secretary
Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Donald F. Bishop
Treasurer
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Edward M. Boyne
New London, N. H.

Mrs. John A. Campbell
Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. Robert J. Phillips
St. Charles, Ill.

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart
Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore
Hingham, Mass.

Mrs. Richard J. Witkind
Columbus, Ohio

Mrs. William H. Wood
Bladensburg, Md.

Mrs. Arthur Yabroff
Arlington, Va.

December 6, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul:

Congratulations on your new job. I know you miss Les--it was a pleasure to see him briefly at the Civil Rights Conference here week before last.

Could you put the League of Women Voters Education Fund on your mailing list? Please send me a publication list as well. We are particularly interested, as you can imagine, in all publications on voter education. Do you have any that I might have missed from the 1964 project, or new ones in use now--particularly related to instruction of volunteers and for use by teaching teams?

The New Orleans Project, "Operation Registration," has been quite successful as you know from the press. 10,000 new registrants is quite a lot, although I am sure the leaders were aiming for more. We will have a second report on this and the other projects soon. In addition, a long-term voter education project has begun in Philadelphia.

With best wished from both Phil and myself.

Sincerely,

Jane

Mrs. Philip Hammer
Inner City Projects Committee

JH:km

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

League of Women Voters of the United States

REGARDING

program of observers in the courts in southern states

Letter 3/30/66 from Mrs. William H. Wood, First Vice-Pres.

DATE

3/30/66

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Filed in Fellowship of the Concerned

May 8, 1968

Mrs. Sidney C. Janus
Chairman
Development of Human Resources
Committee
League of Women Voters of Georgia
3121 Maple Drive, N. E., Suite 2
Atlanta, Georgia 30305

file

Dear Mrs. Janus:

Thank you for sharing the publications. They are very impressive and we shall undoubtedly be ordering additional copies.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

File

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF GEORGIA

3121 Maple Drive, N.E.
Suite 2

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30305
Telephone 237-2559

Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the United States

May 3, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
201 - 5 Forsyth Street, N.W
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Because of our shared interest in the massive problems of our large cities, I am sending you, under separate cover, three complimentary copies of publications related to these problems recently put out by the League of Women Voters.

Crisis - The Condition of the American City, a 64-page book, dissects the vast problems facing our large cities and analyzes new directions our cities may take.

Jobs and Hard Cash and Migrant Workers are 4-page leaflets. The first analyzes the relationship between poverty and unemployment while the second reviews the effect of the agricultural revolution and recent legislation on the "excluded Americans."

I hope you will find these publications of interest and I would welcome your comments.

Sincerely,

Leah A. Janus

Mrs. Sidney Q. Janus, Chairman
Development of Human Resources
Committee

LAJ:FS

P.S. Additional copies may be ordered by phoning our office.

May 8, 1968

Mrs. Virginia Frank
Southern Education Foundation
1501 - 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

file
See "So" Section of files

Dear Gina:

Thanks for the copy of John Edgerton's report. I shall read it. Thanks, also, for sharing it with the state Councils. If you think it worthwhile we will be happy to mail out about 20 copies to the major interagency people throughout the South.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

file

CLIFT HOTEL
GEARY AT TAYLOR
SAN FRANCISCO

March 22, 1969

Dear Mr. Anthony,

After much travail and on the eve of my departure from the city, we have brought forth a fine speaker for the League's 50th Anniversary Celebration.

Sylvan Meyer will be the principal speaker at the Dinner, Monday, April 28, honoring Ivan Allen, Jr. and recognizing the Southern Regional Council. It will take place in the Ballroom of the Sheraton Biltmore. Dinner at 8 P.M.; cash bar at 7.

I apologize for the delay in confirming arrangements but this is another story of blood, sweat and tears.

CLIFT HOTEL
GEARY AT TAYLOR
SAN FRANCISCO

As I shall be returning to Atlanta by the latter part of the coming week, you will hear from me soon concerning details. Meanwhile, I was anxious to advise you of the confirmed date.

Thank you for your patience.

Sincerely,
Leah C. James

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St
Atlanta, Ga

THE SANTA BARBARA BILTMORE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
UNDER SAME OWNER-MANAGEMENT

SAN FRANCISCO CALIF. 28
PM
23 MAR
1969

U.S. AIR MAIL 10c

• AIR MAIL • PAR AVION • AIR MAIL • PAR AVION •

Mr Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St.
Atlanta, Georgia

March 31, 1969

Mrs. Michael C. Murphy
2892 Castlewood Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30327

Dear Mrs. Murphy:

Enclosed are several pieces of information about the Council and a brief biographical sheet. If you should need additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures

March 27, 1969

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Paul Anthony
FROM: Jim Wood

* * * *

Would you please send to Mrs. Michael C. Murphy, 2892 Castlewood Drive, N. W., Atlanta 30327, basic information on the Council and biographical information on yourself for the League of Women's press release which she needs by April 2nd.

JW/km

April 14, 1969

Mrs. John A. Campbell
Chairman
League of Women Voters
Education Fund
1200 - 17th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Willie:

Thank you so much for the material which I have forwarded to the VEP staff.

I am delighted to know that you will be here for the dinner on April 28. That is a very nice and generous thing the Atlanta League is doing for SRC, and I am deeply grateful.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

League of Women Voters EDUCATION FUND

1200 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • Telephone: Code 202 659-2685

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Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore
Hingham, Massachusetts

Mrs. Frank Williams
Indianapolis, Indiana

Mrs. William H. Wood
Bladensburg, Maryland

Executive Director
Miss Christine Urban

April 1, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul,

I know Vernon Jordan is off at Harvard so it seemed appropriate to drop you a note instead. I believe your Voter Education Project staff know about most of our registration and voting materials but I am sending along a new promotion piece because it lists two new items - a Voting Is People Power button and poster.

We thought you might also be interested in two new publications we have developed, one for individuals, *What Any White Woman Can Do*, and the other for Leagues and other similar primarily white, middle class organizations, *From Isolation to Cooperation and Coalition*.

As you undoubtedly know, Vernon and Shirley were in Indianapolis the weekend of March 21-23 and we had a lovely time socializing, but unfortunately I was gone this past weekend when the Wheelers were there. Had I known I would have stayed at home - but we're not accustomed to that many visits from old friends to Indianapolis!

I plan to be in Atlanta myself for the League dinner April 28th and will hope to see you then.

Sincerely,

Mrs. John A. Campbell (Willie)

Mrs. John A. Campbell
Chairman

encls.
WC:jbc

Contributions to the Fund are Deductible for Income Tax Purposes

file
League of W. Vot
Mrs. Jones - President

892-2623

Mrs. Pfeiffer - Home:
355-4964

April 15, 1969

Fiftieth Anniversary Gala
Atlanta Chapter League of Women Voters
1401 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Suite 300
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Ladies:

The Southern Regional Council would like to reserve 12 places at your Anniversary Gala. Our check to cover this is enclosed. No special seating arrangements are requested.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures — 1. Check for 69.00 (12 tickets @ 5.75 ea)

Please respond on or before

April 18, 1969

to Fiftieth Anniversary Gala

Please reserve _____ place(s)

Enclosed is my check in the amount of $_____

_____

(Request for seating may be made on back of this form.)

Fiftieth Anniversary Gala

1401 Peachtree Street, N. E.

Suite 300

Atlanta, Georgia 30309

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The League of Women Voters
Atlanta-Fulton • Clayton • DeKalb • Marietta-Cobb
take pleasure in inviting you and your guest
to attend their

Fiftieth Anniversary Gala

in testimony to

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.

and recognizing

The Southern Regional Council

on Monday, the twenty-eighth of April
nineteen hundred and sixty-nine
Ballroom of the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel
Address by

Sylvan Meyer
Editor, Miami Herald

Cash Bar 7:00 p.m.
Dinner 8:00 p.m.

Couvert:
$5.75 per person

Dress Optional

April 21, 1969

Mrs. Sidney Q. Janus
President
League of Women Voters
1401 Peachtree Street, N. W.
Suite 300
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leah:

May I thank you again for the magnificent honor which you bestowed on the Southern Regional Council last evening.

It was a wonderful occasion and you are to be commended for all of it.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Remarks by Paul Anthony
at the League of Women Voters'
50th Anniversary Gala
April 28, 1969

Madam Chairman, Mr. Mayor, Members of the League of Women Voters, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mrs. Janus is one of those rare and valued individuals who runs an efficient dinner. When I suggested four minutes for acceptance of this award she responded, "Well no more than four minutes." So I must hurry.

First, may I commend you in selecting Ivan Allen for your individual award. He is concluding eight years of service in this city's most frustration, demanding, and unrewarding job. He has brought excellence to it and established a national standard for it. Mr. Mayor, I am grateful for this opportunity, as a citizen of Atlanta, to thank you.

Secondly, may I acknowledge the presence in the audience of my predecessor, Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, now director of The Field Foundation. I am very happy that Dr. Dunbar could be here to share in what is, in fact, partly the results of his leadership. Also, I should like to recognize Mr. Eli Evans of the Carnegie Corporation.

(Even in four minuts, Mrs. Janus, one wishes there were here present more foundation officials to recognize.)

I wish too that my words could be adequate to reflect my feelings on this occasion.

The Southern Regional Council represents an honorable and honest effort. It is greater than those individuals who have been and are involved in it, but as substantial as the total of all of them. It is as frustrating an effort as has been --and are -- our times. It is as noble an effort as is the human desire for decency.

I make this observation not to use this platform for Council endorsement, but rather as some attempt to be an objective observer of the agency you honor; an agency that has not, and is not, always understood.

We would be grateful for recognition such as you give tonight from many sources. Our appreciation and respect for the League of Women Voters is so great that we are grateful ten-fold to have this award from you. On behalf of those who have been and those who are the Southern Regional Council, I thank you sincerely.

May 27, 1969

Mrs. Sidney Q. Janus
League of Women Voters of Atlanta
1401 Peachtree Street, N. E., uite 300
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Leah:

Thank you so much for the copy of the citation. We will share it with our Members. Also, thanks for a copy of that masterful presentation to the Mayor.

I think I am relieved to know the meaning behind your "self-destruct!"=

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

"Fifty Years of a Great Idea"

★★★★★★★★★★

League of Women Voters of Metro Atlanta

ATLANTA—FULTON • CLAYTON • DeKALB • MARIETTA—COBB

1401 Peachtree Street, N. E., Suite 300 • Atlanta, Georgia 30309 • Telephone 892-2623 8961

ANNIVERSARY 50 CAMPAIGN

May 25, 1969.

Dear Paul,

Please forgive the delay and hopefully the enclosed is not too late to be useful.

Included also are the remarks made by Mrs Campbell in presenting the award to the Southern Regional Council at what for us was a memorable event, the League's Fiftieth Anniversary Gala.

Best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely,
Leah

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

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Campaign Chairman
Mrs. John M. Bredfeld
Mrs. T. Emory Daniel
Mrs. Frank Duncan
Mrs. Harry Dunstan
Mrs. Arthur Gorling
Mrs. L. W. Lassiter
Mrs. Fleming Law
Mrs. W. Newton Long
Mrs. Clay C. Long
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Presentation and Explanation of the COAT OF ARMS
to Mayor Ivan Allen on the occasion of Fiftieth
Anniversary Gala of the League of Women Voters,
at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, April 28, 1969,
by Mrs. Sidney Q. Janus, local chairman.

Mr. Mayor:

Since symbols are said to convey a message more quickly and directly than words, we have assembled a few of the symbols of your administration and engaged an Atlanta artist, Liz Carmichael Jones, to arrange them in a "Coat of Arms." If you will step over, Mr. Mayor, I would like to point out these symbols and explain them to you and to the guests gathered here.

We have tried to catch the spirit of the new science of urban government which you have pioneered and your art in practicing it by choosing those symbols which testify to the indelible stamp you have left upon urban politics and administration in America.

At the top of the coat-of arms is the Phoenix - the emblem of the City of Atlanta. The coat-of-arms itself is divided into four quadrants. In the upper left we see the Atlanta skyline, the Stadium and housing units depicting Atlanta's economic growth in its forward march, but reflecting also your concern for Atlanta's poor in Summerhill, in Blue Heaven and Mechanicsville.

In the lower left quadrant, the violin, the masques, the artist's pallet symbolize our beautiful Civic Center and the Atlanta Arts Alliance. The background is a replica of the Eiffel Tower, etched in to remind us of your hurried trip to Paris when you brought aid and comfort to bereaved families in a bereaved city.

Here, in the lower right quadrant, are different caps, representing the firemen, the police, and other city workers, surrounded by golden dollar-signs, and symbolizing the much needed increases (eleven steps to be exact) in the pay of city personnel. In the same right quadrant are scales, and books - and at the top, filling the entire upper right corner, a street sign-post, identifying Capitol at Ormond Street. Who will forget that spot and what happened there? These symbolize your courage and your search for racial harmony through justice, by bringing equality of opportunity to education, to employment and to housing.

In the center of this same lower right quadrant, we have a picture of the Capitol dome in Washington and the tower of City Hall, linked by a ribbon, not a chain; for you have seen the Federal Government not as a threat but rather as a partner. Using the help offered by Washington you sought to solve some of Atlanta's pressing needs. With courage you offered your testimony in behalf of the nation's first Civil Rights Act in 1964, when called upon to do so by the late President Kennedy.

Now we come to the mottos on the crest. No coat-of-arms is really complete without one. So on yours we have two, not just one. Why two? Well, because you deserve two. On top is inscribed:

Facta non verba

(Deeds not words)

At the bottom are the words:

Adversis etenim frangi non esse virorum

(Real men are not vanquished by adversity.)

During your eight years as Mayor you brought a heightened dimension to the meaning of Citizenship by quickening within us the zeal for active and fearless participation in the way we are governed.

As you well know the League of Women Voters is non-partisan. Come September, we will hew the line and walk the straight and narrow path, but tonight we are proud to present you this award in affection and respect.

Before I sit down, a word of caution. To you, Mr. Mayor, we suggest that the coat-of-arms be framed within, let us say, two weeks - but you, Mr. Anthony, had better frame the Southern Region Award within one week .... or it will self-destruct.*

*The English lettering on the scroll has been permanently treated, but it is really not safe 'til under glass.

Presentation of Award to Southern Regional Council, Mr. Paul Anthony,

- by Mrs. John Campbell, April 28, 1969, at the League of Women Voters' 50th Anniversary Gala, Atlanta, Ga.

The LWV and the SRC share a happy anniversary, the 50th, SRC having started under the name, Commission for Interracial Cooperation in 1919, founded as SRC in 1944, is 50 years old this year. The LWV with its reputation for being out in front is starting its celebration now, culminating in our 50th in 1970.

We share the same goals and some of the same projects. The LWV salutes the founders, staff, and planners of SRC for courageous leadership in a time and area where real courage was required to work toward ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all people.

In sponsoring and encouraging state councils of human relations, suspect and resented by many, the SRC with quiet patience came to see the membership of these councils grow and their effectiveness increase.

In scholarly research, SRC has made available facts which have had widespread distribution and influence.

Outstanding in their interest to League members because of mutual areas of effort and cooperation has been the Housing and Urban Planning Project - stressing the human relations implications of housing and planning - closely allied with the LWV's position on fair housing.

Basic and dear to our hearts is the Voter Education Project of SRC. We regret that its dynamic leader, Vernon Jordan, could not be here tonight, but many members of his dedicated, able, imaginative staff are with us. This project, which has worked with the LWV in a number of states, has significantly increased Negro registration in the south and has sponsored invaluable training seminars for newly elected Negro officials.

SRC is a MUST on the program of almost all the top-ranking international visitors who come to Atlanta, all deeply concerned with our race relations. SRC staff has been unfailingly patient and gracious with these visitors.

For these and many more reasons known to many of you, it is fitting and satisfying that the LWV at this rare moment of stopping-to-applaud salutes the SRC and awards this plaque to its director, Mr. Paul Anthony.

An Assignment From Society

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The League of Women Voters . . . It makes a difference in your community.

Across the nation, in more than 1,200 cities and towns, 150,000 members of the League of Women Voters of the United States are working to meet a public commitment of the League — made nearly 50 years ago — to greater citizen service and participation in government. In every community it makes a difference that . . .

- The League provides citizen information on voting and ballot issues, as well as on major issues of the day such as water pollution, mass transportation, education, employment and housing.
- The League is in the forefront of movements to bring equal opportunity to all citizens, to deal with the economic and political plight of our cities, to preserve human and environmental resources, and to improve local government in every area of the national life.
- The League is concerned about the country's foreign policy as it relates to other nations, (especially the developing countries of the world) to world trade, and to world peace.
- The League believes in and works for an informed electorate as a sound means of meeting the challenges of life in the 20th century.

(Continued on back flap)

An Assignment From Society

Who knows what it will take to be a citizen — an effective citizen—in a continuously changing society? The challenges of the immediate future and the projected needs of the long-range view are staggering in their enormity, complexity, and intensity. Many citizens today are feeling increasingly powerless to influence their own destinies, and as a result, are detaching themselves from citizen responsibility. Others, with rising expectations, are feeling more and more intensely that they must be given the full rights of citizenship now.

Viewing the next 50 years, the League of Women Voters not only accepts the challenge of an all-out attack on citizen bewilderment and frustration, but also is ready to involve more citizens as enlightened participants in government.

To commemorate its 50th Anniversary in 1970, the League of Women Voters and its 150,000 members actively seek "an assignment from society" —

— to help resolve the growing problems of our cities; to increase the political effectiveness of the citizen in the ghetto and to remove the ghetto itself.

— to make citizens of this country aware of our

responsibilities for international cooperation and to share with citizens of other countries the processes and techniques for strengthening an open society.

— to increase citizens' ability to work for the improved management of our water, land, and air resources in the interests of an attractive, healthy environment.

— to direct itself to the task of revitalizing and strengthening state and local governments.

— to expand its Voters Service in clarifying issues and supplying non-partisan information on candidates, in increasing the numbers registered and voting, and in encouraging active party participation.

Fifty Years of a Great Idea

From the faith of the women's suffrage movement and the shock of the first world war came a great idea — that a non-partisan organization could provide political education and experience which would contribute to the growth of the citizen which would help assure the success of the democratic experiment called the United States of America. Thus the League of Women Voters, from its founding in 1920, has been destined to play a unique role in our complex society. It has converted the political conscience of 150,000 women in 50 states and more than

1200 communities into an effective non-partisan force for improved local, state, and national government.

The League has become a nationally recognized institution of reliable research and information. Among its credentials are 50 years of knowledge and experience gained from learning-by-doing, persistent searching for facts, and patient campaigning for solutions. The League's assets include the dogged, dedicated, resourceful character of its organization, the patience, energy, skills and talents of its members, and total commitment to the development of our human and natural resources through citizen decision and action.

Through its Voters Service activities, the League has reached millions of citizens with information on candidates and issues, and has provided a non-partisan platform from which all political contenders may be seen and heard. Governments, at every level, recognize the League's foresight in focusing public attention and bringing non-partisan pressure to bear on the critical issues of a changing society.

A Challenge to be Met

In striking contrast to its public commitment of citizen service, the League's own methods of operation and finance have not kept pace with change. Under-financed and intent upon immediate program objectives, the League has given

too little time to the long-range planning needed to maintain a healthy, growing organization.

In 1966 a special committee was appointed to take a good, hard look at the League as an organization, and the committee was not satisfied with what it saw. The League had not capitalized on its nationwide character and assets. The League's financial resources — so proudly maintained through the diligent efforts of the members themselves — were no longer adequate to the challenge of the next 50 years. It is painfully obvious that at present the League lacks the means — in dollars and cents — to capitalize on its nationwide reputation or potential:

— League members lack necessary tools and services;

— State Leagues are squeezed between needs at the local and national levels;

— National headquarters and the staff of resource and research experts have not grown in a decade;

— Leaders at all levels are discharging their responsibilities only by taxing their physical endurance and by unrealistic financial sacrifice;

— The League is hard pressed to serve those it has already reached; even more distressing, it has not reached all it could serve.

Standing still is not a viable choice for League members and certainly is an anathema to the spirit of the "great idea." The opportunity and

necessity for service is compelling, for grappling with challenging situations is a League habit. Clearly, the League's 50th Anniversary is a time for vigorous expansion and development of its programs. But the program of service which the League envisions must be accompanied by financial resources adequate to the task. Over and above its customary revenues, the League of Women Voters will need from its constituency a development fund of $11,000,000. And the League's real constituency is the public citizens, communities, other voluntary organizations, businesses, foundations — all with a vested interest in keeping democracy a vital and living process.

Implementing the Assignment

The League's traditional operation assures the collection and clarification of facts concerning governmental issues, the observation and monitoring of government-in-action, the broad communication of its findings, and educational services leading to effective citizen participation in government.

It is these basic services which the League proposes to expand and enrich, to apply to the emerging problems of our society. The League must reach more of the population — especially the alienated and the disadvantaged. The purpose of the League's expansion campaign is to make it possible for the League to work to its

capacity on the interrelated problems of our society.

The implementation of the League's objectives can be accomplished by:

Strengthening program resources **$3,575,000**

more effective and far-reaching Voters Service.

more educational activities and services for the community at large; more conferences for citizens; more publications in more languages geared to more socio-economic groups.

more professional resources for research and counsel.

more support for innovative community projects and services to attack our most urgent social and economic problems.

Strengthening membership resources **$1,925,000**

more efforts to enlist more women to join the League forces and add their time and energy to an organized effort for progress.

more training tools and activities to enrich member capability, knowledge and effectiveness in her community.

more League members involved in conference and committee work for the National program.

more and improved avenues of communication with the League members.

Strengthening organizational capability **$2,250,000**

an expanded organization of professional and administrative staff at the local, state, and national levels to ensure that the League remains a vigorous organization abreast of national problems and issues.

more time and supporting services made available to elected officers and boards of directors to plan and direct programs.

stronger program and administrative services in state League offices. The League is the only "grass roots" organization that gives persistent and continuous attention to this level of government.

more opportunities for interchange of ideas and experiences among local Leagues; more opportunities for leadership training to develop resources for state and national League leadership, and to enlarge the League's pool of trained manpower for community services.

Strengthening Endowment **$3,250,000**

to provide income that will be applied to meet future growth needs of the League at the national, state, and local levels.

Where Will the Funds Come From?

In launching the 50th Anniversary Campaign, the League of Women Voters looks for support from all segments of the country. The League anticipates that the $11,000,000 will come from the following sources:

Membership Contributions	$ 5,000,000
Corporate Gifts	1,100,000
Major Gifts (individuals & foundations)	2,400,000
Community Campaigns	2,500,000
	$11,000,000

A Look to the Future

Today, as the League of Women Voters prepares to enter its next 50 years of service, both the League and the entire country face a new awareness of the importance of the individual citizen. If individual League members continue to believe that their stated purpose — the promotion of informed and active participation in government — is vital for **all** citizens, then the necessary foundation of support for the League's goals and activities over the **next** 50 years will be a reality. The 50th Anniversary of a Great Idea will, indeed, become a celebration.

League of Women Voters of the United States
50th ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN
228 N. LaSalle Street • Chicago, Illinois 60601

(Continued from front flap)

A TIME TO HELP

As part of its 50th Anniversary celebration, the League of Women Voters is seeking $11 million in order to become an even more effective force for citizen understanding and participation in the decision making process of government at all levels. This is the League's Assignment From Society. With a commitment from the membership, itself, to provide $5 million of its $11 million goal, the League can now seek the support of its many friends in communities across the country.

WHAT A SUCCESSFUL $11,000,000 CAMPAIGN MEANS

It means the League can do the job society has assigned us the way it ought to be done, using modern methods, tools and techniques.

IT MEANS . . .

- increased capacity to deal with proliferating local, state and federal governmental agencies.
- improved communications with members at all levels, and with the vast millions of people who do not yet know the League or what it does.
- a strengthened organization to bring meaning to the concept of true participatory democracy at all levels of government.

The League hopes its half century record of accomplishment, as well as its plans for even greater citizen service in the years ahead, will merit the support of the many friends the League of Women Voters must now turn to for help in fulfilling its Assignment From Society.

League of Women Voters
50th Anniversary Campaign

Honorary Chairmen

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
Mrs. John G. Lee
Mrs. Robert J. Phillips

Executive Committee

Campaign Chairman: Mrs. Alf H. Gundersen
Vice Chairman: Mrs. William M. Christopherson
Anniversary Chairman: Mrs. Robert J. Stuart
League President: Mrs. Bruce B. Benson

Mrs. John D. Briscoe
Mrs. John A. Campbell
Mrs. David O. Ives
Mrs. John H. Kreinheder
Mrs. H. E. Murphree, Jr.
Mrs. Bert Rabinowitz
Mrs. Sidney E. Sweet, Jr.
Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore
Mrs. Robert Zurbach

Sponsors Committee

Chairman: John W. Gardner

Business and Industry Council

Chairman: H. C. Turner, Jr.

Fiftieth Anniversary Gala

Presiding

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President Emeritus, Morehouse College
Sponsor, National and Metro Atlanta LWV 50th Anniversary Campaign

Invocation

Reverend Eugene Pickett, Unitarian Universalist Congregation

Welcome

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays

Greetings

Mrs. Merlyn E. Richardson, Immediate Past President
League of Women Voters of Georgia

Presentation of Awards

Mrs. Sidney Q. Janus, Chairman, 50th Anniversary Campaign
Metro Atlanta League of Women Voters
and
Mrs. John Campbell, Chairman, Educational Fund, and Member,
National Board of League of Women Voters

to

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Paul Anthony, Executive Director
and
THE HONORABLE IVAN ALLEN, JR.

Introduction of Speaker

Cecil A. Alexander, Architect
Sponsor, Metro Atlanta 50th Anniversary
Campaign

Address

Sylvan Meyer, Editor, Miami News
"From HOPE to Hope"

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF METRO ATLANTA

Fiftieth Anniversary Gala
honoring
IVAN ALLEN, JR.
mayor, city of Atlanta

Georgian Ballroom
Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia
April 28, 1969

ANNIVERSARY
50
CAMPAIGN

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
50th Anniversary Campaign
1401 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Ga. 30309

LWD

Friends of the First Amendment

100 WEST 23 STREET • NEW YORK 11, N Y.

Carl Marzani, Treasurer

MJ-file

What is done unto any one,
may be done unto every one.
Freeborn John Lilburne, 1653

Every intellectual who is called before one of the committees ought to refuse to testify. Albert Einstein, 1953

The various cases arising upon the reindictment of William Price, Robert Shelton, and others for standing on their First Amendment rights when questioned by a subcommittee of the Committee on Internal Security of the United States Senate raise important questions of constitutional law. These are the first Congressional Committee cases directly involving members of the press. For that reason it is important that they be carried as far as they can for final adjudication and that everything be done to make this possible.

Osmond K. Fraenkel

AN OPEN LETTER TO FELLOW AMERICANS:

We, the undersigned, who have confronted the arrogance and cynicism of inquisitorial committees, subscribe wholeheartedly to the measured but telling words of Mr. Fraenkel on the First Amendment cases. No one can be cavalier about the urgency of these cases when so eminent a constitutional authority as the General Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union holds of these cases that "it is important that they be carried as far as they can for final adjudication and that everything be done to make this possible."

We should like to stress the moral and human issues here involved. Americans deserve something better from a department named Justice than the reindictment of the First Amendment defendants after *the Supreme Court had voided their convictions. Such cruel and unusual harassment can only encourage the inquisitorial committees, both state and federal. The First Amendment defendants are defending freedom of speech and thought against the blight of silence which Justice William O. Douglas considers so dangerous to our people.*

In human terms, we know from first-hand experience how exhausting a legal struggle can be for the lone citizen pitted against the resources of the State—its nearly limitless wealth and personnel; its prestige and publicity; its power and tenacity. This Leviathan *can be countered only by the broadest encouragement and support of the defendant's fellow citizens. We cannot share the harassment of these defendants nor their jeopardy of imprisonment, but we can help alleviate their burden by making substantial financial contributions. Legal proceedings up to the Supreme Court are incredibly costly. We urge every individual to dig deep into his pockets and, in full selfishness, to give generously.*

The freedoms you help defend are your own.

LLOYD BARENBLATT	LOUIS E. HARTMAN	PETER SEEGER
DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY	SIDNEY H. INGERMAN	ELLIOTT SULLIVAN
ALVAH BESSIE	RING LARDNER, JR.	DALTON TRUMBO
HERBERT BIBERMAN	HERMAN LIVERIGHT	DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
CARL BRADEN	HARVEY O'CONNOR	ALDEN WHITMAN
CHANDLER DAVIS	PAUL ROSENKRANTZ	FRANK WILKINSON
HUGO DE GREGORY	ANTHONY RUSSELL	EDWARD YELLIN

JOHN T. GOJACK

John T. Gojack, 46, of Columbus, Ohio, is a former trade union organizer and leader who aided the first CIO organizing drive at the Delco plant of General Motors, Dayton, Ohio, where he was employed from 1937 to 1940. He was the first CIO organizer out of the Dayton shops and became a field organizer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, in 1940, and Business Agent for UE's District No. 9 in 1942. In 1943, at the age of 26, he was elected president of the district representing 34 local unions and 30,000 workers in Indiana and Michigan. He was re-elected president annually until the district voted in 1956 to merge with the International Association of Machinists.

Gojack was called before the House Un-American Activities Committee on February 28 and March 1, 1955 after HUAC chairman Rep. Francis E. Walter had stated in February, 1955, that he was out to "get" the UE. The hearings were scheduled a few days in advance of National Labor Relations Board elections in the huge Magnavox and Whirlpool factories in Indiana and Michigan in an obvious attempt to influence the elections by pilloring leaders of the UE whose jurisdiction had been challenged.

Gojack referred, during the hearings, to non-Communist Taft-Hartley affidavits he had signed and which had never been challenged. But he refused on the basis of First Amendment rights to discuss with the committee his political beliefs or associations. He repeatedly protested Congressional inquiry into "private affairs unrelated to valid legislative purpose." The real intent of the hearing, Gojack charged, was to smear him and break his union.

The UE lost the crucial elections. After his district merged with the IAM, Gojack became a business representative for IAM Lodge No. 2140 in St. Joseph, Michigan, for the year, and later went into business for himself. He now conducts an advertising and public relations business with his wife Ruth.

•

WILLIAM A. PRICE

William A. Price, 48, of New York City had been a working newspaperman for fifteen years (with four and a half years of service leave as a U.S. Navy pilot during World War II with the rank of Lieutenant, Senior Grade) when he was subpoenaed before the Senate Internal Security (Eastland) Subcommittee. He first appeared in executive session before a one-man committee comprised of the late Senator Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri. At this time, Price refused, on the basis of First Amendment prohibitions against Congressional inquiry into areas of free speech, press and association, to testify as to his political beliefs or associations or to name any persons he knew. But he denied—under oath—to committee questioning about a trip to Central America in a light aircraft, that he had then or at any time been a courier for the Communist Party or "the international Communist conspiracy." He was questioned about participation in a "rank and file" caucus in the New York local of the American Newspaper Guild on whose slate he had run for the office of Vice President in 1949.

Later, on January 5, 1956, called before the full committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, Price again refused to co-operate and again denied the allegations about his plane trip, adding, "the committee knows full well that I have answered this question in this way in the closed hearings, and the only reason that it can be brought up again here today is to slander me in public and I resent this very much."

Price was fired within two hours after he left the witness stand. He later wrote in Nieman Reports, a journal for professional newspapermen, that he felt every journalist—in order to protect a free climate of opinion in which to work—had an obligation to resist such intrusion by legislative committees into First Amendment protected areas. Price has since worked at a variety of jobs. He is currently the Executive Secretary of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Weather

PRICE SEVEN CENTS

PRISON

Area

UNION LEADER FOUND GIII TV

4-12-?1

Price Gets Jail For Contempt

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP) —William A. Price, 41, a New York newspaper man, was sentenced today to serve three months in jail and ... a $500 fine for ... ngress.

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COLDER

121ND YEAR—31

John Gojack Faces Contempt Following Vociferous Session

Nav

SENTENCED

IKE IS MAKING FAST RECOVERY

Jail Sentence For Newsman

William Price Gets Three Months, $500 Fine for Silence Contempt

WASHINGTON, (AP)—William A. Price, 41, a New York newspaper man, was sentenced today to serve three months in jail and pay a $500 fine for contempt of Congress.

Federal District Judge Richmond B. Keech, who imposed the sentence, allowed Price to remain free on bond pending an appeal.

Price, a World War II Navy flier, was convicted of contempt for refusing to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee whether he was a member of the Communist ... related que...

Price did ... Amendmen... possible s... questioned ... subcommit... political be... liefs, or a... private aff...

Ju...

Before ... the judge ... attitude be... was not "c... or rebellio... that Price ... committee ... lieved it w... he did not ... able manne...

THE CASES

JOHN T. GOJACK

HOME: Columbus, Ohio

SUBPOENAED BY: House Un-Am...

DATE OF APPEARANCE: February ...

OCCUPATION AT TIME OF SUBP... United Electrical, Radio a... 34 local unions and 30,000 ...

HISTORY OF CASE: cited for cont... of Representatives, found g... ton, D.C., sentenced to ni... conviction appealed and up... versed seven years after ... majority of the United Stat...

CURRENT STATUS: U.S. Attorney ... 1, 1962 a new indictment. A... the Washington District Co... was found guilty.

NEXT ROUND: Federal Court of ...

WILLIAM A. PRICE

HOME: New York City

SUBPOENAED BY: Senate Interna... Judiciary Committee

DATE OF APPEARANCE: Decembe... 5, 1956

OCCUPATION AT TIME OF SUBPO... (discharged at termination ...

HISTORY OF CASE: cited for con... and United States Senate, ... Washington, D.C. sentenced ... fine, conviction appealed an... reversed six and a half yea... to-two majority of the Unit...

CURRENT STATUS: U.S. Attorney ... 1, 1962 a new indictment ... Supreme Court had found ...

NEXT ROUND: trial date set for D... Washington, D.C.

The Gojack *case is a case of critical im... This case is based upon the first hearing c... had as its explicit purpose the exposure of ... jury. This purpose is made plain on the re... a great challenge and a threat to the labor ... two hotly contested bargaining elections a... out of business. The record in the case show... tor of a large American corporation and th... feating a union.*

Mr. Frank J. Donner of New York City ... are joint counsel on the cases of Messrs ...

NONE OF GOVERNMENT'S BUSINESS

Indictments Voided In Contempt Cases

WASHINGTON

Indictments charging three
New York newspapermen
contempt of Congress for
questions to

1st Amendment Defendants Win Supreme Court Victory

Sen. Eastland Charges Court Favors Reds

Warren and Associates Decide for Communists

New York Herald Tribune

On Contempt Convictions

6 in Red Quiz Win High Court Appeal

Contempt Convictions of 6 Voided by Supreme Court

erican Activities Committee
28 and March 1, 1955
ENA: president of District No. 9 of the
d Machine Workers Union representing
workers in Indiana and Michigan
mpt of Congress by HUAC and the House
uilty in Federal District Court, Washing-
ne months imprisonment and $200 fine,
held by Circuit Court of Appeals but re-
he original appearance by a five-to-two
s Supreme Court on May 21, 1962
General sought and obtained on October
trial date was set for October 14, 1963 in
urt and on October 28, 1963 Mr. Gojack

Appeals. No dates set.

Security (Eastland) Subcommittee.

r 7, 1955 (executive session) and January

ENA: reporter, New York DAILY NEWS
f hearing)
tempt of Congress by Eastland committee
found guilty in Federal District Court,
to three months imprisonment and $500
l upheld by Circuit Court of Appeals but
s after the original appearance by a five-
d States Supreme Court on May 21, 1962
General sought and obtained on October
to replace original indictment which the
unconstitutionally imprecise
ecember 9, 1963 in Federal District Court,

EASTLAND CALLS WARREN PRO-RED

Says His Court Decisions Favor the Communists

By United Press International

WASHINGTON, May 2 — Senator James O. Eastland Democrat of Mississippi, said today that Chief Justice Earl Warren "decides for the Communists" whenever there is a clear-cut Supreme Court decision between them and the security of the United States.

Mr. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee made the charge during a late debate on the Administration's literacy test bill.

Commenting on Mr. East-

TIMES, TUESDAY, S

U.S. SEEKS RETRI OF 8 FOR CONTEM

To Ask New Indictment Cases High Court Ups

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept.
The Justice Department is
ing to bring new indictm
against eight men whose
victions for contempt of
gress were set aside by the
preme Court last spring.

portance in the struggle against the witch hunt.
onducted by Chairman Walter of HUAC, which
n individual for the purpose of doing him in-
ord in a unique and telling way. The case poses
movement; the hearings were held on the eve of
d for the admitted purpose of putting a union
s the collaboration between the Personnel Direc-
House Committee, for the admitted end of de-

Frank J. Donner

and Mr. David Rein of Washington, D.C.
Gojack and Price

Senate Internal Security four months in jail and

U.S. May Reindict 6 the Court Cleared

By MILTON VIORST

U.S. Grand Jury Reindicts 8 For Congress Contempt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—A federal grand jury reindicted today eight men whose conviction for contempt of Congress had been reversed by the Supreme Court on a legal techni-

ert Shelton and Alden Whitman, New York Times copy-readers; William A. Price, former New York Daily News reporter, and Herman

NEW YORK POST, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1962

Endless Trials

JAMES A. WECHSLER

After four months of meditation and, presumably, a losing struggle with conscience, the Justice Dept. has once again quietly yielded to the spirit of the Congressional inquisition, led by Mr. Eastland of Mississippi and Mr. Walter of Pennsylvania, chairmen respectively of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee and the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The department has decided, it can be authoritatively reported, to move for the reindictment of a number of men who challenged the dragnet operation of such committees as far back as 1956 and were temporarily reprieved, after living in the shadow of jail for nearly six years, by the Supreme Court last May.

While there has been no public announcement of the move, the proceedings against the victims are already under way, and several have received dismal reminders that they are in jeopardy again.

Probably most Americans have by now forgotten what the cases were about. But the targets and their families have not. The U. S. press should be especially concerned; several of those under fire were plainly selected by the Eastland committee for punishment because they worked for a newspaper called The New York Times, which had been a harsh critic of Mr. Eastland's works.

* * *

The technical details can be simply recalled. In November, 1956, six persons, including three Times employes, were indicted on charges of contempt of Congress because of their refusal to answer questions "about communism" before the Eastland group during its transparent effort to harass and embarrass The Times.

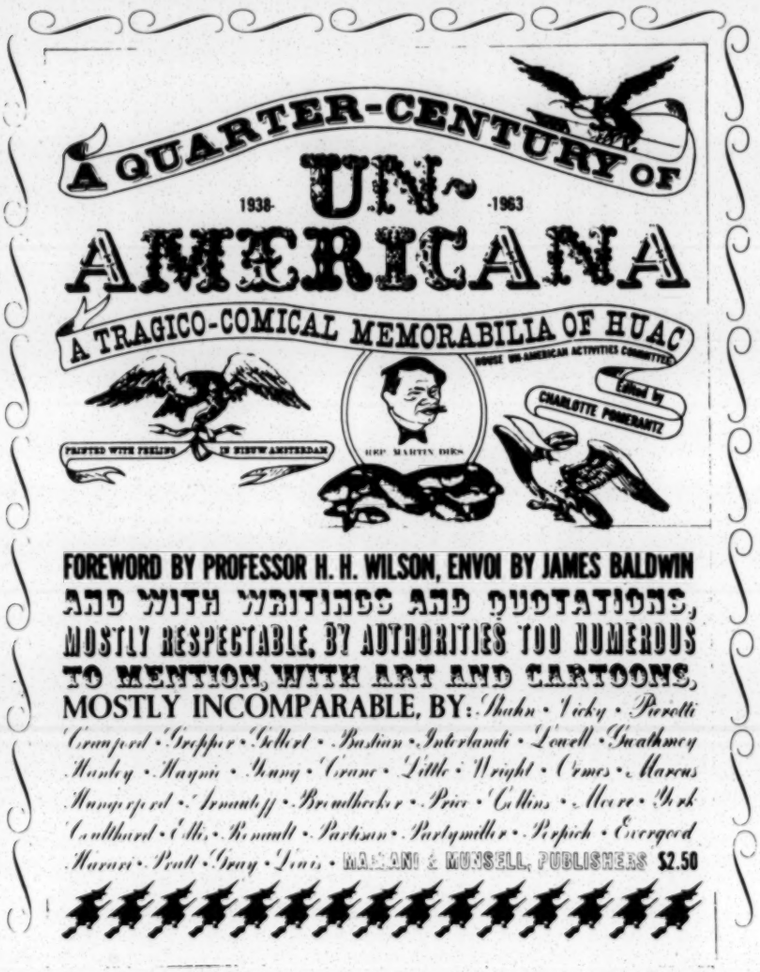
* * *

Most modern politicians agree the there is far more election-day pay-off in the battle for civil rights than in the fight for civil liberties. No doubt there is. It has long been charged that the Kennedy administration cynically clings to this distinction.

Yet, the Attorney General can hardly be blind to the absurdity of reopening these old prosecutions of men held in contempt of Mr. Eastland at a moment when Eastland and his Mississippi brethren are belligerently united in contempt of the U. S. government.

There is no semblance of equal justice in this stand: there is only the paradox that the chairman of the so-called Senate Internal Security subcommittee can drive other men to jail for ancient disobedience to his committee while he and his cohorts engage in open warfare against the federal system. The spectacle would seem more plausible if Roy Cohn were attorney general.

From **JAMES BALDWIN'S Envoi:** *"HUAC is one of the most sinister facts of the national life. It is not merely that we do not need this committee; the truth is, we cannot afford it."*



Why has silence overtaken us? Why has the pattern of no discussion reached into atomic testing, disarmament, Berlin, and other issues that involve the problems of survival or extinction? Is foreign policy—the key of life in this nuclear age—beyond the bounds of debate? If so, how can we, the people, ever free ourselves from military domination and assert our sovereign civilian prerogative over all affairs of state—over war as well as over peace?

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas

A Complimentary Copy with each Ten Dollars Contribution

Friends of the First Amendment
100 W. 23 St., 5 Fl., New York 11, N. Y.
Carl Marzani, Treasurer

Dear friends:

I welcome the opportunity to uphold the First Amendment of the Constitution and I enclose $..... to help carry the fight of these First Amendment defenders to the Supreme Court. I understand that I will receive a complimentary copy of A QUARTER CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANA with each contribution of ten dollars or more.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

The First Amendment says in no equivocal language that Congress shall pass no law abridging freedom of speech, press, assembly or petition. The activities of this Committee . . . do precisely that, through exposure, obloquy and public scorn.

Justice Hugo Black
Barenblatt v. US

Don't put no constrictions on da people. Leave 'em ta hell alone.

Jimmy Durante

FRIENDS OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT

Gentlemen:

1. I wish to contribute $..... to FRIENDS OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT for the legal defense of the Gojack-Price First Amendment cases.

I understand that if my contribution is $10.00 or more, I will receive free a copy of this book.

2. Here are ..... stamps to help you get out more mailings.
3. I list below names of others who should know of this appeal.

MY NAME CITY ADDRESS ZONE STATE

I suggest you mail this appeal also to:

Name	Name	Name
Street	Street	Street
City Zone State	City Zone State	City Zone State

Have you checked your name, address and enclosures?

FROM

_____

_____

_____

(PRINT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ABOVE)

Postage Will be Paid by Addressee

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

FIRST CLASS PERMIT No. 30705 NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRIENDS OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT

100 WEST 23rd STREET, Fifth Floor

NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK

p.S.

Since the enclosed brochure was prepared, both John Gojack and Bill Price have been convicted of contempt of Congress for the second time.

Gojack thus enters the tenth year of his fight against the House Un-American Activities Committee and Price enters his ninth year against the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

For some time now, neither committee has voted contempt citations against First Amendment witnesses. Clearly, they do not want to tangle with such defendants in the courts. No such case has reached the U.S. Supreme Court having two new justices since the old 5-4 adverse decisions.

Gojack and Price have, by their persistence, maintained the franchise to fight the Congressional inquisition. They have kept open for all of us the chance to score a victory over the witch hunters.

Read carefully the letter in the enclosed brochure signed by those who have faced this ordeal in the past. They understand the personal strain as well as the financial need.

I know you understand the importance of fighting this issue to the Supreme Court and I hope you will use the enclosed envelope to return the largest possible contribution. KEEP THIS FRANCHISE OPEN AND THE FIGHT GOING!

Carl Marzani, treas.

ACTIVE VOTERS

870 LULLWATER ROAD, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
CR. 1425

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"The only thing necessary for evil to triumph is that good people do nothing."—Burke.

Dear Harold,

Thank you so much for the article. You surely did not think I could resume on it!

It seemed to me exactly right so I mailed it to the office. Of course one never knows what mrs. Greene will think or do, and I have not heard from her yet.

Thanks again. It is really wonderful to have you for a friend.

Sincerely yours,
Penelope Hardy

League of Women Voters of Virginia

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CITIZENS OF VIRGINIA

The League of Women Voters of Virginia and its undersigned local Leagues strongly urge you, the citizens of Virginia, to rally openly to the support of your free public schools. We call to your immediate attention the sobering fact that freedoms and privileges which are not jealously guarded by you are apt to be freedoms and privileges lost. We believe our free public school system to be an inestimable privilege. The Supreme Court of the United States has given a clear and unequivocal decision. Can you now remain silent?

Some of the public schools in Virginia are already closed. Many of the children of Virginia are, therefore, being deprived of the education which is our great pride and treasured right. The unbelievable has happened and it is our children who are paying the price of adult conflict. Is it possible for us longer to avoid facing the fact that it is up to us, the parents of the children of Virginia, to make our firm support of public schools known?

You, the citizens of Virginia, contribute the tax money which pays for the free public schools. You have a continuing concern in the running of those schools. You will continue to have a deep concern for the standards of those schools, and you will and should express this concern to your local school boards, your own PTAs and your teachers. Can you now, however, remain silent while the very existence of those schools is threatened?

The League of Women Voters believes that in a democracy it is not only the right but the duty of each citizen to express his beliefs, not only in his living room and across his back fence, but also openly and firmly by letter, telegram and word-of-mouth to his city or county officials, to his state legislators and to the governor of his state. These are your elected officials and they represent you. It is, in the last analysis, up to you. Can you now remain silent?

DO YOU KNOW THE LAW ABOUT SCHOOLS?

In this time of questioning, the League of Women Voters of Georgia, a non-partisan organization, believes that you can best find the answers for yourself if you know the facts.

Basic to your consideration are these long-standing provisions of Federal and State Constitutions:

WITH REGARD TO CITIZENSHIP—

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . ."

U. S. Constitution, Art. XIV, Sec. 1

"All citizens of the United States, resident in this State are hereby declared citizens of the State, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact such laws as will protect them in the full enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities due to such citizenship."

Georgia Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 1, Par. XXV

WHEN LAWS CONFLICT—

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

U. S. Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 2

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution . . ."

U. S. Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 3

"Legislative acts in violation of this Constitution, of the Constitution of the United States, are void, and the Judiciary shall so declare them."

Georgia Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. IV, Par. II

WHAT DOES THE SUPREME COURT SAY?

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment."

Brown v. Board of Education, May 17, 1954

Fourteenth Amendment

". . . No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

"Full implementation of these constitutional principles may require solution of varied local school problems. School authorities have the primary responsibility for elucidating, assessing, and solving these problems; courts will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes good faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles . . .

"While giving weight to these public and private considerations, the courts will require that the defendants make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance with our May 17, 1954, ruling . . ."

Brown v. Board of Education, May 31, 1955

WHAT DOES THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION SAY?

"The provision of an adequate education for the citizens shall be a primary obligation of the State of Georgia, the expense of which shall be provided for by taxation. Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races."

1945 Constitution, Art. VIII, Sec. 1, Par. 1

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may by law provide for grants of State, county or municipal funds to citizens of the State for educational purposes, in discharge of all obligation of the State to provide adequate education for its citizens."

1954 Amendment to Art. VIII

"Appropriations to churches, sects, etc., forbidden. No money shall ever be taken from the public Treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect, or denominaiton of religionists, or of any sectarian institution."

Art. 1, Section 1, Par. XIV

WHAT DO GEORGIA LAWS PROVIDE?

Prohibition of Funds for Integrated Schools

"It is prohibited to spend state or local funds to maintain any school or pay any official, teacher, or employee, for any public school system which does not provide separate schools, and in which all white and colored children do not attend separate schools."

Georgia Law—1955, #82, Sec. 1

The Governor's Powers to Close Schools

"Whenever the Governor shall ascertain that the public schools of any county, city or independent school district within this State are not entitled under the laws of this State to State funds for their maintenance and operation . . . he shall, by executive order, make public proclamation of the fact . . .

1. Governor shall close schools in a district when not segregated.

and

". . . thereupon the public authorities of such county, city or independent school district shall no longer be authorized to operate the public schools . . . of such district after the effective date named in the executive order; . . .

and

". . . the Governor shall by such executive order provide for the closing of such schools . . .;

and

". . . such public schools shall be so closed.

". . . The Governor may order the public schools of any county, city or independent school district closed without closing the public schools of any other county, city or independent school district,

2. May close one district or several.

and

". . . he may close the public schools of several counties, cities or independent school districts by one order.

". . . When the public schools of any such . . . district shall be so closed, each child of school age resident within such . . . district shall be entitled each year thereafter to receive the benefit of an educational grant from State and local funds in discharge of all obligation of the State in respect of education."

3. Must provide for grants.

Ga. Laws, 1956, No. 11, Sec. 1

". . . the amount of such grant to each such child shall be annually calculated as may be provided for by the Governor and shall be payable from State funds in such amount as shall represent the State funds annually expendable for the individual pupil under the provisions of State appropriations in force for public schools in the . . . district wherein the child resides."

4. Shall fix amount of grants.

Ga. Laws, 1956, Sec. 2

". . . in calculating grants . . . , the Governor is authorized to include such additional amounts as he may deem necessary for education, which amount shall be paid from appropriations made for such purposes by the General Assembly."

Ga. Laws, 1956, Sec. 5

Suspension of Compulsory School Attendance

The basic law of 1945 set up a requirement for school attendance between the ages of 7 and 16. In 1957 this Act was amended to give the Governor power to suspend this Act over the entire state or a portion of it, "when in the opinion of the Governor it is necessary because of any riot, insurrection, public disorder, disturbance of the peace, natural calamity or disaster . . ."

Ga. Laws, 1957, No. 139

In 1958 this Act was further amended by adding a new section to provide the compulsory attendance Act ". . . shall not apply in any public school district in this State . . . wherein the operation of the public schools by public officers is discontinued . . ."

Ga. Laws, 1958, No. 289

Local Powers to Make Grants and Lease Schools

". . . funds for grants may be provided from local funds in such amount as shall be arrived at by dividing the local funds available therefor by the number of children of school age resident in the county, city or independent school district;

and

". . . every such . . . school district shall be under the same duty and responsibility to assess, levy and collect taxes and appropriate and expend the revenues therefrom for the purpose of making such grants . . ."

Ga. Law, 1956, No. 11, Sec. 2

". . . the various counties, cities, municipalities, county boards of education, city boards of education and governing bodies of independent school systems or districts of this State shall have the authority to lease any schoolhouse or other school property for private educational purposes to any person, group of persons or corporation which is or will be bona fide engaged in the operation of a private school, provided that said lease shall be for a period not longer than five (5) years."

Ga. Law, 1956, No. 13, Sec. 1

Amendment of State School Building Authority Act

". . . nothing in this Act shall prevent such political subdivisions, departments, institutions, agencies, county boards of education, city boards of education or governing bodies of independent school districts or systems, from *subleasing* any structure, building, or facility of the Authority for private educational purposes to any person, groups of persons or corporation which is or will be bona fide engaged in the operation of a private school. . . ." And that the term of the lease ". . . shall not exceed fifty (50) years."

Ga. Law 1956, No. 14, Sec. 1

Penalties for Violation of these laws

"That no portion of any such grant (i.e. as provided for in Law No. 11) may be expended for religious sectarian education, and that any parent or guardian or other person having custody of any child receiving any grant . . . who shall spend the same or any portion thereof . . . except as provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. . . ."

Ga. Law 1956, No. 11, Sec. 3

Any person, other than employees and those otherwise authorized, who enters property owned or leased by the State, when such property has been declared publicly to be closed, "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Ga. Law 1956, No. 12

". . . any official of this State, or of any county, city or school district . . . or any other person who shall offend against any provision of this law (i.e.—1955 #82 forbidding expenditure of public funds for integrated schools) . . . shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary for a period of not less than nor more than two years. . . ."

Ga. Law 1955, No. 82, Sec. 3

Teachers' Retirement Fund

If privately operated nonsectarian schools or teachers in such schools request permission to contribute to the Teachers' Retirement Fund, they may be permitted to do so, but the State "shall make no contribution on account of such private school teacher.'"

Ga. Law 1956, No. 15, Sec. 1

WHAT DO FEDERAL COURT RULINGS FOLLOWING THE MAY, 1954, DECISIONS SAY?

The courts have begun the long process of clarifying the constitutionality of plans to evade desegregation by various methods, including school closing. Summaries of decisions pertinent to present Georgia law are:

With regard to withholding of state funds: In Borders v. Rippy on July 23, 1957, 247 Fed. (2nd) 368, of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held that the fact that a school district will be deprived of state funds if it complies with an integration order does not relieve the court of its duty to apply the law of the land as set forth in the School Segregation Cases, nor does it relieve the school board of its duty to comply with the court order.

With regard to educational grants of public funds: In Kelly v. the Board of Education of City of Nashville, 159 F. Supp. 272, the Court held that the use of public money for separate schools, even though elected by the parents, is "on its face antagonistic to the principles declared by the Supreme Court in the two Brown cases, and is, therefore unconstitutional."

With regard to leasing schools: The Supreme Court decision in the case of Little Rock, September, 1958, held unanimously: "In short, the constitutional rights of children not to be discriminated against in school admission on grounds of race or color declared by this court in the Brown case, can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted 'ingeniously' or 'ungenuously'."

and

". . . the 14th Amendment forbids states to use their governmental powers to bar children on racial grounds from attending schools where there is state participation through any arrangement, management, funds, or property."

With regard to teachers in "Private" Schools: In Allen v. School Board of Charlottesville and Kilby v. School Board of Warren County, U. S. District Judge John Paul on Oct. 8, 1958, said he was "not willing to countenance" the operation of private schools with publicly-paid teachers since it would be "in clear violation of the mandate of the United States Supreme Court."

With regard to Pupil Placement: On Nov. 24, 1958, the Supreme Court affirmed the ruling of the U. S. District Court of the Northern District of Alabama (in Shuttlesworth v. Birmingham Board of Education of Jefferson County, USDC, ND, Ala.) that Alabama's School Placement Law is not unconstitutional on its face. The decision of the lower court is: "The School Placement Law furnishes the legal machinery for an orderly administration of the public schools in a constitutional manner by the admission of qualified pupils, upon a basis of individual merit without regard to their race or color. We must presume that it will be so administered. If not, in some future proceeding it is possible that it may be declared unconstitutional in its application."

The North Carolina Pupil Placement Law has been judicially sustained because race is not one of the factors specified as controlling the assignment of pupils and desegregation is not penalized. The Virginia Act was held unconstitutional on its face because it required the Pupil Placement Board to consider the race of the child in making assignments to schools. (Adkins v. School Board of Newport News)

READ! DISCUSS! DECIDE!

WRITE to Governor-elect Ernest Vandiver,

State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF ATLANTA
415 Henry Grady Building
JAckson 3-4659

1. What does the suit filed against the Atlanta School Board involve? What will happen to the schools if the Courts order integration? Will every school in Atlanta be closed?

2. If no new laws are enacted, would Atlanta schools be permitted to operate without state funds?

3. What will happen to the federal funds now coming into the state?

4. What will happen to the buildings? Can they be sold? To Whom? Can they be leased? To whom? Who owns the school buildings?

5. What will happen to the Board of Education, should they obey a federal court order to integrate the schools? If the governor issues an order to abolish our Atlanta schools, to whom will the order be issued? To the School Board? To the Superintendent of Schools? To the principal of each school?

6. Can the State Board of Education operate private schools?

7. Can the State give a tuition grant to each pupil who wishes to attend a private school?

8. Can individuals establish private schools?

9. Are newly-established private schools immediately accredited? Who rules on accreditation?

10. What is the approximate cost of attending already established accredited private schools?

11. How many additional private schools would it take to educate Atlanta's school children?

12. If public school facilities cannot be used, how much would it cost to duplicate the present system with newly established private schools? Will this money be raised by tuition or private contributions?

13. Can teachers under contract to the Atlanta Public School System teach in private schools? If the Governor abolishes our public school system, what will happen to the Teachers Pension Fund?

14. Must the Governor close the schools if the federal court orders desegregation of Atlanta's public schools? Must all the schools in Atlanta be closed? One school? Every school in Georgia?

15. Do the rulings of the Federal District Courts in Arkansas and Virginia relative to public schools apply to the Georgia school situation?

16. If the citizens of Atlanta want to preserve their public schools, what can they do?

TO EXPRESS YOUR OPINION ON PRESERVING ATLANTA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS, WRITE TO:

Lt. Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver (Governor Elect), Lavonia Ga.

Hon. William B. Hartsfield, Mayor, City Hall, Atlanta 3, Ga.

Senator Charlie Brown, P. O. Box 30, Atlanta 1, Ga.

Senator Clarence R. Vaughn, Conyers, Georgia

Fulton County Representatives:

Mr. Wilson Brooks, Grant Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.

Mr. M. M. (Muggsy) Smith, Hurt Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.

Mr. J. Ralph McClelland, 1st National Bank Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

DeKalb County Representatives:

Mr. James Mackay, Masonic Temple Bldg., Decatur, Ga.

Mr. Guy W. Rutland, Jr., 722 Clairmont Avenue, Decatur, Ga.

Mr. W. H. McWhorter, 128 Atlanta Avenue, Decatur, Ga.

Mr. A. C. Latimer, Pres., Atlanta Board of Education, 707 Healey Bldg. Atlanta 3

Mr. Geo. P. Whitman, Jr., Chmn., State School Board, Atlanta Fed. Savings Bldg. Atlanta 3

Editors, THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

Editors, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Too Many Georgians Are Sick

Georgia League of Women Voters

Selective Service rejection figures have shocked us. Suddenly we are forced to recognize that our young people are not nearly as healthy as they should be. And suddenly there is a widespread determination to do something about it. Georgia shows a startling amount of blackness on national health charts. She is classified as being among "the medically least progressive states". We can and must tackle this problem.

What are we going to do about getting well? How many of us *know* that we are one of the sickest states in the country? Has the fact really sunk into our consciousness that half of our young men—in contrast to one-third in the non-south—were rejected by the Selective Service because they were physically, mentally, or educationally unfit? And that at a time in life when they should have been at their best physically and at their quickest mentally. Such a situation indicates a terrific economic loss to Georgia.

Whose responsibility is this health problem? The answer is obvious. All of us are involved. In the past people liked to believe that community health and medical care were problems for the medical profession to wrestle with alone. Today that belief is vanishing for it is fundamentally unfair. People are beginning to realize that good health is of vital concern to every individual in our state. General public understanding of the needs is an essential step toward a solution.

Fortunately we do not have to go far to learn what our health needs are. The Health Panel of the Georgia Agricultural and Industrial Development Board (created by the General Assembly in 1942), after a careful study of the situation that covered a period of six months and included a personal visit to each of the 159 counties, has prepared a report of Georgia's health situation and has recommended ways of meeting our deficiencies. The report was submitted to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board and approved last November. Since that time it has received commendation from many professional leaders both in and out of the state. It will be essential source material on Georgia's health needs for some time to come. The report should be studied by anyone interested in a thorough understanding of the problems that must be met before Georgia's poor health can be improved. Complete with maps, charts, and tables, it gives a comprehensive picture of conditions related to health throughout the state. The recommendation includes a ten-year plan designed to provide more hospitals, more diagnostic and treatment facilities, and more public health services wherever they are needed.

Following the approval of the report by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, the last General Assembly passed a resolution directing the Board of Health, among other things 1) to work toward an enlarged and more serviceable health program; 2) to consider the possibility of constructing additional tuberculosis hospitals; 3) and to administer Federal health funds. It provided for a State Advisory Health Council—composed of representatives of both governmental and non-governmental agencies—to work with the Board of Health in the study of Health matters and to make recommendations as to how the General Assembly can best serve the interests of the people in the field of Health.

The resolution also states that "the General Assembly and the State Administration recognize the economic importance of good health and an expanded health program," and also "is hereby committed to promoting and making possible a more exanded, more serviceable and more intensive health program in this State."

In view of these three separate facts: 1) the Selective Service evidence of the tragic lack of good health in Georgia; 2) the up-to-date survey showing what the needs of our state in the health field are; and 3) the action of the General Assembly showing a recognition of the needs and an inclination to meet them; the Georgia League of Women Voters has prepared a series of six brief articles, highlighting important aspects of the situation. These articles will be published in this column. It will take the active interest of many citizens and the cooperation of many groups if we are to improve our health and lift ourselves from our present "medically least progressive" position.

—Reprint from Atlanta Constitution

Horse-and-Buggy Medicine Is Gone

Georgia League of Women Voters

The gravest health problem facing Georgia today is an acute shortage of doctors, dentists, and hospitals. This is the conclusion the Health Panel reached after an intensive study. Moreover, the report points out that Georgia not only has less than half the hospital beds she needs, but that half of these are in the Atlanta area. And of the 1,481 active doctors in the state at the time of the report, Atlanta has 550. The same thing is true of dentists. Georgia has a total of 676 dentists and 45 per cent of them practice in the Atlanta area.

If we use the conservative estimate that one doctor for every 2,000 people is adequate, there are only 19 counties outside of Fulton with enough doctors to serve the people. That leaves 139 counties with too few doctors. And there are two counties without any doctor at all! According to the Georgia Dental Association report, during 1944 there were 39 counties in Georgia without a dentist. With such a situation as this, it is not surprising that the people of Georgia in physical fitness are far under the average for the country as a whole. The amount of human suffering this situation involves is not pleasant to contemplate, to say nothing of the adverse effect is has on our economy.

According to a survey made by the United States Public Health Service, covering the years 1923 through 1938, there was an alarming decline in the number of doctors in rural areas throughout the country. This was in spite of the fact that an increasing number were being graduated from the medical schools. Furthermore, the report states that the rural counties showing the lowest proportion of doctors were those without hospital facilities. On the other hand, those counties in rural areas that provided hospital facilities show a decidedly larger percentage of doctors.

This report answers to a considerable extent the question of why doctors neglect our rural areas. Modern doctors must have hospital, X-ray, and other diagnostic equipment, as well as exceedingly expensive and complicated treatment facilities, if they are to render to their patients the service that scientific medical developments have made possible. Moreover, when a family is faced with the problem of serious illness, hospitalization is the best method of care, both from the point of view of the family and the doctor.

Georgia must have more hospitals. Even in Atlanta, where we have the greatest concentration of hospital beds in the state, the demand for them has become so great that is has precipitated an outright crisis extending over a number of years and continuing today.

The 1941 General Assembly passed a bill (amended in 1943), sponsored by the Medical Association of Georgia, which allows municipalities and counties to levy taxes for hospital purposes and to establish hospital authorities. These authorities may issue revenue certificates against expected income. Thus there is at hand a method of financing the cost of construction and some of the operating expenses of more hospitals.

However, any hospital program must take several important factors into consideration. It is estimated that a hospital with less than 75 beds that gives proper care to its patients, operates at a loss. Furthermore, it is considered that any hospital should be 80 per cent occupied at all times. Therefore, it is apparent that considerable study should be given to the proper location of hospitals in the state, in regard to population and needs of the area served. Figured on a basis of three beds for each thousand people (a conservative estimate of need), a community that serves less than 25,000 people should combine its resources with that of an adjoining community for hospital development. The Health Panel report urges that such a program incorporate the entire health needs of the community in its plans, including dental and public health facilities. It also emphasizes the importance of coordinating the services of such a hospital with larger and smaller like institutions in the area.

Until we have more well equipped, modern hospitals in our rural areas as well as in our cities, Georgia's pressing health problem will not be met. How shall we get them? The answer is obvious. It is a community responsibility. And until a community can offer such a hospital to the modern doctor, it cannot expect him to turn his back on the scientific application of diagnostic and treatment methods he has been trained to use and revert to horse-and-buggy ways.

—Reprint from Atlanta Constitution

Are Our Hospitals Good Enough?

Georgia League of Women Voters

Georgia is one of only thirteen states in the Union that has no regulations or standards with which hospitals are expected to comply. This was pointed out to Governor Arnall last summer by the State Board of Health and the Advisory Health Council. Hospitals deal with situations in which many lives literally are at stake. It makes this a very serious matter.

Until recent years hospitals were looked upon as rather uncomplicated places pretty much like home; but scientific developments have made this point of view completely obsolete. Hospitals today are extremely involved institutions with great possibilities for good and evil. There are many well established places in Georgia, known as hospitals, that are really unscrupulously run at a high cost to the patients not only in money but in suffering and loss of life. Moreover, hospital possibilities for scientific service have advanced so far that even persons of the highest integrity who wish to operate one should reasonably be expected to comply with certain minimum standards in the interest of public welfare.

Practically all modern doctors realize the need for standards much more keenly than their patients do, and there are few physicians in Georgia today who do not wish to see such standards established. Unfortunately there is a small number who will selfishly and blindly fight such a move; some for the most trivial reasons. For instance, one doctor recognized that any minimum standards for hospitals would necessitate his putting a fire escape on his hospital. He frankly gave that as his reason for being opposed to any setting of standards.

Members of this group argue that such standards would be arbitrarily rigid and without common sense. That can be answered by taking a glance at some of the other institutions for which various regulations and standards are set by law. There are a great many. Some of them are public buildings, public utilities, slaughter houses, beauty parlors, barber shops, morticians, hotels and county convict camps. Furthermore, thirty-five other states have standards for their hospitals. Why shouldn't Georgia?

In this connection it is of interest that the Board of Health has asked Governor Arnall to appoint a Hospital Council which includes physicians who have had the practical experience of running various size hospitals as well as representatives from interested organizations. The suggested council is:

3 Physicians now owning or administering hospitals
1 Physician from the Department of Health
1 Representative from the Department of Welfare
1 Representative from the Hospital Association
1 Representative from the Nurses Association
1 Outstanding layman

Governor Arnall has said he would appoint this council. It is a representative group which should set standards that would protect all, the hospitals as well as the patients. The Council would have no legal power until authorized by the Legislature to set standards. When set, these standards should be administered by the Department of Health, as is the case in the vast majority of states.

Our alternative is to let certain public menaces that are a disgrace to the state, as well as a great danger to patients, continue to exist. As long as there remains one hospital in Georgia that is unscrupulously run or has dangerously lax standards of safety, the state is not meeting its responsibility to the people. It is necessary to face the fact that today there are many such places in Georgia. More hospitals we must have, but fully as important as hospitals is the need to see that they are properly constructed and qualified to render the vital service to the community on which so many lives depend.

—Reprint from Atlanta Constitution

Stop the Spread of Tuberculosis

Georgia League of Women Voters

In spite of the fact that tuberculosis is a preventable disease, there were reported in Georgia 14,732 deaths caused by it during the last ten years. There were 2,600 new cases reported last year to add to the 28,000 cases reported during the preceding ten years. Conservative estimates show a minimum of 25,000 active tuberculosis cases in Georgia today.

Until there is a complete tuberculosis control coverage of the state, there will continue to be many undiagnosed cases spreading infection in public and in private. We need to remind ourselves that tuberculosis is no respecter of lines—family, color, regional or economic. Every conceivable group is open to its attack, as proved by the fact that about half of our people show by tuberculin reactions that they have at some time had a tuberculous infection. Fortunately many people overcome the infection without knowing that they have it, but the fact that more young adults die of tuberculosis than of any other disease shows that a large percentage do not. A larger percentage of people in the cities die of tuberculosis than in the rural areas, although the latter are by no means free of its dangers. Attacks from this enemy can be expected in any place at any time. Until a disease control program, such as outlined in another article of this series, is inaugurated, we cannot expect anything like an adequate control of tuberculosis in Georgia. But in the meantime we have the even more urgent problem of tuberculosis hospitalization to deal with.

We have a critical shortage of beds for acute known cases. It is considered that a state should have 2½ beds for each annual tuberculosis death reported. Last year's reported deaths in Georgia were 1,107. That means we should have 2,767 beds for tuberculosis. We actually have a total of 900 beds. Shortage: 1,867!

What do these figures mean? They mean a number of things, such as that only a narrow classification of patients is admitted to the tuberculosis institutions. Those patients are admitted who are diagnosed as being in a condition that can be remedied by collapse and direct surgical treatment *and* that must be hospitalized. It also means that certain cases are denied the more desirable surgical procedures because they must be treated and allowed to live at home and return for periodic visits; whereas, if they could remain in an institution under proper supervision, they could be given more effective treatment. It means that the worst and most dangerous cases are not treated at all and are left to the devices of home care and nursing. It is safe to guess that most of the new cases originate in this group.

Hospitalization of tuberculosis has a double purpose: treatment of the disease and control of the spread of infection. It has long been accepted that there is no other control method possible. This, however, quite often involves the hospitalization of people who are unwilling to be taken great distances from their family and friends. And, as a tuberculosis specialist recently said, tuberculosis victims must be treated as people and not as "cases" if the problem is to be handled successfully. It is easy to understand that the majority of these patients find it hard to accept the fact that they, due to no fault of their own, are victims of circumstances in which they must remain semi-prisoners for a variable length of time. Yet such measures are necessary for the public good as well as their own. The question of hospitalization is simplified when the patients can be kept near enough their families and friends to allow them the fellowship that means so much to them. In many cases it means the difference between patients being willing or unwilling to remain in hospital for the necessary period of time.

This human element aspect of hospitalization was very difficult when climatic conditions such as altitude and dryness of atmosphere were considered of great importance in the treatment of tuberculosis. This handicap to having local tuberculosis hospitals no longer exists. Therefore, the Health Panel recommends that a tuberculosis sanitorium of approximately two hundred beds be placed in each of the proposed nine public health areas of the state. It is anticipated that the Tuberculosis Control Officer of the area will be Director of the Sanitorium. In this way a completely coordinated control program can be operating in each area.

It also recommends that two of these hospitals be large and highly specialized institutions where the more difficult surgical procedures can be done and where the patients could be shifted back and forth to the smaller institutions as their conditions allow. These larger institutions should be placed near the big medical centers where highly specialized professional services could be most easily obtained and where cooperation with medical schools could be worked out that would allow an integrated program not only of treatment and control but also provide training facilities for doctors specializing in tuberculosis. Such coordination would be to the advantage of all and should be developed regardless of politics or selfish interests.

This recommendation is looked upon as a development program under which additional beds could be gradually provided for the state until the needed number is attained.

The State Board of Health expects to ask the coming General Assembly for funds for the development for one additional tuberculosis hospital. The need is so acute that it is difficult to see how the request can be denied. It should receive prompt and favorable action.

—Reprint from Atlanta Constitution

"---Many Preventable Deaths Occur"

Georgia League of Women Voters

"It is necessary that the people of Georgia attain the highest possible peak in healthfulness," says the report of the Health Panel of the Agricultural and Industrial Board. How far Georgia falls below this ideal and even the national average of healthfulness is shown on many and varied health charts.

One of the most important factors in this low health rating is the inadequate public health work being done in most of the counties in the state. Ninety-eight counties have only public health nurses or no public health work at all. Only thirty-six counties have single full-time health departments. In addition there are five two-county and five three-county districts with full-time departments. Most of these are heavily subsidized by state and federal funds. While some of these departments are doing splendid work, a number are failing to render to their communities the services they should. In a county where the only public health work is being done by a nurse there is no possibility of doing more than a poor, piece-meal job.

In fact it is fair to say that two-thirds of the counties in Georgia are failing to meet their public health responsibilities. The two basic reasons for this, as shown in the health report, are: 1st, the low annual revenue of the majority of the counties and, 2nd, the fact that only ten per cent of the counties have enough population to require the services of a full-time public health physician.

For these reasons a great lack of disease control exists in the state and a tremendous amount of health education is left undone; poor sanitary conditions prevail; unregulated and often dangerous milk is supplied by commercial dairies to communities; and many preventable deaths occur.

This situation results in such things as a recent epidemic of typhoid fever caused by an open sewer that was allowed to drain into a vacant lot. In another county a severe epidemic of infant diarrhea was traced directly to unregulated milk. Still another case in point is the epidemic of diphtheria that spread this year over the state. It could have been controlled had we had a state-wide coordinated control program. Is there a reasonable excuse for this kind of illness and suffering when all that is needed is adequate public health measures to prevent it?

In order to achieve more complete public health services and to overcome the obstacle of low county population, the Health Panel recommends that public health work be organized by grouping counties together in groups of from two to five (in one instance, six) counties on a basis of not less than 50,000 population in each group. To meet the low income obstacle it also recommends that funds sufficient to meet the cost of public health work be supplied in the form of a grant to counties which would agree to furnish a certain amount of medical care to the indigent. This stipulation is in order to develop some medical care for the rural indigent such as is provided in the municipal areas.

Under this arrangement while all personnel would be required to meet merit system standards, they would continue to be employees of the local governments receiving the grants and subject to their general rules and regulations. Any county could increase the pay of its public health personnel above the amount granted by the state. Further, county boards of health would continue to have the same responsibilities for the health and sanitation of their respective communities which they now have.

The report further recommends that these groups be divided into nine public health areas, each of which should be provided with laboratories and specialized personnel which would serve the whole area in the various special fields of public health, such as tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, maternal and child hygiene and so forth. These specialists could be of invaluable assistance to the local physicians and could work with them in community clinics and other local projects.

The report emphasizes that this plan is recommended as a developmental program that would take some years to establish. However, the sooner some such program is begun the sooner will Georgia's people find a way to better health and better living. The Board of Health is recommending to the coming Legislature that funds sufficient to establish one such area be provided this winter.

Of course such a program will cost money and until it is provided the program cannot be begun. The cost, however, should be looked upon as an investment that will bring in big returns in health, production, and money.

The Georgia League of Women Voters hopes the General Assembly will make an appropriation to the Board of Health that will allow this program to get started. It is not a matter that should be lightly or selfishly considered. The hope of better health and even of life itself for thousands of Georgians lies in this program.

—Reprint from Atlanta Constitution

"---Modern Science Can Relieve Most Common Ailments."

Georgia League of Women Voters

Our best medical authorities maintain that modern science can assure the average person relief from most of the common ailments that weaken the bodies and shorten the lives of so many Georgians. The enormous number of weak and diseased persons in this state today is a depressing contrast to the remarkable advances that have been made by medical science.

It has been repeatedly pointed out in these articles that the problem of Georgia's poor health is essentially a local and a citizen problem. The Board of Health and the Advisory Council recognized this fact when they recommended to Governor Arnall that county health councils be organized throughout the state. It was anticipated that these Councils would consist of representative citizens who would work in cooperation with the local Boards of Health in a study of the local health needs. The county commissioners were asked to be responsible for calling these groups together.

There is no question of the urgent need of such health councils. They could render their communities valuable service by a careful study and then by requests to the Board of Health, the Governor and the General Assembly for cooperation in their efforts to meet the needs. It is the "grass roots", American way of getting things done.

A prominent citizen of one of our north Georgia counties who is genuinely interested in better health, recently said that a short time before the war he personally made twenty-three trips from his county to the state capitol, each time filling his car with local citizens who were interested in getting a road paved. But so far as he knew, no one—himself included—had ever made a trip to the capitol in the interest of improved health in his community. The road was paved and the moral is clear: better health for Georgians will be attained when enough citizens realize its importance actively enough to express themselves to the proper people.

It is expected that Federal funds will be made available in the near future for aiding states and localities to construct hospitals and health centers. The bill providing this aid (generally known as the Hill-Burton Bill) stipulates that each state would match funds on the basis of its comparative wealth, the poorest state being required to match only twenty-five per cent of the funds. Only public and non-profit hospitals could be granted Federal funds. Communities will be interested to know that the funds may be used for "construction of new buildings, equipment, landscaping, laboratories, nurses' homes, and a wide range of related facilities."

In Georgia the need for such aid is very widespread. Counties whose Health Councils are prepared with plans are the counties most likely to receive funds. A few counties are working on this matter and in the course of events they will profit by being ready to put to use such funds as will be provided.

However, health councils should be functioning in every county in Georgia. Find out if a health council has been appointed in your county and who the members are.

Out of these councils should develop local hospital authorities whose responsibility it would be to secure the medical and dental facilities and care needed in the community. The law allows hospital authorities wide powers to achieve their objectives and makes it possible for almost every community in the state to have the medical, dental, and public health facilities they need.

With active effort the vicious circle of poor health and little money that exists in some of our counties might at least be pierced. Until that circle is broken Georgia's economic and health problems, so closely interwoven, will remain a deadly drag.

—Reprint from Atlanta Constitution

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS AND THE GIRL SCOUTS

Active citizenship is a common concern of the League of Women Voters and the Girl Scouts. The League of Women Voters has as its objective intelligent participation of citizens in government. The Girl Scout program provides a laboratory in which girls learn the meaning and techniques of democracy from their experience as members of troops. Girl Scouting equips young people to assume as adults the responsibilities envisaged in the purpose to which the League of Women Voters adheres. For this reason the League of Women Voters and the Girl Scouts can work together effectively to achieve their common aim.

The vitality of both the Girl Scouts and the League of Women Voters springs from their activities and accomplishments in the local community. The League believes that an understanding of home town problems and their solution is one way to learn how to solve state and national problems. The Girl Scouts' Plan of Work, in which the girls themselves participated, places special emphasis on troop discussion of issues that concern them and their community; older Girl Scouts progress from this to issues of national and international concern. Participation in a Girl Scout troop also includes service in home and community, knowledge of the community, its people, and the way it is governed, all important factors in active citizenship.

The plans the Girl Scouts have made to be active citizens, now and in the future, require courage, creative imagination, and perseverance for their implementation. Local Leagues of Women Voters are particularly well equipped to assist Girl Scouts and to help them to plan their program activities to -

Learn more about United Nations and what citizens can do to strengthen it.

Learn about laws and governments in their community.

Engage in special projects relating to government by which the girls can learn by doing.

Discuss phases of government and its problems.

The Girl Scouts can contribute to the objectives of the League of Women Voters by giving girls an opportunity to practice active citizenship in their troops and by assisting in their training (on the basis of the Girl Scout Promise and Laws) to become responsible, mature, and intelligent adult citizens.

It is jointly understood by both the League of Women Voters and the Girl Scouts that the cooperation between the two organizations shall be in the field of citizenship and that neither organization is expected to help the other in unrelated phases of program or organization work.

Troop committees of the Girl Scouts may look to the League of Women Voters in their communities for guidance, suggested sources of information, and training in leadership in citizenship work.

Girl Scout troops in New Brunswick, New Jersey, were interested in learning more about their local government. They made a tour and a study of the various departments in City Hall, and many later returned to do volunteer work. The president of the League of Women Voters gave, upon invitation, an illustrated talk on voting, and taught the group the procedure involved. Another troop visited the local Health Association and remained to help out in community fund campaign and other health activities.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, a project was developed "Know Your City." The girls were divided into teams and were requested to list and investigate as many city activities as they could. The girls learned about the types and conditions of work done by city employees; they attended city council meetings, and studied city legislative processes. League members advised on this project and suggested visits to the general hospital, to health clinics, parks, zoos, universities in the community, and other community centers and resources.

Members of the League of Women Voters have acted as consultants in training groups of Girl Scouts in their responsibilities as citizens of the community. This is particularly helpful to Senior Scouts.

In Syracuse, New York, the League of Women Voters sent to the Girl Scouts a consultant to develop a Plan of Work on Active Citizenship in the community. The details of this project were worked out with the program consultant and a member of the League. It was then presented to the leaders to guide them in carrying out this activity with their Scouts.

In many communities reports have come from the Girl Scouts that they have assisted the League of Women Voters in distributing some of the League pamphlets. The Scouts have explained to their families and friends the things taught by the League, and in this way, the Girl Scouts have become more interested themselves in their responsibilities as active citizens in the community.

Mrs. C. Vaughan Ferguson
President
Girl Scouts.

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
President
League of Women Voters.

Girl Scouts, National Organization
155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

League of Women Voters
726 Jackson St., Washington 6, D.C.

L-
League of Women Voters

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Elizabethlows, Kentucky.

Louisiana

Mrs. Robert G. Robinson,
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New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Tennessee

Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Jr.
Signal Mountain
Tennessee

League of Women Voters

To Do

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS — 1026 17th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Your letter of 5-8 re list of League offices in southern states

LC

This is to acknowledge receipt of your recent communication. All members of the national Board and executive staff are now attending the meetings of our national Board. Your communication will be brought to their attention at the conclusion of the meetings.

We trust you will understand our inability to give it immediate attention.

National Staff

Communist front file

Press Release

FROM OFFICE OF:
Gus Hall—Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Chairman • JAMES J. TORMEY, Exec. Sec'y • CYRIL PHILIP, Treas.
22 EAST 17th STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • ROOM 1225
Phone: WA 4-1081

June 7, 1963
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U. S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT STEPS UP McCARRAN ACT PERSECUTIONS BUT FAILS TO SPEED JUSTICE FOR NEGRO CITIZENS

On June 3rd in New York City, a Birmingham-born Negro mother, Mrs. Mildred McAdory Edelman, was hailed before the Subversive Activities Control Board to determine whether she must register as a member of an "international criminal conspiracy" under the McCarran Act in accordance with Attorney General Robert Kennedy's citation. Mrs. Edelman's first brush with the law occurred when she had tried, at the age of 21, to register for voting in her native city.

On May 21st in Seattle, Washington, a machinist, Eugene F. Robel, was arrested for working in the Todd Shipyard. Under the McCarran Act he was committing a crime -- "illegally maintaining employment in a defense facility while continuing to be a member of the Communist Party."

On June 25th in Washington, D. C., oral argument will be heard on the appeal of the Communist Party against conviction and fine of $120,000 decreed under the McCarran Act.

The latest hearings of the Subversive Activities Control Board opened on June 3rd at 10 A.M. at 30 Church St., New York City, to determine whether six individuals cited by the Attorney General are required to register as members of the Communist Party, described in the McCarran Act as an international criminal conspiracy. Mr. John J. Abt, counsel for the defendants, moved for suspension of the hearings, contending that: 1) compliance with the Attorney General's demand for registration would violate the right against self-incrimination guaranteed in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution; 2) further proceedings under the registration provisions of the Act are superfluous and wasteful until such time as a decision is reached in the 14 previous "membership" cases and in the case of the Communist Party, all of which are on appeal in the courts.

(MORE)

(Just recently the Court of Appeals dismissed a McCarran Act proceeding against a so-called "Communist front" organization.)

In concluding his opening statement, Mr. Abt emphasized the "supreme irony of these proceedings" before the S.A.C.B. in that the Justice Department which thus far has failed to punish those guilty of bombings, beatings and murder of people working for civil rights of Negroes in the South, devotes abundant funds, talent and other resources to prosecute "a lady who felt upon her own body the blows of Bull Connor's goons" when she attempted to exercise her rights as a citizen.

Mr. Abt's motions were over-ruled by the Board Examiner and the hearing continued with the admittedly rehearsed testimony of shopworn, bought-and-paid-for stoolpigeons who had been used by the F.B.I. in a number of previous hearings. The other defendants involved in this series of hearings are: Irving Potash, prominent trade union leader; William W. Weinstone, educator; Daniel Rubin, youth and student leader -- all of New York; Thomas Nabried of Philadelphia; George A. Meyers of Baltimore, Md.

In the case of Eugene F. Robel, the McCarran Act has struck in a new direction, utilizing Section 5 of the Act, depriving a man of employment and livelihood due to his alleged political convictions. This is the point at which the McCarran Act is linked with all other anti-labor legislation. Mr. Robel was held in jail overnight in lieu of $10,000 bail. The next day, Judge Lindberg, who had presided at the Seattle Smith Act trial a decade ago, released Robel on his personal recognizance. The Federal District Attorney protested the release, stating that this is the first test of this section of the Law and bail should therefore be required. A local TV station quoted Mr. Robel on his release as saying:

> "I have a wife and four children. We own our own home and a second-hand car. I have $300 in the bank and $26 in my pocket. I have been singled out by the Government as a test case because I am a poor man with no money to defend myself. The only charge against me is I was working."

The Government attorney concedes that there are no other charges against Mr. Robel -- not espionage, sabotage or violence.

"Attorney General Kennedy can't prosecute General Walker or Governor Barnett of Mississippi or Governor Wallace of Alabama, who

(M O R E)

daily flout the Constitution of the U.S. by denying the constitutional rights of Negro citizens," commented Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman of the Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee. "But the F.B.I. can scour the country with a spy-glass and come up with one poor working man to throw in jail for working. This section of the Law has never been tested and there is grave doubt of its constitutionality, but it will take time and money to get it finally before the Supreme Court."

Legal history will be made when Mr. Abt presents oral argument on the appeal of the Communist Party on June 25th at the Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C. This case is the first time that a political party has ever been placed on trial in the U. S., and the case is comparable to that of the heroic Georgi Dimitroff whose trial in Germany coincided with the inception of nazism in that country.

The appeal brief filed by John Abt and Joseph Forer on behalf of the Communist Party deals with 9 basic constitutional questions. Among these points are the following: the registration requirements of the McCarran Act violate the Fifth Amendment rights of the Party's officers and members against self-incrimination; the Communist Party cannot be convicted constitutionally for failing to file a form which compels it to describe itself as a criminal conspiracy; due process of law is denied; cumulative sentences of $10,000 fine for each day violate the 8th Amendment's prohibition against excessive fines and the due process clause; the indictment should have been dismissed because of the presence of government employees on the grand jury; ...

"Once the American people recognize the McCarran Act is the instrument for destroying the civil liberties of all, and especially of those most active in defense of peace, civil rights and labor," stated Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "they will never permit the continued enforcement of this monstrous law. The government at long last has dismissed (on May 29th) the 15-year-old indictment of 8 men under the membership clause of the Smith Act. We are certain that an aroused public will not permit the McCarran Act to continue persecuting people and disgracing our nation for anywhere near 15 years more."

(M O R E)

In the name of the Hall-Davis Defense Committee, Miss Flynn called on all supporters and friends, all who cherish democracy, to do the following:

1) Interested organizations -- send observers to the appeal hearing at the U. S. Court of Appeals, Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. on June 25th;

2) Wire or write Attorney General Robert Kennedy now to move to dismiss all proceedings under the McCarran Act;

3) Call on Congressmen and Senators to introduce and support legislation for repeal of the McCarran Act;

4) Send funds to help the defense of McCarran Act victims to:

Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee
22 East 17th Street (Room 1225)
New York 3, New York.

# # # # # # #

P. A. Del Valle, Lt. General, U.S.M.C. R'td., President Josephine Powell Beaty, Vice-Pres. Merritt B. Curtis, Brig. Gen., U.S.M.C. R'td., Secy. and Gen. Counsel

See Right Wing orgs

Defenders of the American Constitution, Inc.

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HEADQUARTERS and PUBLICATION OFFICE:
P. O. Box 1677
Ormond Beach, Florida

GORDON E. SMALL
Publication Manager

May 1, 1964

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF TASK FORCE

Dear Friend:

This is truly a "RED LETTER DAY" in the history of our organization - our TENTH BIRTHDAY! That we have survived for so long is due in large measure to the interest and support of good friends like yourself. We are proud of this record of ten years' continuous publication, and to you, who have made it possible, our sincere thanks and appreciation.

The April-May issues of TASK FORCE, enclosed, contain important articles by Theodore Jackman ("A Radical Change has taken place in the Political Structure of the United States") and an account of a movement originating in Colorado which challenges the constitutionality of U.S. membership in the United Nations. Also, timely messages by our President, Gen. del Valle.

Our "Alert" service continues to grow in importance and influence. The subscribers for this service have done a wonderful job in distributing many thousands of extra copies of these messages - all of which are written by Gen. del Valle - thus alerting citizens in all sections of our Country, and resulting in effective, concerted action along the lines recommended. The "Alert" service costs only $2 yearly - and the messages are sent first class mail to insure prompt delivery. Samples gladly sent on request.

Should you care to join in our "Birth Day Celebration" by sending us a contribution to our General Fund, a new subscription or a renewal or extension of an existing one, such an expression of Good Will will be most encouraging to all of us here at TASK FORCE.

Sincerely,
DEFENDERS OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION, INC.

T. David Horton

T. David Horton, Treasurer.

Defenders of the American Constitution, Inc.
P.O. Box 1677, Ormond Beach, Fla. (S May '64) Date _____ 1964

Happy Birthday to TASK FORCE!

Herewith is ____ check; ____ M.O.: ____ cash: Amount $_____, for the following:

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AN AMERICAN PUBLICATION FOR LOYAL AMERICANS

TASK FORCE

"To Defend the Constitution of the United States Against All Enemies, Foreign or Domestic."

Vol. II—No. 1 May, 1964

The United States Of America, A Christian Republic, The Hope Of The Peoples Of All The World, Is Being Destroyed From Within

By P. A. DEL VALLE, President
Defenders of the American Constitution, Inc.

An intelligence survey states clearly what many Americans suspect and some already know, that the Communist Conspiracy is rapidly reaching its final goal: THE CONQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The survey further states that:

a. Americans are being arrested, insulted and killed with impunity in many parts of the world.

b. The Department of Defense and the Disarmament Agency are disarming our country.

c. The Department of State harbors traitors, security risks and perverts in large numbers.

d. The Justice Department harasses business men, fails to prosecute Communists and indulges in personal vendettas.

e. Other government agencies and officials are cooperating with these evils in silence.

Abundant specific evidence is put into this survey, from the State Department's firing of Otepka for revealing the security risks therein to the granting by Abba Swartz of a passport to Alger Hiss restoring his status as an American Citizen.

The Conspiracy's control over news media ensures that the American People, in whom resides the sovereignty of this country, are kept in ignorance of the facts leading to their enslavement.

The survey appropriately quotes George Washington's address to the officers of the Army of 15 March, 1783:

(Continued on Page 4)

Major Roberts Urges Colorado Legislative Hearing On U.N.

By SUZANNE SANDERSON
Pioche, Nevada

Asserting the United Nations to be an agency for a One World government, and that ratification of its charter by the United States Senate was in violation of the United States Constitution, Major Arch E. Roberts, U. S. Army Reserve, of Fort Collins, Colorado, has filed a petition with Colorado officials requesting that his Charges and Complaints be heard by the Colorado Legislature. The petition included twenty-four statements and position papers on the U.N., prepared by MILITARY MEN, ATTORNEYS, BUSINESS MEN, AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, POLITICAL LEADERS, AND IMPORTANT PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS across the nation in support of the petition.

In the indictment of the United Nations, addressed to Governor John A. Love, and to the leaders of both Senate and House, Major Roberts states: "The UNITED NATIONS IS A SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION. IT ADVOCATES THE OVERTHROW OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE SEVERAL STATES, INCLUDING THE STATE OF COLORADO. IT ADVOCATES OVERTHROW OF THESE GOVERNMENTS BY PEACEFUL MEANS IF POSSIBLE: BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE IF NECESSARY."

"Continuing membership in the United Nations," he says, "constitutes a real and present danger to the sovereignty, the freedom, the proper interest and the security of the People of the states, including the State of Colorado."

Several organizations, including the highly respected Denver Mining Club, are reported to have urged that Roberts be invited to appear before the General Assembly so that he may present evidence which brands the United Nations as an "INSTRUMENT FOR GLOBAL CONQUEST" and show its plan to impose a "MILITARY DICTATORSHIP" on the United States.

Failure of the United States Senate to comply with repeated demands for a review of the United Nations Charter, and to do what may be necessary to protect the interest of the United States and the People, is cited as the reason why the State of Colorado is asked to initiate an investigation of the United Nations and of its charter.

The late John Foster Dulles, former Secretary of State, has asserted that the U.N. "treaty law" is the "supreme law of the land." In a speech before the American Bar Association in Louisville, Ky., on April 12, 1952, Dulles said, "TREATIES CAN TAKE POWER AWAY FROM CONGRESS AND GIVE THEM TO THE PRESIDENT; THEY CAN TAKE POWER FROM THE STATE AND GIVE THEM TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR TO SOME INTERNATIONAL BODY, AND THEY CAN CUT ACROSS THE RIGHTS GIVEN THE PEOPLE BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS."

To prevent Dulles's view from ever being accepted as correct, Major Roberts proposes that Colorado investigate whether authority was given to the federal agencies in Washington, to enter into the United Nations, or whether this was in violation of the Constitution.

"Popular Front" always comes before the red massacre that marks complete takeover. The U.N. is the popular front of "World Government" which is another name for the Communist World Empire.

(Continued on Page 3)

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Civil Rights And Civil Wrongs

By EDWARD F. CUMMERFORD
New York, N. Y.

Editor's Note: TASK FORCE is privileged to present the following excerpts from an article originally published in its entirety in the Journal of the American Bar Association. We do so with the express permission of Mr. Cummerford, a distinguished member of the New York Bar, and of the A.B.A.

In general, nations lose their freedom in one of two ways. The first is by violence, either from within or without; bombs, machine guns and the like do the job. The second is far more subtle and insidious; this is the slow, gradual process of evolution.

By stages, freedom is chipped away, and so gradually that few are aware of the real meaning of the process until it is perhaps too late. As each little bit of freedom is taken away, the highest and noblest motives are given, and the "best people" in the land give their wholehearted approval. Their intentions may be of the very best, but of such is the greatest superhighway of them all constructed.

In recent years this country has been subjected to an onslaught of so-called civil-rights activity. These modern conceptions of civil rights do not refer to the basic freedoms enumerated in the Bill of Rights of our Federal Constitution, such as freedom of religion and freedom of the press, but are concerned rather with a relentless drive to wipe out "discrimination" and "bias" based on race and religion, mainly the former.

While no decent person will defend racial or religious hate, it does not follow that every possible action taken to eliminate them is either good or necessary.

Almost with each passing day, new and strange events are reported in connection with this inexorable drive to wipe out "bias." Private property is seized and held by mobs; "sit-in" demonstrations are conducted in State capitol buildings, city halls, board of education properties and the like.

Racial pressure groups dictate to private employers what the racial makeup of their payroll shall be, and to school boards what the racial makeup of the student body shall be. Crude pressure is exerted against private clubs because of their membership policies, and threats are heard to abolish them altogether.

What is most distressing about all of this is that those elements in the community which should be the most responsible—the press, the clergy, educators, yea, even the bench and bar—view these examples of mob action as something good, and even give them their full support and encouragement.

Into our repository of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, whose very foundation stones are the maximum freedom of thought and action for individuals with minimum restraint and interference by government, some new and strange concepts are being infused. What is more alarming is that they are being accepted, passively and unquestioningly, by most of our populace.

If you want to maintain your personal liberty — your right of free choice—write your Senators (both of them) and your Congressman and tell them you are opposed to The Civil Rights Bill. Tell them why.

The Tax Prophecy That's Come True!

By Senator Harry Byrd's Father
RICHARD E. BYRD, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, on March 3, 1910

"It (the 16th Amendment) means that the state must give up legitimate and long established source of revenue and yield it to the Federal Government.

"It means that the state actually invites the Federal government to invade its territory, to oust its jurisdiction and to establish Federal dominion within the innermost citadel of reserved rights of the Commonwealth.

"This amendment will do what even the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments did not do—it will extend the Federal power so as to reach the citizen in the ordinary business of life. A hand from Washington will be stretched out and placed upon every man's business; the eye of a Federal inspector will be in every man's counting house.

"The law will of necessity have inquisitorial features, it will provide penalties. It will create a complicated machinery.

"Under it businessmen will be hauled into courts distant from their homes.

"Heavy fines imposed by distant and unfamiliar tribunals will constantly menace the taxpayer.

"An army of Federal inspectors, spies and detectives will descend upon the State. They will compel men of business to show their books and disclose secrets of their affairs. They will dictate forms of bookkeeping. They will require statements and affidavits. On the one hand, the inspector can blackmail the taxpayer and on the other, he can profit by selling his secret to his competitor.

"When the Federal government gets a strangle hold on the individual businessman, state lines will exist nowhere but on the maps. Its agents will everywhere supervise the commercial life of the states. . . . I am not willing by any voluntary act to give up revenue which the State of Virginia herself needs, nor to surrender that measure of states' rights which was, and the construction of the Federal courts have permitted to remain."

VIRGINIA DID NOT RATIFY THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Major Roberts—

(Continued from Page 1)

This reserve officer, charging that the United States Senate continues to delegate power over Americans and over the United States defense establishments to the communist-dominated United Nations, says he believes that legal apparatus available to the state government WILL ACT TO PROTECT Colorado citizens from the concealed objectives of the United Nations.

According to the Constitution of the United States the Federal Government is limited in its powers. The legal powers of the States are UNLIMITED, except those they have delegated. When it arises that the agencies of our government have over-stepped the limits of power, GRANTED TO THEM IN THE CONSTITUTION, IT BECOMES THE DUTY OF THE STATES TO TAKE PROPER ACTION, to refuse to be considered as ratifying such illegal action of the Federal agencies. To accomplish this by lawful State action it is the duty of the Governor of the State to call together the Legislature of his State, to investigate and determine the question, whether the authority granted under the limited power, as agreed to by the Constitution, has been lawfully respected and carried out by the President, the Congress and/or the Supreme Court, or whether these agencies have committed an unlawful act of usurpation, forcible seizure of power without right or position to do so.

Under Major Roberts' proposal the State would be performing its duty, by enforcing the terms of the Constitution.

UNDER OUR LAW, IF THE GOVERNOR WILL NOT ACT, THE PEOPLE CAN ACT. IT IS FOR THE PEOPLE TO SEE THAT THOSE OFFICIALS THEY HAVE PLACED TRUST IN, TO REPRESENT THEM, SPEAK FOR THEM AND DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS.

Major Roberts contends that it can only be the people who attend to this question: WHETHER OUR NATION WILL CONTINUE TO EXIST AS IT HAS BEFORE IN THE PAST, AS A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE AND BY THE PEOPLE. OR WHETHER WE SURRENDER OUR ARMY, NAVY, OUR LIBERTY, WEALTH AND OUR RIGHTS TO ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.

In The Name Of Humanity

By Dr. Granville E. Knight
Santa Monica, Calif.

(Reprinted with permission from the Quarterly of The Journal of Applied Nutrition.)

Back in 1928 Judge Brandeis stated a truism which we would all do well to commit to memory and to ponder daily. It was this: "Experience teaches us to be most on our guard to protect liberty when the government's purposes are beneficient."

We Americans are a gullible people. We are generous to a fault; we believe in fair play; we have always been charitable; we sympathize with and attempt to help the less fortunate and the underdog. These traits are admirable, but lend themselves to exploitation by those who are amoral, ruthless and bent upon our destruction.

In the name of humanity, we are constantly being urged to surrender our individual freedom to an all-powerful federal government and through United Nations agencies to support ourselves and the world through the glittering but empty mechanism of the "welfare state."

There are all too many who still question the fact that the United States and the remaining free world are in the most serious jeopardy. There are all too many who still laugh at the timetable of communist world conquest, which has been advanced from 1975 to 1967. There are the ignorant, the brainwashed or the timid, who spend their time playing golf, bridge or poker and watching television when they should be learning the facts of life and acting accordingly. These are the ones who accept what they hear and read without question—sometimes because they do not want to be upset by unpleasant facts. May God help them and all of us!

There are all too many who do not ask themselves questions like these:

1. Who prevented us from winning the war in Korea—the first war we have ever lost?

2. Why did the United States withhold arms from Chiang Kai-shek and thus permit the communists to take over free China?

3. Why did we not come to the aid of noble Finland when she was attacked by the Russian Bear?

4. Why, at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam — through executive agreements—did we betray Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania and Albania—as well as East Germany and North Korea?

5. Why did we not recognize free Hungary after their successful revolution, before the Russians brought in their Mongol troops to murder a free people?

6. Why did our State Department permit arms to be sent to Castro while withholding them from Batista?

7. Why did our State Department lend moral support to the student riots in Turkey and South Korea which overthrew anti-communist governments?

8. Why do we recognize and support the communistic government of Sukarno in Indonesia and then give him a royal welcome in the United States?

9. Why have we entertained the mass murderers Mikoyan and Kruschshev after stating that they would never be received until free elections were held in countries behind the iron curtain?

10. Why do we ignore the extermination of the brave Tibetan race by communist Chinese?

11. Why do we continue to give away billions of dollars abroad to provide factories which produce goods to undersell us in world markets; and to support socialist and communist governments, which might otherwise be overthrown?

12. Why did we join the Organization of American States in sanctions against the anti-communist Dominican Republic, while giving communist Castro a mere slap on the wrist?

Why are we so stupid as to dig our own graves and ask for a concentration camp or a "peaceful bullet" fired from a "peaceful gun" into the back of our idiotic heads? The answer is complicated, but available to those with inquiring minds and the willingness to learn.

We have been thoroughly and expertly brainwashed. We have become soft through good living. We have lost the ability to distinguish between what is essential for our

own survival as a nation and what we are told the world may think of us. We have forgotten that we should support our government and not ask that the government support us. We have lost our belief in fundamental principles. We have become amoral and irreligious. We have lost our independence of thought and action in the expectation that "Big Brother" will take care of us. We depend upon military alliances to protect us, instead of protecting ourselves. We tremble in fear of atomic annihilation and are told that surrender is the only alternative to an atomic war —forgetting that we have millions of allies in the slave states just waiting for the chance to revolt, if we will only come to their aid.

And so we sit, like a rabbit hypnotized by a snake, as the communist plan for world conquest continues to gain momentum.

Lenin said: "First we will take eastern Europe; next the masses of Asia, and finally we will encircle the last bastion of Capitalism, the United States. We will not have to attack; she will fall like an overripe fruit into our hands."

Like Pavlovian dogs we "sit and wait for the dropt curtain and the closing gate."

General George Stratemeyer remarked several years ago that "the hour is a quarter before midnight." And General George Van Horn Moseley—in speaking of the decline of our Republic—aptly stated: "Historians of the future will marvel most of all at the nonresistance of those who had the most to lose."

Our country can still be saved, but only through the combined efforts of aroused citizens!

What does it take to awaken the living dead?

It is high time all thinking Americans take note of their situation, their dire and immediate danger from treason and corruption within the government which is their servant, not their master. Even those who are afraid of the power of the government must come to the conclusion that they are being **"led to the slaughter"** anyway, so what have they to lose by acting as men and not as mice? This country was not founded by mice, and it will not survive if there are not more men than mice now enjoying the freedom bought with the blood and brains of the Patriots of 1776.

We invite attention to all who call themselves Americans to the second paragraph of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, which is still a basic part of our governmental structure:

". . . that all are endowed with inalienable rights by their Creator, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, **deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,** AND WHENEVER ANY FORM OF GOVERNMENT BECOMES DESTRUCTIVE OF THESE ENDS, IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER OR ABOLISH IT, AND TO INSTITUTE A NEW GOVERNMENT, LAYING ITS FOUNDATIONS ON SUCH PRINCIPLES, AND ORGANIZING ITS POWER IN SUCH FORM, AS TO THEM SEEMS MOST LIKELY TO EFFECT THEIR SAFETY AND HAPPINESS."

Let those who have faith in God and their forefathers take heed, and prepare to defend their "lives" and their happiness!

U. S. Being Destroyed From Within—

(Continued from Page 1)

"If men are to be precluded from offering their sentiments on a matter, which may involve the most serious and alarming consequences that can invite the consideration of mankind, reason is of no use to us. The freedom of speech may be taken away, and dumb and silent we may be led like sheep, to the slaughter."

What About "Discrimination" Against Our Armed Forces?

By J. KESNER KAHN
Chicago, Ill.

Isn't there more than a whiff of hypocrisy in the policies of our national Administrations which speak up so strongly for "Civil Rights" while at the same time practicing rank discrimination by suppressing "Military Rights"?

American citizens in uniform are citizens and should not be treated as they now are, as 2nd class citizens.

Under Status of Forces arrangements our servicemen abroad are denied the Rights guaranteed them and all Americans by the Constitution, *all* the Rights, for these treaties make the servicemen and women subject to the laws of the nations where they have been ordered to serve.

There are the gag-and-leash regulations which deny to citizens in uniform the right to be citizens. We need never fear a free-speaking military establishment, but one that is secretive, made so by gag-and-leash regulations is a different matter, for who knows what is going on?

Traditionally we have had 'Citizen-soldiers' until recent Administrations denied them their full citizenship, made them 2nd-class citizens. Equal Rights for all citizens must mean for citizens in and out of uniform; security measures must also apply equally to those in and out of uniform.

Give the Armed Forces Personnel back their full citizenship, stop discriminating between Civil Rights and Military Rights, make all citizens equal, all equally protected by the Constitution.

Most Americans, when they contemplate the bewildering and seemingly inescapable predicament in which we find ourselves at home and abroad, appear to think that it all just happened. Yet the blueprint for putting an end to our "noble experiment" in freedom was drawn many years ago:

> "First we will take Eastern Europe; next the masses of Asia; then we shall encircle the last bastion of capitalism, The United States of America. We shall not have to attack; it will fall like an overripe fruit into our hands."

Thus boasted Lenin in his plan for the conquest of the world by the Communists. And what an unbelievable degree of success Lenin and those who have followed him have had in making good that boast!

AN AMERICAN PUBLICATION FOR LOYAL AMERICANS

TASK FORCE

"To Defend the Constitution of the United States Against All Enemies, Foreign or Domestic."

Vol. 10—No. 12 April, 1964

Some Questions The American People Would Like To Have Answered!

By P. A. DEL VALLE, President Defenders of the American Constitution, Inc.

Article III, Section 3, Constitution of the United States of America, states that "Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

This brings several questions to mind, because our public servants have made contradictory statements and glibly evasive excuses for what by now is obviously a step by step disarmament of the United States as per State Department Public Document Number 7277, entitled, FREEDOM FROM WAR: THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT IN A PEACEFUL WORLD. (See article "A Radical Change Has Taken Place" in this issue of TASK FORCE.)

This plan calls for:

Banning of Nuclear Testing.

Halting production of nuclear weapons.

Halting production of the means of delivering nuclear weapons.

Transfer of existing stocks to the United Nations Organization.

Cease development of anti-missile missiles.

Prohibit use of outer space for anything but peaceful purposes.

Transfer our conventional armed forces to the United Nations.

Disarm the citizens, in spite of Article 2, Bill of Rights.

Questions:

a. How do we explain former President Kennedy's assertion in a speech in Los Angeles that the real danger of communism **"comes from without"** and that "it must be met with preparedness . . . to make more certain that this nation has all the power it will need to deter

(Continued on Page 4)

A Radical Change In The Political Structure Of The United States Has Taken Place!

By THEODORE JACKMAN, Greenville, S. C.

Our purpose in the following article is to show by documentation, from authoritative sources, the untenable position in which we find ourselves as a Constitutional Republic. With approaching elections, it is of vital importance that this information be brought to the attention of the sovereign citizens of these United States. Is it not a point of wisdom for each of us to be sure every candidate for public office is informed, and to know exactly where he stands on these issues? Otherwise, how can we—if we really believe in the Constitution—intelligently select qualified persons to represent us? Our only hope is to select and support those who will — AS CANDIDATES — initiate an immediate investigation of the Department of Defense along with the Department of State!

Each level of our government—local, state and national—is affected by decisions of the policy-makers in the Arms Control Agency, according to Public Law 87-297. This affects every facet of our life: scientific, economic, political, legal, social (Civil Rights and Immigration are related matters), psychological, military and technological; and any other matter "they" determine is necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act. The implementation of these provisions is establishing conditions aimed at placing OUR military completely under strict INTERNATIONAL CONTROL. The President and the Congress can only "assure the coordination of the recommendations" presented by the Arms Control Agency! For example — their TEST BAN TREATY, the FOREIGN AID BILL, the TAX CUT BILL, and the CIVIL RIGHTS BILL!

Briefly, here is what the Law says: The Arms Control and Disarmament Act (P.L. 87-297) established the Agency, charged by statute, with primary responsibility for the formulation and implementation of United States policy to subordinate our armed forces and armaments to the rule of law under INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS; and to establish effective INTERNATIONAL CONTROL, or to create and strengthen international organizations. It has given dictatorial power to its DIRECTOR—a political appointee with unlimited tenure of office! Since August 20, 1962, the Department of Defense and many other agencies have been subject to the decisions of the DIRECTOR—by Executive Order of the President.

Although this legislation was introduced under the "initiative"

(Continued on Page 3)

General MacArthur

TASK FORCE mourns with the Nation the passing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Only once in every hundred years does a nation produce a truly great man, tested and found true in both the fires of war and the pitfalls of statesmanship. Such a giant is always like Gulliver to the Lilliputians, and our political pygmies succeeded, to the nation's great misfortune, in binding this giant whose freedom to act would have turned the tide and ended the cold war, as well as the hot one he was so ably conducting. The rest is history, and the treatment meted out to this great leader is reminiscent of that given to Columbus after his discovery of America. Gen. MacArthur was trying to preserve the greatest Christian Republic in the America that Columbus discovered; and Columbus was brought back in chains at the bidding of his (and our!) Country's enemies.

—P. A. del Valle

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EDITORIAL

With this issue, TASK FORCE completes ten full years of publication. We are proud of that record, which has only been possible through the loyal support of our readers the Country over. Many have been "with us" since the very first issue and we have enjoyed an unusually high percentage of renewals.

Through TASK FORCE we have constantly endeavored to bring to our readers facts and viewpoints not usually found in the conventional news media. The many letters of appreciation and approval that we have received encourage us to believe that our efforts have been worthwhile.

That we have survived as long as we have is also due to the courageous and dedicated leadership of our President, Lt. Gen. P. A. del Valle, U. S. Marine Corps (Retired), whose writings have featured many issues of TASK FORCE. The General now devotes most of his time to the affairs of TASK FORCE and The Defenders and as a result, his correspondence has grown to the point where it is difficult for him to keep abreast of it.

On this, our tenth "Birthday," we pledge our renewed efforts to serve the Best Interests of our Country, as we see them, and hope to continue to do so for many years to come.

More Encroachment By The Supreme Court

By CONG. AUGUST E. JOHANSEN
(R., Mich.)

In one of his last opinions before retiring from the U. S. Supreme Court due to ill health, Mr. Justice Frankfurter offered a warning and rebuke to the judiciary in these words:

". . . There is not under our Constitution a judicial remedy for every political mischief, for every undesirable exercise of legislative power. The Framers (of the Constitution) carefully and with deliberate foresight refused to enthrone the judiciary."

This statement was part of his dissent to a 1962 Supreme Court decision which held that the Federal Courts may intervene—and impose rulings—in issues of reapportionment of state legislative districts.

Recently, less than two years later, a majority of the Supreme Court demonstrated, in far more shocking manner, that it still does not heed Mr. Justice Frankfurter's admonition.

In its latest assumption of judicial "enthronement" the Supreme Court not only undertakes to usurp the authority of the Congress and the States but, in the dissenting words of Mr. Justice Harlan, it "casts grave doubt on the constitutionality of the composition of the (U. S.) House of Representatives."

This latest decision, overruling the reapportionment of congressional districts in Georgia, has the effect of holding that the Federal courts may intervene—and impose rulings—in issues of reapportionment of **congressional districts** within a State.

This decision, Mr. Justice Harlan holds in his dissent, (and I fully agree) violates Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

The effect of the Court decision, as Mr. Justice Harlan points out, is "that the Court is not simply undertaking to exercise a power which the Constitution reserves to the Congress; it is also overruling Congressional judgment."

The dissent further suggests that the majority decision in effect "impugns the validity of the election of 398 Representatives from 37 States, leaving a 'constitutional' House of 37 members now sitting." This shocking conclusion is based on the assumption that only those Representatives elected "at large" and those elected from five States in which the difference between the populations of the largest and smallest districts is less than 100,000 persons, are validly elected and entitled to their seats.

I happen to believe that Congress **should** restore the provision that House members should be elected "by districts . . . containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants"—a provision it deleted in 1929. Possibly a stated, permissible percentage of deviation within each state should also be included.

I think this is important with respect to both the U. S. House of Representatives and the House of Representatives in State legislatures, in order to relate their membership to the population. I think this is important also in order to preserve the principle of representation, based on factors other than population exclusively, as it relates to the Senate of the United States and to State Senates.

But the decision on this matter does not rest with the U. S. Supreme Court and its attempt to claim this authority is, in my judgment, judicial usurpation. It is another example of the evil consequence of assuming that the end justifies the means—even when the "end" is the dubious "one person, one vote" theory.

Mr. Justice Harlan summed up his dissent in words which closely paralleled the warning and rebuke of Mr. Justice Frankfurter in the earlier case. He said:

"The Constitution does not confer on the Court blanket authority to step into every situation where the political branch may be thought to have fallen short."

As George Washington warned, long ago: "Usurpation . . . is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

A Radical Change—

(Continued from Page 1)

of the President, and "authorized" by the Congress (all duly elected Representatives, bound by OATH to support the Constitution) its provisions are not IN PURSUANCE OF the Constitution; therefore, it is in violation thereof. The Constitution specifically states: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States MADE IN PURSUANCE THEREOF; and all treaties made, or which shall be made (also IN PURSUANCE THEREOF) . . . shall be the supreme law of the land . . .". Public Law 87-297 also violates the intent and purpose of the Constitution by changing our form of government (radically): giving to the DIRECTOR unprecedented power and authority which, in fact, functions as a dictatorship! Only the facade of a Republic is maintained—which deceives the people.

This Law then, is the "enabling legislation" which, by the implementation and carrying out of its provisions actually conforms to the INTERNATIONAL PLAN by furthering the purposes of the International Organization (U.N.) as stated in its Charter: ". . . to establish conditions under which justice and RESPECT FOR THE OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM TREATIES and other sources of international law can be maintained . . .".

This Act MUST BE ABOLISHED AT ONCE! We ask, IS AMERICA WORTH SAVING? WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER? Please study carefully, and purposefully, the following material which has been prepared for your prayerful consideration.

NEITHER THE PRESIDENT NOR THE CONGRESS CAN OF THEIR OWN VOLITION FORMULATE[2] ANY MAJOR POLICY! Congress abrogated[3] its authority by approving the "Arms Control and Disarmament Act",—and the President[4], his authority to The DIRECTOR of the (control) Agency by Executive Order. All policy formulation, plans, and action[5] of the Department of Defense is dictated[6] by — The DIRECTOR of THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY. POLICY CONTROL = CONTROL OF PLANS, PROGRAMS & ACTION! IF our Nation is to survive, we— The CITIZENS SOVEREIGN must initiate immediate investigations of the Department of Defense and the posture of OUR entire military establishment NOW CONTROLLED BY THE DISARMAMENT DIRECTOR. THE "DIRECTOR" IS THE POLICYMAKER —NOT THE CONGRESS — OR THE PRESIDENT.

The statements made in the preceding paragraph are amply documented by the following "quotes" from top official sources, as indicated. The DIRECTOR OF THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY has done a good job (for us!) in his remarks as reproduced in Note 3.

Note 1: ". . . For, of course, what we are REALLY talking about when we negotiate for arms control and, ultimately, arms elimination is nothing less than a **RADICAL CHANGE** in the political structure of the world . . . dependence on national armies is . . . replaced with reliance on international agencies — the INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE for example." — William C. Foster, DIRECTOR (ACDA publ. 8).

Note 2: ". . . **Arms Control** and disarmament POLICY, being an important aspect of FOREIGN POLICY, **must** be consistent with national SECURITY POLICY as a whole. The **FORMULATION** and IMPLEMENTATION of United States **arms control** and disarmament POLICY . . . can best be insured by a CENTRAL ORGANIZATION CHARGED BY STATUTE with primary responsibility for this field . . . (it) **must** have such a position WITHIN the Government that IT can provide the PRESIDENT, the SECRETARY OF STATE, OTHER OFFICIALS of the executive branch, AND THE CONGRESS with recommendations CONCERNING . . . POLICY, and can assess the effect . . . upon FOREIGN POLICIES, OUR NATIONAL SECURITY POLICIES, AND OUR ECONOMY." — Excerpts—Public Law 87-297, Sec. 2.

Note 3: ". . . The answer is that under the INITIATIVE of President Kennedy, and with the **AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS**, we . . . have set up the . . . **Arms Control** and Disarmament Agency. It represents the first time in human history . . . **that a government has set up a FULL-FLEDGED INDEPENDENT** AGENCY to devote its total efforts to . . . seeking ultimate disarmament . . . so we are, AS OUR ENABLING LEGISLATION STATES, "an agency for peace." (sic) ". . . In doing this work WE KEPT IN MIND THE STATEMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS SO THAT OUR PLAN MIGHT . . . TAKE INTO ACCOUNT WHAT THEY IN THE PAST HAVE SAID THEY WANTED . . ."—The DIRECTOR (ACDA PUB. 8).

Note 4: ". . . Now, therefore, by virtue of the AUTHORITY vested in me by the **Arms Control** and Disarmament Act (75 Statute 631;50 USC 1501 et.seq.), and **as President** of the United States, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AS FOLLOWS: . . .

Sec. 3 POLICY COORDINATION. (a) **THE DIRECTOR** SHALL ESTABLISH PROCEDURES consistent with this order and the **Arms Control** and Disarmament Act to ASSURE COORDINATION OF: (1) **HIS** RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE PRESIDENT and to the HEADS of AFFECTED AGENCIES relating to UNITED STATES . . . POLICY; . . . (b) **THE DIRECTOR** SHALL EXERCISE LEADERSHIP IN ASSURING THAT DIFFERENCES OF OPINION CONCERNING . . . DISARMAMENT POLICY AND RELATED MATTERS ARE RESOLVED EXPEDITIOUSLY AND SHALL TAKE SUCH STEPS AS MAY BE APPROPRIATE IN ORDER TO PRODUCE COMMON OR HARMONIOUS ACTION AMONG THE AGENCIES CONCERNED."—Excerpts Sec. 3, EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11044.

Note 5: ". . . **The DIRECTOR** shall maintain a continuing inventory of **FEDERAL ACTIVITIES** related to the PLANNED PROGRAM and ADVISE THE AFFECTED AGENCIES AS TO THEIR RESPECTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNED PROGRAM . . ."—Sec. 4, E.O. No. 11044.

Note 6: ". . . with respect to the PLANNING OF ARMED FORCES LEVELS AND ARMAMENTS . . . **THE DIRECTOR SHALL FURNISH** THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE STATEMENTS OF EXISTING AND PROJECTED ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT POLICIES."—Sec. 5, E.O. No. 11044.

If, BY OUR INACTION, this Law is allowed to remain on our Statutes it will make ineffective

and invalidate the Constitution; and our military which should protect and defend our integrity as a Sovereign Nation may, indeed, under INTERNATIONAL CONTROL be used against us—destroying OUR SOVEREIGN REPUBLIC!

Any action for the repeal of this legislation must be undertaken by our Sovereign Citizens for whom I have a deep respect. In their hands rests the safety and future of our unborn generations. As a first step in the fight that must be made, I suggest the following:

STRATEGY: Give our (esteemed) Senators a rest, the silent-treatment! Do not allow this matter to be "waste-basketed" by them. I would like to see our Sovereign Citizens concentrate their efforts on all candidates for office, on the local, state, and national levels.

REASON: Besides enlightening them—the Press gives coverage to candidates, and if some of them will speak out on this issue of our military and the entire Department of Defense being under the Disarmament POLICY-CONTROL DIRECTOR—we will get the story before the public, so that it will be fully aware of our military posture. If candidates do NOT speak out, support should be withheld until they see the light! NO President, regardless of who he is, will be able to correct **the legal impasse** authorized by Congress in Public Law 87-297, and firmly entrenched in our legal system by the late Mr. Kennedy's Executive Order No. 11044, and the Agency's Test Ban Treaty. When once he assumes Office he is just another prisoner of The POLICY-CONTROL DIRECTOR and will be given The DIRECTOR'S ". . . recommendations . . . in order to produce common or harmonious **action** among the agencies concerned . . . as to their respective participation in THE PLANNED PROGRAM." i.e., ". . . COMPLETE DISARMAMENT UNDER STRICT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS . . ."—via NATO!

I pray God that you as a Sovereign Citizen will concentrate your fire on the would-be officials, not accepting any promises of what they will do IF elected, but have them prove their 'worth' NOW by initiating the necessary investigations. May God in His Mercy save our Republic.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have on hand a limited number of broadsides, issued by Mr. Jackman, which contain, in addition to much of the above material, verbatim excerpts from the Act establishing the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Executive Order 11044 implementing that Act. While they last, we will send a copy without charge with our acknowledgment of every new subscription, renewal or extension received. Just check your order form if you wish a copy of this broadside.

Some Questions—

(Continued from Page 1)

any attack of any kind!" when he had, two months previously, proposed this plan for placing the United States at the mercy of the United Nations?

b. Why did the Congress create the "ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY" the day after Mr. Kennedy made the disarmament proposal to the United Nations? This they did when they passed Public Law No. 87-297.

c. Why does the "law" authorize the President of the United States to transfer to this agency "any facilities or activities of any government agency"?

d. Why did this "agency" propose to destroy by fire thirty B-47 Bombers?

e. Why did the Kennedy-Johnson administration refuse to use the money appropriated by Congress to accelerate the RS-70 supersonic nuclear bomber?

f. The Secretary of Defense justified the abandonment of the RS-70 "because missiles and conventional jet bombers equipped with SKYBOLT air to ground missiles would do the job cheaper". Yet the Administration stopped production of all long range bombers and cancelled the SKYBOLT. Why?

g. Why were the B-47 and B-52 bombers stationed abroad recalled and their bases closed?

h. Why were the missiles stationed in Turkey and Italy declared obsolete and their launching bases abandoned?

i. Since these steps in the disarmament of the United States were explained by the Kennedy-Johnson administration by saying that Nuclear MINUTE MAN MISSILES would soon be available and these, with the POLARIS SUBMARINES would do the job, why was deployment of MINUTEMAN reduced from 2,000 to 950, while the acquisition of Polaris submarine bases was allowed to bog down?

j. Why has Defense Department commenced to "streamline" the ground forces by a plan to eliminate 8 National Guard Divisions and 750 units of the organized reserve?

k. Why was the NIKE-ZEUS anti-missile missile shelved after proving its ability to intercept hostile missiles in outer space before reaching United States territory with the excuse that the NIKE-X was better, when this weapon was only on the drawing board, and would not be available until 1969?

l. Why is it that, under this administration (Kennedy-Johnson), not a single new weapons system has been proposed?

m. Why did President Johnson, among his first acts, approve the abandonment of the B-70 and the DYNA-SOAR?

n. Why did he order 30 military bases at home and abroad abandoned, and closed several naval ship building and maintenance bases?

TASK FORCE demands an explanation, an answer to these questions, in the face of the administration's contention that **"communism from without is our real danger"?**

Unless there are satisfactory answers to these and other questions, we, the people of the United States must face the fact that some of our public servants are willing to turn us over to the very ones they have declared to be the enemy. Let us be mindful of the way in which the United Nations "troops" forced the enlightened Katanga and its Christian leader, Moishe Tshombe into the arms of Communism. Unless these questions receive satisfactory answers these traitors should be thrown out. May God give us the courage to act before it is too late.

WORTH REMEMBERING

"A man may be
Loyal to his government,
And still be opposed to
The peculiar principles
And practices
Of the administration
In power."

—Abraham Lincoln

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LWD

Left Wing on 95!

MJ-file

Box #1011
Baltimore 3, Md.

August 8, 1964

Dear Sir or Madam:

The enclosed pamphlet contains an estimate of what the nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater on the Republican ticket means to our country. It was written by Gus Hall, a former steel worker and union organizer, who is now the leading spokesman for the Communist Party of the United States.

Goldwater's take-over at San Francisco has a special meaning for Southerners. Anti-democratic elements from all over the country have worked diligently and successfully to make the Republican Party in the South a base for reaction. For instance, Roger Milliken, a native New Yorker and head of the huge Deering-Milliken chain of textile mills located in the South, has worked for years to turn the Republican Party of South Carolina into an organ of the John Birch Society of which he is an officer. Mr. Milliken is notorious for his union-busting tactics and low wages.

The people of the South, Negro and white, have a vital stake in the outcome of the November elections. A defeat for Goldwater will mean a real victory for those forward-looking citizens below the Mason-Dixon Line who are determined to end the pattern of low wages, discrimination against Negroes, poor schools, and other manifestations of backwardness that has burdened the South and held it back for so many years.

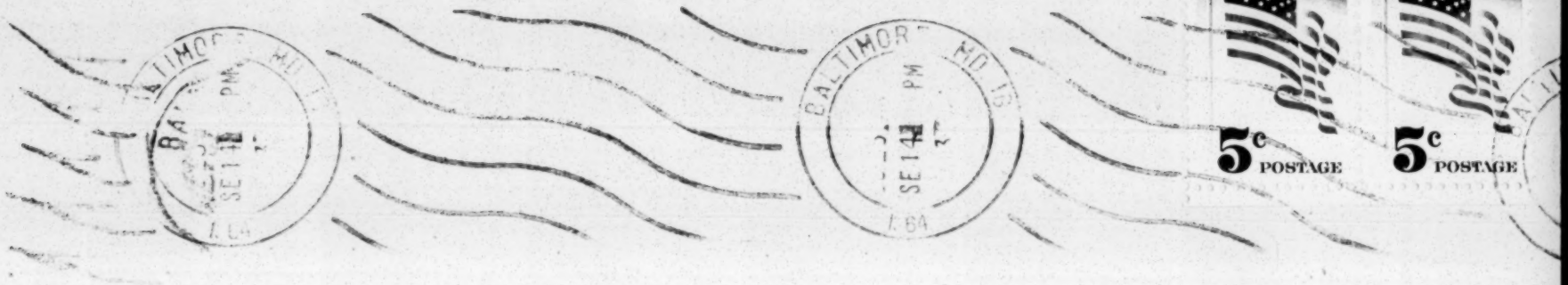
We ask you to read this enclosure and give it your close attention.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Meyers

George A. Meyers
(for) Southern District
Communist Party, U.S.A.

Box #1011
Baltimore, 3, Md.



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A Youth and Student Publication

Vol. I, Nos. 3-4 15 cents

In This Issue

Youth Unemployment Page 4

Unity: East and West Page 6

Special Features Pages 3, 5, 6, 7, 8

SAMPLE COPY

The McCarran Act

By SUSAN BENNETT

Advance Youth Organization, a group of teenagers, college students and young adults in New York City, has been ordered to appear before the Subversive Activities Control Board by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who alleges that Advance is a "Communist Front" organization as defined in the McCarran Act. This is the first direct McCarran attack on youth since the Labor Youth League was cited as a "Communist Front" group in 1954. The LYL is no longer in existance, but before it disbanded, it refused to register and it put up a valiant fight for its right to function freely.

The leaders of Advance have likewise announced they have no intention of registering. Whether Advance will be able to survive the onslaught of what is the most vicious act since the Alien and Sedition Acts, depends to a large extent on the recognition by young people across the country that the McCarran Act is aimed at them. The Attorney General's petition reaches out to every group of young people engaged in progressive activity, as evidenced by the charges against Advance, which are:

"(a) Advance has supported the position of the Communist Party in opposing the United States-Japanese Security pact.

"(b) Advance has supported the position of the Communist Party demanding an end to all nuclear tests by the United States.

"(c) Advance has supported the position of the Communist Party of non-intervention in Cuban affairs and the restoration of diplomatic relations with Cuba, and followed the Communist position in protesting the United States blockade of Cuba in October, 1962.

"(d) Advance has supported the position of the Communist Party with respect to the enforcement of the McCarran Act and Smith Act.

"(e) Advance has supported the position of the Communist Party in condemning and opposing the enactment of certain legislation considered by the Party to be inimical to its interest, such as the Universal Military Training and selective service statutes.

"(f) Advance has supported the position of the Communist Party in advocating the withdrawal of American armed forces from Berlin and urging the United States to accept the offer of the USSR to 'negotiate on Berlin.'"

It is easy to see how the McCarran Act could be applied to many student peace groups. It seems that the Act was first applied to Advance because this youth group not only participates in activities which the State Department and the ultra-Right view with displeasure, but also because it fights against all forms of active anti-Communism, recognizing the anti-democratic nature of the so-called anti-Communist crusades.

Here are some of Advance's "treasonous" activities: it has participated in peace marches and rallies; it has initiated bus rides to Washington to protest the burning of the Freedom Rider buses; it organized two celebrations around the birthday of Jose Marti calling for friendship between young people in the United States and Cuba; it co-sponsored a picket line and rally against the ultra-right "anti-Communist school" of Fred Schwarz: it participated during the week of the Cuban crisis in trips to Washington and the mass demonstration of 14,000 at the United Nations.

Advance has also entertained the Bolshoi Ballet Troupe, demonstrating the desire for friendship between the people of the United States and the USSR; it raised money for, and participated in, the strike of the hospital workers who were fighting for recognition of their union, and it has held forums on topical questions.

In addition to these activities, Advance investigates scientific socialism. It is easy to assume that this above all its other activities is the unforgivable sin in the eyes of the McCarranites.

According to the McCarran Act, a "Communist Front organization" is one "which is substantially directed, dominated, or controlled by a Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement." Why should the Communist Party form an organization to give "aid and support" to itself? If this were the organization's avowed purpose it could certainly not be called a "front," and would only be a diffusion of the Communist Party's energy. If this were the organization's secret purpose, paralleling the positions of the Communist Party is a poor way of keeping the secret.

This leads to the question of "parallelism." Clearly, no organization can be held responsible for the positions of any other organization. Yet the McCarran Act prescribes that when the Subversive Activities Control Board is determining whether an organization is a "Communist Front," the most crucial criteria is "the extent to which the positions taken or advanced by it from time to time on matters of policy do not deviate from those of any Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement."

How many positions? Does it matter if a position is taken before or after it is taken by the Communist Party? These questions are not answered in the McCarran Act. And the SACB, which is not a court, and not manned by judges, has been given the power to do something which is forbidden by the Constitution: to kill organizations, for no organization could meet the impossible conditions of the McCarran Act.

The Communist Party has been cited as a "Communist Action" organization" under the McCarran Act, and convicted

SUSAN BENNETT is a young woman active in the civil liberties movement.

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COMMUNIST VIEWPOINT

A Youth and Student Publication

Vol. I, Nos. 5 - 6 15 cents

In This Issue

Trade Unions and Students Page 3

Outlaw War Now! Page 4

"I'LL Never Register" Page 6

The Roots of Misconception Page 7

COPY

Birmingham and the Struggles in the South

By GUS HALL

The most dramatic and direct concern to us as Americans and the most far-reaching of recent developments are the heroic struggles of our Negro citizens for equality and justice now going on in the South. These events are comparable to the victorious struggle for peaceful coexistence in relation to the Cuban events. These events are likewise part of the sweeping nature of human progress in this new epoch and chart the course of democracy in our land.

Understand the Full Meaning

It is of the utmost urgency that the world, that America, and especially that white Americans understand the full meaning of this struggle.

The breakthrough in Birmingham is a historic social, political and economic achievement. There is no going back -- there is no undoing of this development. This is a revolutionary qualitative eruption that now is, and will forevermore become, an integral part of our very being as a people and a nation. It will change everything. It will change everything for the better. It cannot be undone because the social, political and economic causes that motivated this upheaval are deep and ever-renewing.

It was the 100 years of oppression and insults after some 250 years of brutal chattel slavery in this country since the year 1619, 100 years of floggings and lynchings, injustices and impoverishment, 100 years of suffering from doing always the hardest and the dirtiest work for the lowest pay, 100 years of semi-starvation as share-croppers living in shanties and broken-down hovels, 100 years of denial of education and a closed door to professions, 100 years of closed doors to the skilled trades, 100 years of segregation and discrimination every minute of every day from birth to the cemetery, 100 years of indignities and of being recipients of smears, villification, abuse, atrocities, humiliation, 100 years of being half slave and only half free, 100 years of being forced into the status of second-class citizenship after the promise of full freedom and citizenship in the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. We must never forget -- we are speaking about 20 million of our fellow-citizens when we speak about thes past 100 years of virtual slavery.

All this 100 years of fighting, 100 years of patience, 100 years of broken promises in violation of the Bill of Rights and of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to our Constitution -- all this came to a head in Birmingham.

The 100 years of pent-up anger and determination broke through the bars of oppression that have been erected around our Negro citizens by the forces of capitalism.

The walls of segregation were first erected by the plantation owners. The forces of monopoly capital took over where the slavemasters left off. For the past century these absentee owners have been served by the backward, bigoted and brutal anti-democratic political machines of the Dixiecrats, the KKK and the White Citizens Councils.

All this is now crumbling beneath the marching feet of our Negro citizens in the South.

Remove the Roadblock of Racism

As from all people's struggles, so from the crucible of this struggle, a new nation, a new people with a new sense of oneness with democratic institutions newly invigorated in struggle, will emerge.

The bigoted empire, the prison of peoples in the South more and more became exposed as the obstacle to all progress.

Until this roadblock is removed, as a people we cannot fully tackle any of the serious problems we face.

As a divided working class, we were a class pitted against ourselves.

The events of Birmingham have exploded on to the stage of history, a new stage in the struggle to end Jimcrow once and for all.

The struggles of Birmingham and the South are of the greatest possible significance for America because without victory over the forces of backwardness and reaction in the South, our nation would forever be stuck in the quagmire of bigotry and prejudice.

GUS HALL is the leading Communist spokesman. He and Benjamin J. Davis have been indicted under the McCarren Act for refusing to register the Communist Party.

PYCC Statement on South Viet Nam

The Diem-Nhu Regime in South Viet Nam is one of the most brutal and anti-popular governments in the world. Daily we read stories and see photographs in newspapers of some new atrocity. One day it is a bloody attack on Buddhist pagodas. The next it is the arrest of thousands of high school students. Trade unions and student unions are constantly purged. It is apparent that no one supports the regime except the military, the police, the Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) and the Kennedy Administration. The world is so shocked by these events that 14 Asian and African nations have put the question of violation of human rights in South Viet Nam on the U.N. agenda.

Why is our country so deeply involved in South Viet Nam? 13,000 U.S. soldiers are in the country. A hundred have been killed in the fighting. Every day the U.S. spends 1½ million dollars in military and economic aid (overwhelmingly military). U.S. general are the authors and partial executioners of a military strategy in South Viet Nam that has few equals in history for its brutality. In large areas of the country defoliagization is being conducted by the military. That means all plant life - the food supply for whole population areas - is being destroyed. There is also the strategy of placing thousands of villages in barbed wire concentration camps, called "strategic hamlets."

The C.I.A. pays South Viet Namese special forces to invade high schools and crack open heads of 14 year olds. No wonder President Kennedy can become so inured to death of teen-agers that he can find no legal basis for action to end racist murders in Birmingham, Alabama, USA.

This complete disregard of all moral standards is perpetrated in the name of anti-communism. Our country faces the kind of moral, political and military disaster the French suffered at Dien Diem Phu and in Algeria, if this policy is continued. Instead of 100 young soldiers being killed it may be thousands or even millions if escalation into hydrogen war takes place.

These outrages in South Viet Nam are justified by President Kennedy as necessary evils in view of the supposed Viet Cong threat. Most Americans are not aware that the Viet Cong is a coalition of many political groupings in which the Communists play an important role. Perhaps 2/3 of the country is governed by the Viet Cong. The ability of its guerilla army to exist and grow in the face of much superior arms is evidence of the degree of popular support it enjoys. We also believe

a people has a right to choose any type social system and government they want, including Communist. Now it is evident that many new sections of the population are shifting allegiance from Diem toward the Viet Cong. It is not necessary, however, for one to decide who the Viet Namese people support to urge drastic changes in U.S. policy.

A C.I.A. engineered coup, replacing Diem with another Diem is no solution. First, U.S. military forces and any other outside interference (none has been proven) must be removed. This will make it possible for the UN to assure the peace there and guarantee through free elections or otherwise selection of a coalition Government pledged to a policy of non-alignment. Our Government's policies cannot continue to be based on anti-communism and monopoly profits (from South Viet Nam). It must be in the interests of the masses of people of our country, including young people. It must be in the national interest.

We urge all young workers, high school students, college students to call upon President Kennedy to end the present policies in South Viet Nam and remove this terrible smear from our national name. Demonstrations, petitions, letters, etc. to this effect are on the order of the day.

Issued 10/1/63

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
80 Clinton Street
New York 2, New York

Cuba and the Right to Travel

A Statement by the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee

Four young people have been indicted for being organizers of the recent trip of 59 students to Cuba. We strongly oppose this action and call upon Robert Kennedy to drop the charges. Neither the students nor anyone else should be prosecuted for exercising a Constitutional right - freedom of travel.

The right to travel anywhere in the world has always been considered a precious democratic right in our country. It has been intimately associated with the idea of coming to one's own conclusions after a full examination of the issues. There are a number of motivations for the many who wish to travel without restriction. Tourists visit other lands to sample their culture, life, natural beauties and to relax in a stimulating environment. Students often travel to study and broaden their horizons. Businessmen travel seeking profitable commercial relations. In times of great social upheaval and many new experiments in the organization of society, many desire to visit the new lands just to savor the atmosphere and judge the path of social restructuring. Nearly every young person dreams of seeing the world some day.

It is for these reasons that freedom of travel has been such a cherished right in our country. During the Cold War, however, restrictions have existed on which countries may be visited. At one time or another every socialist country has been a forbidden area for visitation. There have also been passport regulations, now declared void by the courts and new McCarran Act restrictions on who may travel. It is now a crime for a Communist even to apply for a passport or for a passport clerk to issue a passport to a Communist. The McCarran Act then uses a McCarthy-Birchite definition of who is a Communist to prevent millions of people from travelling.

Instead of forthrightly declaring the Cold War and McCarthy-type political reasons for these restrictions on freedom of travel, various subterfuges are used. There is no evidence that criminal acts or acts detrimental to our country are committed in connection with such travel or that U.S. citizens run any greater risks in visiting socialist countries than they do in visiting any other country, including such coungries as war-torn South Viet Nam, fascist Spain, etc. Nor will the rationalization that a "state of national emergency exists with Cuba" justify travel restrictions. Yet these are the excuses used.

We welcome all efforts to rewin complete freedom of travel. These efforts include the court cases of Milton Mayer, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, William Worthy, etc.; movements to repeal the State Department regulations and the McCarran Act and attempts to visit "verboten" lands, both those that have succeeded for failed and those that are currently planned.

For these reasons we oppose any persecution of the 58 students who have just returned from Cuba. We oppose any restrictions on future travel by these individuals for having gone to Cuba.

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Restrictions on travel to Cuba are especially harmful. U. S. youth need to know about the achievments of socialist Cuba and about the desires of the entire Cuban people to live in peace and friendship with the people of our country. When these things are widely known on a first hand basis, it will be much more difficult for the Goldwaters, Keatings and some in the Kennedy Administration to succeed in fomentin a world war.

In the attempt to prevent U.S. citizens from seeing Cuba for themselves, the HUAC could, of course, be expected to jump into the act as the Congressional inquisatorial arm of the ultra-right. We are very happy to see young people give HUAC another rebuff. The obvious police brutality shown on TV in connection with the HUAC hearings on Cuban travel must also be condemned by any objective observor.

While we may have criticisms of the student travel committee - on the manner of selecting the students for the Cuban visit, on some highly partisan approaches by the organizers and on a number of tactical questions after their return that tended to limit support - these can await a more expeditious time for elaboration. The main thing is the fighting spirit of the students and that their right to travel must be defended against the State Department, HUAC, brutal police and the Cuban reactionary exiles. We cannot help, though, but mention at this time an important point about the appearance of some of the students before HUAC.

In the fight against McCarthyism, HUAC and now McCarranism, a highly principled stand has been adopted by many people not even associated with the Left. Frank Wilkinson has articulated this position in his well-known refusal to answer whether or not he is a member of the Communist Party while under legal or social compulsio He has made the point that to answer is to recognize the legitimacy of the inquiry and contribute, even unwittingly, to an atmosphere that stifles democratic rights.

We think the fight against HUAC would have been much stronger if the example of Wilkinson, Braden, Seeger and so many others had been universally followed. We were dismayed when some identified themselves as members of Progressive Labor and denied present Communist Party affiliation, instead of using First or Fifth Amendiment grounds in refusing to answer.

The future of travel to Cuba is not yet settled. A widespread campaign for removal of the State Department ban and dropping of the indictments is required. Efforts of all kinds of groups from writers to trade unionists to community leaders to business men to student editors and leaders to travel to Cuba will also be helpful. It is neithe necessary nor enough for the left alone to do these things. On our part, we shall continue to do everything possible to assist these efforts and to protect those who participate in such activities from prosecution.

Issued October 1963

Progressive Youth Organizing Committee
80 Clinton Street
New York 2, New York

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PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE
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N. Y. C. 2, N. Y.

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Mr. Fulwood
Mr. Hunter
Mr. Pilcher

Memo from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

PA ✓
VJ
file

MJ - file in
left-wing file

A RIGHT TO EARN

A RIGHT TO LEARN

A YOUTH AND STUDENT CONFERENCE

FRIDAY, JUNE 21 TO
SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1963

MEZZANINE, 80 CLINTON STREET
NEW YORK 2, N. Y.
GR 3-8545

See page four for list of sponsors and endorsers

WHY A CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS?

• **"Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls can look forward only to lives of drudgery and intermittent work."**

—President's Committee on Youth Employment

• According to government statistics nearly one and one half million youth are unemployed.

• **College tuition has skyrocketed—city colleges are endangered.**

• Many urban Negro communities have an unemployment rate of 60 to 90 per cent among youth.

• **High school dropouts have increased from 1/4 in 1955 to 1/3 in 1962 of ALL high school students.**

• Fifty per cent of employed youth earn less than $1.25 per hour.

• **From 1958 to 1963 the number of apprenticeships has decreased from 190 thousand to 165 thousand, while the need for such job openings has increased drastically.**

"There is no reason why one million young Americans out of school and out of work should all remain unwanted and often untrained on our city streets when their energies can be put to good use."

—John F. Kennedy, State of the Union Address, 1963

In order to discuss these problems in a thorough manner the conference will be organized in the following way:

SPEAKERS

Qualified adult speakers will address the conference on —

The economic plight of higher education

Trade unions and youth

Special economic problems of Negro youth

A personal account of problems facing youth in chronically depressed areas.

WORKSHOPS

Participants will be given the opportunity to take part in workshops which will be held throughout the three days of the conference.

I. Unemployed youth

II. Economic problems of youth who work

III. Economic problems of high school students

IV. Economic problems of college students

Each workshop will examine the scope of problems facing this section of youth, causes of the problems, possible solutions and actions.

* * * * *

Registration will begin 10 A.M., Friday, orientation 11 A.M., workshops 1 P.M.

Friday evening, beginning 8 P.M., will be devoted to speakers.

SATURDAY NIGHT JUNE 22, THERE WILL BE A HOOTENANNY FEATURING AN OUTSTANDING BLUE GRASS GROUP AND SEVERAL EXCITING YOUNG FOLK-SINGERS.

THIS WILL BE FOLLOWED BY FOLK DANCING LED BY A PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTOR.

End the evening with Dancing to a top Recording Band!

THE TIME: 8 P.M. — 'TIL —

THE PLACE: MEZZANINE — 80 CLINTON STREET, NEW YORK.

NO ADMISSION CHARGE.

Partial List of Endorsers of A Right To Earn: A Right To Learn— A Youth & Student Conference

DR. HERBERT APTHEKER, Historian, Educator
ISOBEL M. CERNEY, Educator, Atlanta, Ga.
SHIRLEY GRAHAM DUBOIS, Authoress, Editor, "Freedomways"
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Statesman, author and scholar
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ANTON REFREGIER, Artist
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DR. DIRK J. STRUIK, Mathematician, Belmont, Mass.
JIM WILLIAMS, Editor, "New South Review"
Youth for Peace and Socialism, Los Angeles, Cal.

Names of organizations and institutions are listed for identification only and do not indicate approval or disapproval of the Conference or PYOC. All endorses signed the following statement:

"We believe the job and economic problems of youth and students requires urgent examination and action by the whole country. We support any efforts in this direction. For these reasons we endorse the conference, 'A Right to Earn; A Right to Learn' being sponsored by the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC). Endorsement does not mean agreement or disagreement with the purposes and other activities of the PYOC."

THIS CONFERENCE IS SPONSORED BY THE PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEZZANINE, 80 CLINTON STREET, NEW YORK 2.

LWD

Workshop on
Economic Problems of Youth Who Are Working

(This is a preliminary outline of subjects to be discussed. It is, of course, open to alteration by the workshop itself. It is not expected that all phases will be covered in equal depth during the 10 hours of workshop time. Emphasis will be placed on solutions and action.)

I. Scope of the Economic Problems Confronting Youth Who Work
- A. Evidences of job insecurity - the industries youth work in and the job classifications they hold, status and trends
- B. Problems of upgrading, on-the-job training, apprenticeships and equal pay for equal work
- C. Wages of youth and extent of covergge by minimum wage laws
- D. Degree of union organization of youth who work
- E. Child labor laws, health protection on the job
- F. Migratory labor youth and their special problems in all the above areas
- G. Problems of youth who work on farms
- H. Special problems of Negro and other minority youth with respect to all the above areas

II. Causes of These Problems
- A. Inadequacy of education and job training
- B. Lack of union organization, relatively weak union due to strong company position and internal weaknesses of some unions
- C. Is seniority a cause of these problems?
- D. Attitude of youth to trade union organization
- E. The dollars and cents of the Jim Crow system
- F. The general unemployment level and its bearing on job insecurity
- G. The profit stake of big business in such conditions
- H. The role of armaments production

III. Evaluation of Possible Solutions to Problems
- A. Organizing unorganized shops and the role of youth
- B. Role of youth as active trade unionists who seek to improve their unions, the raising of specific youth contract demands
- C. Shorter work week
- D. Universal minimum wage coverage and $1.50 an hour minimum wage
- E. Extension of Fair Labor Standards, Child Labor, Workmens Compensation, Unemployment Compensation, compulsory school attendance and housing codes and laws to migratory labor youth
- F. Expansion of the Federal Manpower Retraining Act
- G. Requirement in Government contracts of an apprentice for every 10 journeymen, without displacing any workers
- H. Federal and state FEPC laws, enforcement of anti-discrimination clauses in Government contracts, tax penalties for all Government and non-Government contract work for discrimination
- I. Conversion to a peace-time economy
- J. Which are the few most important programmatic solutions?

IV. How to Win Such Solutions
- A. Conducting legislative activity (Methods for each subject from "A" to "F")
- B. Organizing a union
- C. Strengthening your union
- D. Building Negro-white unity
- E. Gaining support from other strata of the population, democratic youth organizations, etc.
- F. Winning contract demands, strikes, grievances
- G. The role of left and Marxist-oriented youth groups
- H. Are there any national initiatives that are possible and useful?

Workshop on
Unemployed Youth

(This is a preliminary outline of subjects to be discussed. It is, of course, open to alteration by the workshop itself. It is not expected that all phases will be covered in equal depth during the 10 hours of workshop time. Emphasis will be placed on solutions and action.)

I. Scope of the Economic Problems Confronting Unemployed Youth
- A. Amount of unemployment by age group, sex, Negro youth, other minorities, educational background, long term unemployment
- B. Future trends on unemployment
- C. Validity of Government Statistics
- D. Size of the gap between the number of jobs created each year and what will be required
- E. Personal impact of unemployment on youth
- F. Availability of job training and apprenticeships. The situation for Negro and other minority youth
- G. Unemployment compensation for first job seekers and relief situation for unemployed youth

II. Causes of These Problems
- A. Automation
- B. Intensification of labor
- C. Economic stagnation and lack of profitability in hiring more workers
- D. Increased monopolization
- E. Is it true that youth are not working because they do not wish to work?
- F. The impact of military spending and the draft
- G. Profitability of the Jim Crow System
- H. Is it true that youth can not find jobs becuase of their lack of skill and experience?

III. Evaluation of Possible Solutions to the Problems
- A. More and better job counselling in school
- B. Counselling high school student not to drop out
- C. More and better job placement bureaus in high school, State Employment Services Offices and in community organizations
- D. More and better job training and apprentice programs
- E. Searchin g for and encouraging local small businessmen and neighborhood stores to hire more youth
- F. Shorter work week
- G. Public works projects
- H. Unemployment compensation for first job seekers, coverage for duration of unemployment, higher compensation
- I. Money grants to high school student to remain in school
- J. Federal and state FEPC
- K. Which are the few most important programmatic solutions

IV. How to Win Such Solutions
- A. Organizing unemployed youth
  1. Role of respected youth organizations
  2. Role of ad hoc committees
  3. Role of left and Marxist-oriented groups
  4. Role of trade unions
  5. Role of adult community groups
  6. Program for an organization of unemployed youth
  7. Problems in organizing unemployed youth
- B. Legislative activity
- C. The role of nation-wide initiatives

Workshop on

Economic Problems of College Students

(This is a preliminary outline of subjects to be discussed. It is, of course, open to alteration by the workshop itself. It is not expected that all phases will be covered in equal depth during the 10 hours of workshop time. Emphasis will be placed on solutions and action.)

I. Scope of the Economic Problems Confronting College Students

A. What is happening to the costs to the university of providing an education?

B. The financial crisis of the small private school, the large private school and the public college system.

C. Trends in tuition and other costs to the student.

D. Problems of employment while in college, wage rates and conditions. Problems of employment after graduation in the field of training.

E. Trends in college population - how many, how many go full time, night time, social composition.

F Special Problems of evening school students.

G. The situation of Negro students and other minorities - trends in being able to go to college, find work during and after college, housing, social discrimination and content of education.

H. To what extent does the college education prepare students to earn a living and to participate in life in a democratic and cultured fashion?

II. Causes of These Problems

A. The impact of the system of financial support and control of higher education.

B. Increased need of a college education in today's society and its bearing.

C. The aims and purposes of education as currently practiced and/or espoused by various groups.

D. The general Jim Crow system and its impact.

E. The role of pressures on higher education by democratic and anti-democratic groups.

III. Evaluation of Possible Solutions to Problems

A. Various possible Federal aid to education measures.

B. Tax structure reform

C. Reduction or elimination of student tuition and costs.

D. Democratization of control of higher education - the role of the student and of community forces.

E. Trade union organization of student workers.

F. Minimum wage for student workers.

G. Establishment of city colleges and the relationship of Federal financing.

H. Federal and state Fair Educational Practices Acts, other desegregation legislation and the cutting off of financial aid to schools that practice any form of discrimination.

I. Implementation and development of the NSA Model Educational Practices Standards.

J. What few programmatic solutions are the most important at this time and in the long run?

IV. How to Win Such Solutions

A. The role of the student government, student press, NSA, student political parties.

B. The role of left and Marxist-oriented campus groups.

C. Role of other campus groups.

D. Legislative Activity.

E. The need for and ways of gaining labor and other community support.

F. What are the key issues, forms of activity and organization at this time?

G. Are there any useful national initiatives that are possible?

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Workshop on

Economic Problems of High School Students

(This is a preliminary outline of subjects to be discussed. It is, of course, open to alteration by the workshop itself. It is not expected that all phases will be covered in equal depth during the 10 hours of workshop time. Emphasis will be placed on solutions and action.)

I. Scope of the Economic Problems Confronting High School Students
   A. Problems of class-room size, shifts and hours.
   B. The teacher shortage and low pay for teachers.
   C. The character of buildings, facilities and equipment in schools.
   D. Segregated schools, North and South and all of their educational and social disadvantages.
   E. Vocational schools - the problem of the "dumping ground" school and of the vocational school for only an elite of the working class.
   F. Students who must work part time and their problems and why students drop out.
   G. Problems in occupational counselling and job placement by the schools.
   H. Does the high school education prepare the student to earn a living and is there preparation for life of a democratic sort?

II. Cause of These Problems
   A. Lack of financial support and the tax structure
   B. The problem of democratic control of the school system
   C. Democratization of control of schools in relation to the impact of various pressure groups in the community
   D. Teacher preparation and its affect on the schools
   E. Aims and purposes of education as currently practiced and as advocated by various groups.
   F. The Jim Crow System

III. Evaluation of Possible Solutions to Problems
   A. Various possible Federal aid to education measures
   B. Tax structure reform
   C. Democratization of control of the schools
   D. Raising teachers wages, improving their conditions and assuring their right to strike
   E. Money grants to high school students to prevent dropouts and part time work projects
   F. Assuring a rounded democratic education and preparation for a job at graduation
   G. Federal and state Fair Educational Practices Acts, other anti-discrimination legislation and cutting off of funds to schools that discriminate

IV. How to Win Such Solutions
   A. The role of student councils and school groups
   B. The role of left and Marxist-oriented teen groups
   C. Legislative activity and other forms of activity and organization
   D. Gaining support from labor and other community groups
   E. Are there any national initiatives that are possible and useful?

Memo

SB

MA X — pls file. this is
"Believe a Communist
organization?"

tc
cker-Castleberry Printing, Inc.

A New Organization
see marked portion, pg 5 -

LWD
SB

HOW TO GET A JOB!

...THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY

Have you ever had a steady job?

What are your chances of keeping the one you have? Is there a practical way of assuring yourself a job?

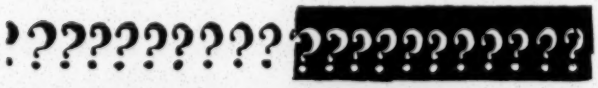
Yes, there is a practical way.

Probably you have had the experience of seeking a job. You try the State Employment Service office . . . private employment agencies . . . friends give you leads . . . you read the ads in the papers . . . **and still no regular work.**

You are one in over a million young people who are unemployed.

Total unemployment is five million.

Twice that number work only part time.



No one knows how many have GIVEN UP looking for a job

Should you be lucky enough to have a job, there is still little job security. The workforce in steel, auto, railroad and other major industries is being reduced by tens of thousands through automation and speed-up. Youth, having the least seniority and skill, constantly face lay-offs. Huge unemployment is used by employers to create pressure on wage rates and working conditions.

Unemployment is truly the number one problem for all those under thirty years of age.

Don't let anybody sell you a bill of goods. Prosperity is NOT just around the corner. White youth have been facing a deepening **recession**, and Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican-American youth have been experiencing a growing **depression** for years. When 40% to 80% of Negro youth in major cities are

unemployed. **THAT is a depression for them** and serious business for everyone.

And things are going to get worse . . . **unless** an answer is found. Soon an additional three million young people will start looking for jobs each year. 100% of Negro youth could be jobless by 1970 if present trends continue.

What Is the Answer?

Some say more job training programs and education are the answer. Youth are urged to finish high school and seek additional training and education. More job training programs, apprenticeships and better high school education are definitely needed. But if all the unemployed received training for the types of jobs available, unemployment would remain about the same. Searching a little harder and acquiring a little skill will not produce lasting jobs for 98% of the unemployed.

There just are not enough jobs to go around.

There can be only one solution . . . the creation of millions of jobs that do not now exist. How? There are two possible ways—

- **SHORTER WORKWEEK**—less hours of work at the same weekly pay.
- **PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS**—the government pays workers to build hospitals, schools and to develop our natural resources.

Can Public Works Be Won in Time to Do YOU Any Good?

The answer is an emphatic, YES. There is now before Congress an Act that stands a good chance of passing. . . .

. . . if you act to help it. It is called the YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ACT of 1963 (H.R. 1890; S.1).

It provides two programs —

- Conservation work in forests, streams, etc.
- Jobs this year for up to 15,000 young men, ages 16 to 21.
- Room, board, some education and job training, plus $60 a month day.

- A maximum of two years employment in this Youth Conservation Corps Program.

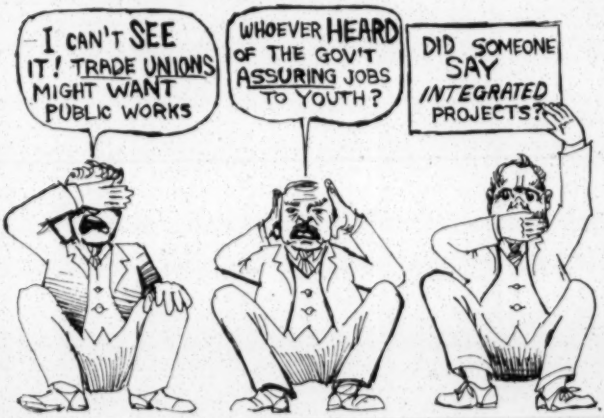
And—

- Urban work in hospitals, schools, Y's.
- Jobs this year for up to 50,000 young men and women ages 16 to 21.
- Wages "similar to wages paid for like work in the area" and on-the-job training.
- No older workers are to be displaced by this Local Area Youth Employment Program.

With proposed increases the following year, about 10% of the unemployed youth in this age group would be employed.

What this means is that if you and nine of your friends are jobless, one of you will be put to work at Government expense.

The Opposition in Congress



Without everyone who supports the Act speaking out, these anti-youth voices in Congress may succeed in killing it.

There is also another hurdle to clear before youth in your community can benefit from the Act. Your state legislature has to vote money to match Federal funds for the Act.

Improving the Act's Benefits

- Pay youth the rates trade unions receive for similar work.
  $60 a month, (even with room and board) is treating payment as a favor to youth rather than as a fair wage for work needed by the whole country. **In no case should**

pay be below the Federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.

- Employ 100,000 the first year and all of the $350 million required for this. Double the number employed each succeeding year.

  President Kennedy's request for $100 million would employ only 30,000 youth. More than a pilot project is needed.
- Ban any form of racial, religious or political discrimination in the use of money.
- Provide more job training that will be useful in other jobs.
- Assure substantial participation by youth, trade union and Negro organizations in the Council, implementing the jobs programs,

These improvements can be won if youth and others strongly support them. But this Act, even if improved, will not give every youth a job or answer all of youth's problems.

What Then?

An Act is required that will spend BILLIONS of dollars on youth. It should cover all the jobs, job training, education, sports and cultural needs of American youth; a "National Youth Act."

The Obstacle

At present, tens of billions are spent on armaments which have no value except for war. These funds are the only possible source for large scale spending on youth. Ways must be found, therefore, to reach agreement and to disarm . . . if enough money is to be available for the needs of youth.

Subscribe Now to:

NEW HORIZONS FOR YOUTH

Active Fighter for Jobs, Peace and Civil Rights

$2 For 10 Issues

799 Broadway, Room 233, New York 3, N. Y.

Wide Support

Among those supporting the Youth Employment Opportunities Act are:

AFL-CIO

National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers

National Urban League

National Council of Jewish Women

Kennedy Administration and 35 Democratic and Republican Senators

Act to Insure Yourself A Job!

- Send the attached coupon below to your Congressman.
- Go with a group of friends to see your Congressman or to City Hall to let them know what you think about jobs for youth.
- Tell your state legislator to support state funds for the Youth Employment Opportunities Act.
- Form a community jobs committee to support this Act, to press your state and city government for similar programs and to act in your community.
- Pass on this flyer.

Prepared by the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee, 80 Clinton St., New York 2

Congressman . . . . . .

House Office Building

Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I urge you to support jobs for the million jobless youth by voting for the Youth Employment Opportunities Act (H.R. 1890).

To strengthen the Act I urge:

1. Providing more adequate job training.
2. Preventing use of money to aid discrimination.
3. Protecting the rights of labor more fully.
4. Providing funds to cover at least half the currently unemployed youth.

Respectfully,

. . . . . .

Name and Address

209

January 7, 1955

Mr. Edward S. White
Atlanta Legal Aid Society
Room 923
Court House
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. White:

I am much honored by the invitation to be a member of the Advisory Committee of the Atlanta Legal Aid Society for 1955, and will take pleasure in serving as requested.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

DIRECTORS

Edward S. White, President
Louis Regenstein, Jr., 1st Vice-President
John Boman, 2nd Vice-President
Harry S. Baxter, Treasurer
John E. Simpson, Secretary
Randolph W. Thrower, Past President
Paul H. Anderson
W. Neal Baird
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John Izard, Jr.
C. Baxter Jones, Jr.
Irving K. Kaler
Dan MacDougald, Jr.
James A. Mackay
Edward L. Savell
William B. Spann, Jr.

Atlanta Legal Aid Society

~~90 Prior Street, S.W.~~ Room 923
Court House
LAMAR 5811
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

H. FRED GOBER
General Counsel

CAROLYN MYERS PENNISI
Assistant Counsel

ELI KAPLAN
Assistant Counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Robert L. Foreman, Jr.
David H. Gambrell
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J. Winston Huff
Lorraine H. Jennrich
Mrs. Charles R. Liebman
Charles C. Mathias
Mrs. Berrien Moore, Jr.
Mrs. Frank L. Pallotta
C. B. Rogers
Mrs. Roff Sims
Rev. Wilson W. Sneed
Grigsby H. Wotton
Hugh E. Wright

4 January 1955

JAN 5 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Executive Committee of the Atlanta Legal Aid Society has asked me to invite you to serve as a member of its Advisory Committee for 1955.

The Legal Aid Society provides professional legal assistance in civil matters to persons who are not able to employ a lawyer. It is an agency of Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services, Inc. The Society was organized in 1924 and has been serving an increasing clientele in Fulton and DeKalb Counties since that time. In 1954, it rendered assistance to some six thousand people.

In 1954, for the first time, its Board of Directors which is composed of lawyers who are members of the Atlanta Bar Association, decided to invite ten laymen to become members of the Society and serve on its Advisory Committee, which meets with the Board every three or four months and counsels with it regarding policies of the Society and problems that confront it.

The Board is eager to have the advice and suggestions of a representative group of laymen in respect to its activities and problems.

Your agreement to serve would involve attendance, if practicable, at about three meetings. The meetings are usually held at the quarters of the Atlanta Lawyers Club at 70 Fairlie Street, N. W. during the late afternoon. It is hoped, of course, that you would have an opportunity during the year to visit the office of the Society at 923 Fulton County Court House. You will not be asked to contribute or solicit funds.

We know from your interest in activities relating to the welfare of the community that you are in a position to make a substantial contribution to the effectiveness of the Society.

Please give this invitation your sympathetic consideration and let me hear from you at your early convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Ed White

Edward S. White

ESW:ID

JAN 12 1955

January 11, 1955

Mr. Paul H. Anderson
Mr. Edward Andrews
Mr. Ferdinand Buckley
Mr. Don E. Carter
Mr. Jack Crowder
Mr. A. DeJongh Franklin
Mr. Jack F. Glenn
Mr. Joseph F. Haas
Mr. James Hill
Mr. J. Winston Huff
Miss Lorraine H. Jennrich
Mrs. Charles R. Liebman
Mr. Charles C. Mathias
Dr. George S. Mitchell
Mrs. Berrien Moore, Jr.
Miss Antha Mulkey
Mr. C. B. Rogers
Mrs. Roff Sims
Reverend Wilson W. Sneed
Mr. William B. Spann, Jr.

Gentlemen:

I am happy to advise you that you have been elected to the Atlanta Legal Aid Society Advisory Committee for 1955. I congratulate you on being elected and look forward to serving with you.

Yours very truly,

A. Paul Cadenhead
Secretary

APC/sr

Atlanta Legal Aid Society
ROOM 923, FULTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Dr. Geor
Wesley M
Atlanta

Legal Aid So— AH.

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Atlanta Legal Aid Society

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C. B. Rogers
Mrs. Roff Sims
Rev. Wilson W. Sneed
William B. Spann, Jr.

January 12, 1956

RECEIVED JAN 13 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The annual meeting of the Atlanta Legal Aid Society will be held on Wednesday, January 18, 1956, at 4 o'clock p. m. at the Lawyers Club, 70 Fairlie Street NW.

Election of officers, report of 1955 operations, and other matters will come before the meeting. We hope that you can attend.

Yours very truly,

H. Fred Gober

H. Fred Gober
General Counsel

HFG/gsm

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Reverend Wilson W. Sneed
William B. Spann, Jr.
Robert W. Spears
Thomas H. Stubbs, Jr.
Ben Weinberg, Jr.

June 23, 1956

did call 6/26

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Wesley Memorial Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 25 1956

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

You are cordially invited to a luncheon on Thursday, June 28, to be given by the Atlanta Legal Aid Society to honor H. Fred Gober, General Counsel, who is leaving the agency to enter private practice with the firm of Arnall-Golden and Gregory; and Carolyn M. Pennisi, who will assume the duties of Acting General Counsel, and Eli Kaplan, who will serve as First Assistant Counsel.
Place: Atlanta Athletic Club, 166 Carnegie Way, N.W.
Time: 12:30 o'clock p.m. Cost: $2.50 each.

Fred has been General Counsel and Director of the Legal Aid Clinic for six years, and has rendered able and efficient leadership to the Society in its operations, and it is with great regret that we lose his services. We wish also to extend a cordial welcome to the incoming acting director and first assistant.

We respectfully urge you to attend, and request that you advise us whether you can be present by calling the office of the Atlanta Legal Aid Society at JA. 4-5811 not later than 3 o'clock p.m., Wednesday, June 27.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Boman Jr.

John H. Boman, Jr.
President

Sorry should be away
GW

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DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

~~OF THE~~

~~UNITED STATES~~

Affecting the Status of Negroes

Contents:

1. Editorial - Columbia (S.C.) The State (Printed)

2. Decisions of Supreme Court -
   a. Educational Opportunity
   b. Equalization of Teachers' Salaries
   c. Equal Facilities in Travel
   d. Service on Juries
   e. Service on Grand Juries
   f. Confession by Torture
   g. Federal Control of Primaries.

3. The Primary

Prepared specially for

The Southeastern Jurisdiction
Christian Social Relations
Woman's Society for Christian Service

July 24-August 5, 1941

Lake Junaluska, North Carolina

Decisions of Supreme Court

a. Educational Opportunity

On December 12, 1938, the United States Supreme Court ruled in the suit of Lloyd Gaines vs the State of Missouri that a state must provide equal educational opportunities for all its youth.

This decision was handed down in a case appealed from the decision of the Missouri State Courts involving a suit seeking to force the University of Missouri to admit Lloyd Gaines, Negro, to the law department. The state courts held that the law, making mandatory separation of the races in schools, prohibited the University from admitting Negroes. The Supreme Court did not base its opinion on the state segregation law. It held that if a state provides educational opportunities for white youth, the same opportunities must be provided for Negro youth. However, the decision specifically stated that if any branch of work was not provided for white youth, the State did not have to provide it for Negroes.

b. ~~Equalization of Teachers' Salaries~~

In November, 1939, the United States District Court of Maryland handed down an opinion in which the board of education of Anne Arundel County is directed to institute a non-discriminatory pay scale for white and Negro teachers.

Following less than a year after the Supreme Court ruling on higher education for Negroes in states maintaining a biracial system of education, this federal court decision opens up another field of discrimination on the basis of race in the South's educational system.

In setting out the reasons for the decision, the court destroys one of the South's most ingenious methods of discrimination based on statutes:

> "The controlling question in the case, however, is not whether the statutes are unconstitutional on their face, but whether in their practical application they constitute an unconstitutional discrimination on account of race and color prejudicial to the plaintiff."

The Court continues:

> "The crucial question in the case is whether the very substantial differential between the white and colored teachers of Anne Arundel County is due to discrimination on account of race or color. I find as a fact from the testimony it is."

The court does not undertake to specify the amount of the salaries to be paid to white or colored teachers but the Court enjoins the board of education of Anne Arundel County "from discrimination in salaries on account of race or color."

- - - - - - - - - - -

In June, 1940, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville, North Carolina, handed down a similar decision in the case of Melvin O. Alston vs. the Norfolk, Virginia, school board. The opinion dealing with the constitutionality of racial discrimination in this case states:

> "This is as clear a discrimination on the ground of race as could well be imagined and falls squarely within the inhibition of both the due process and the equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment."

c. Equal Facilities in Travel

On April 28, 1941, the Supreme Court handed down a decision holding that Negroes who travel on public carriers must be furnished the same accommodations as anyone else. The case involved the right of the Pullman Company to force a Negro passenger to leave the sleeping car and finish his trip in a Jim-crow day coach.

Quote 3

The court held that the removal "was manifestly a discrimination against him in the course of his interstate journey and admittedly that discrimination was based solely upon the fact that he was a Negro. The question is not a question of segregation but one of equality of treatment."

d. Service on Juries

In July, 1932, the United States Court of Appeals, Maryland, set aside the death sentence of Euel Lee, Negro, and ordered a new trial on the grounds that the prisoner was deprived of his constitutional rights by reason that no Negroes were on the trial jury.

Quote 4

Several other death sentences of Negroes were appealed thereafter.

- - - - - - - - - -

In April, 1935, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the death sentence in the famous Scottsboro cases and ordered new trials because "Negroes were systematically excluded" from grand juries and trial juries.

Other cases from time to time have been appealed on the same grounds with reversal following each decision.

e. Service on Grand Juries

In November, 1940, a direct decision on the service of Negroes on grand juries was handed down by the Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion originating in the Harris County, Texas, Courts. The opinion stated that racial discrimination had resulted in the exclusion of Negroes from the grand jury which not only violated the constitution but "is at war with our basic concepts of a democratic society and a representative government."

Quote 5

f. Confession by Torture

On February 12, 1940, on an appeal from the Florida Courts to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court reversed the verdict and ordered a new trial in a case involving four Negroes charged with murder at Pompano, Florida, in 1933. The court held that the plea of guilty as charged was wrung from the accused through process of fear, intimidation, and torture. The opinion written by Justice Black was unanimous.

Quote 6

g. Federal Control of Primaries.

On the 26th day of May, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision, delivered by Justice Stone, which held that the Federal Government has the power to regulate primaries in states if the selection of members of Congress is involved. The case under consideration was one from New Orleans.

Quote 7

The opinion says that: "Unless the constitutional protection of the integrity of "elections" extends to primary elections, the popular choice of representatives is stripped of its constitutional protection save only as Congress, by taking over the control of state elections, may exclude from them the influence of the state primaries...a primary election which involves a necessary step in the choice of candidates for election as representatives in Congress, and which in the circumstances of this case controls that choice, is an election within the meaning of the constitutional provision and is subject to congressional regulation as to the manner of holding it...the right to vote in a congressional election is a right secured by the Constitution...the right to participate through the primary in the choice of representatives in Congress--a right clearly secured by the Constitution--is...the same..as the right to vote at the general election.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

PRIMARIES

At present, ~~six~~ of the nine states in this Jurisdiction use the primary system of nominating candidates for election which are called "white primaries." The primary system is created by state legislative act, the legal qualifications for participation in general elections are made to

apply to primary nominations. The laws thereupon confer upon the executive committees of political parties the power to set "such other qualifications" as they desire. This term is used to provide for the specific exclusion of Negroes by party ruling since the States are prohibited by the Federal Constitution to discriminate specifically against Negroes.

Until the present time, the Supreme Court of the United States has held with the State Courts that the primaries are not elections within the meaning of the Constitution and are therefore not contrary to the Constitution. The recent ruling quoted under "Supreme Court Decisions--Federal Control of Primaries" in the sentence "the right to participate through the primary in the choice of representatives in Congress--a right clearly secured by the Constitution--is..the same as the right to vote at the general election" indicates that the case against the white primary may be decided in such a way as to invalidate the "white primary" rule.

All the fears expressed by men as to the effect on government of women voting are practically the same as those regarding the Negro vote. The important thing for women to do is:

1. to inform themselves on the laws governing the ballot in the elections and primaries in the State in which they live.

2. to study the effect on Christian attitudes of the denial of the ballot to any citizen on the grounds of birth.

3. to discuss with others the effects on democracy of the denial of the use of the ballot to a citizen on the grounds of birth.

4. to learn the reasons or excuses for the denial of the ballot.

5. to determine to what extent these reasons and excuses are valid in the light of the principles of Christianity and the tenets of Democracy.

Because the present primary system will be under fire during the coming months; because around this system the hottest emotions of passion and prejudice arise; because cool heads will be needed, church leaders need to be prepared to give prior consideration to this item in Christian Citizenship.

other copies in pamphlet file under Legal Status of Negro

to have you join

we are trying to do.

Mrs. Madeline

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RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING SOUTHERN CUSTOMS

(Copied from The Southern Frontier, August, 1941. Published by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation)

Southern State and Federal District Courts have been overruled with increasing regularity during the past decade. The Supreme Court of the United States apparently is inclining to favor citizens' rights as opposed to property rights and sectional customs.

During the summer while the Court rests, it is well to assemble these decisions which affect directly the methods which the South as used to solve its race problem and consider them as a trend rather than as a final decision.

Separate Schools May Be Maintained.

The Court says the South may continue segregation in its system of education as far as the Constitution is concerned, but

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY MUST BE EQUAL

On December 12, 1938, the United States Supreme Court ruled in the suit of Lloyd Gaines vs. the State of Missouri that a state must provide equal educational opportunities for all its youth.

This decision was handed down in a case appealed from the decision of the Missouri State Courts involving a suit seeking to force the University of Missouri to admit Lloyd Gaines, Negro, to the law department. The state courts held that the law, making mandatory separation of the races in schools, prohibited the University from admitting Negroes. The Supreme Court did not base its opinion of the state segregation law. It held that if a state provides educational opportunities for white youth, the same opportunities must be provided for Negro youth. However, the decision specifically stated that if any branch of work was not provided for white youth, the State did not have to provide it for Negroes.

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Following less than a year after the Supreme Court ruling on higher education for Negroes in states maintaining a biracial system of education, this Federal court decision opens ups another field of discrimination on the basis of race in the South's educational system.

In setting out the reasons for the decision, the court destroys one of the South's most ingenious methods of discrimination based on statutes:

> "The controlling question in the case, however, is not whether the statutes are unconstitutional on their face, but whether in their practical application they constitute an unconstitutional discrimination on account of race and color prejudicial to the plaintiff."

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In June, 1940, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville, North Carolina, handed down a similar decision in the case of Melvin O. Alston vs. the Norfolk, Virginia, school board. The opinion dealing with the constitutionality of racial discrimination in this case states:

> "This is as clear a discrimination on the ground of race as could well be imagined and falls squarely within the inhibition of both the due process and the equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment."

Segregation Is Not Involved.

The Supreme Court permits public carriers to continue segregation in its accomodations, but

FACILITIES IN TRAVEL MUST BE EQUAL

On April 28, 1941, the Supreme Court handed down a decision holding that Negroes who travel on public carriers must be furnished the same accomodations as anyone else. The case involved the right of the Pullman Company to force a Negro passenger to leave the sleeping car and finish his trip in a Jim-crow day coach.

The Court held that the removal "was manifestly a discrimination against him in the course of his interstate journey and admittedly that discrimination was based solely upon the fact that he was a Negro. The question is not a question of segregation but one of equality of treatment."

State Courts Are Admonished.

In July, 1932, the United States Court of Appeals, Maryland, set aside the death sentence of Euel Lee, Negro, and ordered a new trial on the grounds that the prisoner was deprived of his constitutional rights by reason that no Negroes were on the trial jury. Several other death sentences of Negroes were appealed thereafter.

In April, 1935, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the death sentence in the famous Scottsboro case and ordered new trials because "Negroes were systematically excluded" from grand juries and trial juries.

Other cases from time to time have been appealed on the same grounds with reversal following each decision.

GRAND JURY SERVICE IS UPHELD

Indictments by grand juries precede trials by jury so the Supreme Court has ruled that racial discrimina ion is unconstitutional in service on grand juries.

In November, 1940, a direct decision on grand jury service for Negroes was handed down by the Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion on an appeal

originating in the Harris County, Texas, courts. The opinion reversing the State Courts stated that racial discrimination had resulted in the exclusion of Negroes from the grand jury which not only violated the constitution but "is at war with our basic concepts of a democratic society and a representative government."

CONFESSION BY TORTURE IS INADMISSABLE

Frowning upon confessions of guilt by intimidation and torture the Supreme Court has held unconstitutional all verdicts based on a confession by torture.

On February 12, 1940, on an appeal from the Florida Courts to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court reversed the verdict and ordered a new trial in a case involving four Negroes charged with murder at Pompano, Florida, 1933. The court held that the plea of guilty as charged was wrung from the accused through process of fear, intimidation, and torture. The opinion written by Justice Black was unanimous.

Supreme Court Loosens Keystone.

All these decisions have been handed down in appeals directly connected with Negro-white relations. What may become the most important decision in its effect on the South's racial situation concerns a case in which the appelants were not Negroes.

PRIMARIES ARE ELECTIONS

On the 26th day of May, 1941, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision, delivered by Justice Stone, which held that the Federal Government has the power to regulate primaries in states if the selection of members of Congress is involved. The case under consideration was one from New Orleans and involved the question of fraud.

The opinion says that:

"Unless the consititutional protection of the integrity of elections extends to primary elections, the popular choice of representatives is sripped of its constitutional protection savelonly as Congress, by taking over the control of state elections, may exclude from them the influence of the state primaries.....

....a primary election which involves a necessary step in the choice of candidates for election as representatives in Congress, and which in the circumstances of this case controls that choice, is an election within the meaning of the constitutional provision and is subject to congressional regulation as to the manner of holding it....

....the right to vote in a congressional election is a right secured by the Constitution....

...the right to participate through the primary in the choice of representatives in Congress--a right clearly secured by the Constituti n--is...the same...as the right to vote at the general election."

Miss Foy Stevenson : 309 Wateree Avenue : Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir:

Please send me a copy of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling making white primaries illegal. I shall also appreciate any information you can furnish me as to legal restrictions for voters in South Carolina and Federal anti-poll tax bills, with suggested procedures for eliminating such restrictions.

Yours very truly,
(Miss) Foy Stevenson

JUNE 14 1949 TICKLET ~~[illegible]~~ GSM

W. C. Leland, Jr., Minneapolis FEPC

Kd

Should write him saying that our executive dir., in conversation with Mr. Leland at the NAIRO meeting in Chicago (Nov., 1948) undertook to supply him with SRC material. That the Council does not really have a free mailing list, and that our funds are so limited that we hope it will be possible for him to subscribe when the present free subscription runs out.

(6-months free subs. entered in Nov., 1948)

He was written 6/6/49

November 27, 1945

Legal status of Negro

Mr. C. Franklyn Lynette, S. J.
St. Mary's College
St. Mary's, Kansas

Dear Mr. Lynette:

Thank you for your inquiry of November 24. Under separate cover we are sending you among other things just about our last copy of "Supreme Court Decisions Affecting Southern Customs." I hope that you will find this literature useful in your work.

I wonder whether you have seen a book entitled The Legal Status of the Negro by Charles S. Mangum, Jr. It was published by the University of North Carolina press in 1940. It is by far the most comprehensive survey of this subject in print. You might also be interested in a recent pamphlet entitled "Race Discrimination and the Law" by Carey McWilliams. I believe it is a reprint of an article, but it is issued in pamphlet form by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York (10¢).

If we can be of further service please do not hesitate to call on us.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover

Supreme Court decisions, 1, 2, leaflets, Front.

✓ m 11/28/45

A. M. D. G.

St. Mary's College

St. Marys, Kansas

November 24, 1945.

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dear Sir:

Reading through Julia Waxman's Race Relations, 1945, I came across your pamphlet on "Supreme Court Decisions Affecting Southern Customs." Since I am doing work along that line just at present, would you please send me a copy of your pamphlet. Thanks to your kindness I may be saved a lot of useless work in writing to men throughout the South to find out more clearly how definite the Jim Crow idea is established in the law of the Southern States.

Thanking you for your generosity in making the pamphlet available, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
C. Franklyn Lynette, S.J.

Address:
Mr. C. Franklyn Lynette, S.J.
St. Mary's College
St. Marys, Kansas

Legal status

December 6, 1945

Miss Violet Pataky
60 Harrison Street
Verona, N. J.

Dear Miss Pataky:

We regret very much that the pamphlet Supreme Court Decisions Affecting Southern Customs is out of print and we do not know how soon we can issue a revised edition.

For source material on the subject of the Negro and the Law I suggest that you consult a book by Charles S. Mangum entitled The Legal Status of the Negro.

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of Race Discrimination and the Law by Carey McWilliams, which we believe will be helpful. We are also sending you an assortment of literature which we hope will be of interest to you.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Packet, Race Discrimination and the Law, Pub. List.

M.S.
12/6/45

RECEIVED
DEC 6 1945
Southern Regional Council
SRC

60 Harrison St.
Verona, N.J.
Dec. 3, 1945

Dear Sir:

Please send me the following pamphlet: "Supreme Court Decisions Affecting Southern Customs." Atlanta, Ga.: The Commission, May 1942. Pp. 7.

Your pamphlet was recommended in Julia Waxman's "Race Relations". Our class is studying problems concerning it.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Violet Patalky
60 Harrison St.
Verona, N.J.

21 - L - Misc
Leland, W. C.

June 6, 1949

Mr. W. C. Leland, Jr.
Minneapolis Fair Employment Commission
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Leland:

Back in November, 1948, at the NAIRO meeting in Chicago, you asked for material about the Southern Regional Council. When I got back to the office, I arranged to put you on the mailing list for six months.

We are so emphatically in the category of "low budget" organizations that we can't carry even the best of causes free. Would it be possible for your group to enter a subscription to New South? That costs $1.50 a year.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:t

Cal

LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
406 WACHOVIA BUILDING • P. O. BOX 1488 • RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27602 • TELEPHONE 919/832-2893

Bulletin # 9 April 13, 1973

PAC BACKS ROADS ROLE - NIXES OEO

The Political Action Committee, chaired by 1st Vice-President Jack Brock, met in Raleigh on Thursday and okayed new role for County Commissioners in secondary roads and vetoed State continuation of OEO agencies.

Under H 1063 - S 695, An Act To Reorganize The Department of Transportation, the Governor would appoint a 14-member Secondary Roads Council (one from each highway division) which would have the duty of adopting formulas for allocation of secondary road funds and adopting annual work programs for each county. BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will hear proposed work program for county at public meeting with Highway official - Then, the BCC makes written recommendations to the Secondary Roads Council, which shall "observe and follow" such recommendations insofar as they are compatible with county plan and available funds. BCC may appeal adverse decisions to Board of Transportation, whose decision is final. Department must make construction and maintenance work program in each county available to newspapers.

H 1008, to perpetuate existing Community Action agencies with State funding of 50¢ per capita up to $75,000 per year, was opposed by the PAC, which expressed a consensus that these agencies should phase out their operations by transfer of desirable programs to governmental agencies; for example, Head Start to Public School sponsorship. The PAC members seemed to feel that they have had enough of public programs by private agencies not responsible to local government! H 1008 is now in Subcommittee #4 of the House Committee on State Reorganization. Representative Sam Johnson of Wake is Chairman of the Subcommittee. He will welcome your views, in writing, this coming week.

FARM LAND BILL HEARING

S 416, To Classify Farm Lands for valuation and assessment, was heard in Senate Finance yesterday and continued to next week. The PAC members present had a straw vote which showed about 1/3 for, 1/3 against, and 1/3 neutral. Officially, we have heard from 27 counties with 24 for and 3 opposed.

It looks like the Farm Bill will pass in the Senate- 13 of the 22 Senators on the Finance Committee signed the bill, out of a total of 24 Senators' names on the bill.

PAC members asked for copies of the bill and we are sending one to each county as soon as we can secure 100 copies of the bill as amended in Committee.

(Over)

I'LL DRINK TO THAT

H 9, "Liquor By The Drink," as passed by the House, provides for a Statewide referendum on Nov. 6,1973, FOR or AGAINST sale and consumption of mixed beverages. If this passes, then a second election may be held in any county in which there is an ABC store. This election can be called only upon written request of the Board of County Commissioners, or upon a petition by 20% of the registered voters in the county. A "mixed-drink surcharge" of $5 per gallon shall be collected and paid monthly into the general fund of the county. This $5 surcharge is not subject to any tax and shall not be included in calculating profits of the ABC system.

COASTAL COUNTIES ALERT

A public hearing by a joint Senate/House Committee is set for 11:30 a.m., Thursday, in the Legislative Building Auditorium on S 614 - H 949, the Coastal Area Management bills. Call or write if you have any questions.

NEW BILLS

H 1079 would require one certified ambulance attendant in addition to the driver during emergency runs. State Board of Health could grant exemptions. In House Health Committee, Mrs. Nancy Chase, Chairman.

S 716 would deny police power, including power of arrest, unless officer registered and certified by Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council. In Senate J-2, Senator Luther Britt, Chairman (and introducer).

S 719 would reinstate the office of constable, to be paid by County amount not in excess of fees set by statute. In Senate Courts Committee, Senator Eddie Knox, Chairman.

S 734 calls for a statewide vote to "clean up" technical obstacle in Clean Water Bond Act, to permit expenditure of funds as intended but now blocked by technicality.

S 732 would authorize, not require, Commissioner to determine basis of allocation of Sales Tax (1%) annually-makes express, authority now implied. In Senate Finance.

H 1150 would exempt from Ad Valorem Taxes real property of Rescue Squads and Volunteer Fire Departments.

THE RAPE OF COLUMBUS

The Senator from Columbus County has introduced local bills to (1) appoint a tax collector, by name; (2) to fix the salaries of most county officials and employees, by name and position; (3) to establish a Public Safety Commission and county police force and set their salaries. The press reports that the Senator threatens the Board of County Commissioners with retaliation if they create any fuss, by appointing a manager and taking away all powers from the Board.

We know the power of the General Assembly over counties is absolute and as a general policy we don't become involved in local legislation. But this action makes a shambles of home rule that we all have worked so hard for and only recently obtained.

How far should legislative courtesy go? How does your legislator view these goings-on? If it can happen in Columbus, it can happen to you!

John T. Morrisey, Sr.
Executive Director and General Counsel

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
406 WACHOVIA BUILDING • P. O. BOX 1488 • RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27602 • TELEPHONE 919/832-2893

April 25, 1973

MEMORANDUM - HB 1008

"An Act To Provide Recognition and Administrative Support for Public Service Corporations and to Define Their Purpose, Functions and Responsibilities"

The North Carolina Association of County Commissioners respectfully opposes HB 1008. The purposes of this bill can be carried out through established agencies of local government. It is, therefore, unnecessary to create, continue or perpetuate "public service corporations" for these purposes. Local government can better serve its citizens by integration and reduction of existing agencies in contrast with the proliferation of existing and new agencies.

Statutory authority for local government operation of public service programs described in HB 1008 may be found as follows:

G.S. 108-15(5) provides that county boards of social services shall have, in addition to certain stipulated functions, "such other duties and responsibilities as the General Assembly or the State Board of Social Services or the board of county commissioners may assign to it."

G.S. 160A-492 authorizes counties, cities and towns to establish human relations programs. A human relations program is defined as "one devoted to the study of problems in the area of human relations, or to the promotion of equality of opportunity for all citizens, or to the promotion of understanding, respect and good-will among all citizens, or to the provision of channels of communication among the races, or to encourage the employment of qualified people without regard to race, or to encourage youth to become better trained and qualified for employment."

G.S. 160A-475 provides that regional councils of governments may have the following powers:

"(1) To apply for, accept, receive, and disburse funds, grants, and services made available to it by the State of North Carolina or any agency thereof, the United States of America or any agency thereof, any unit of local government (whether or not a member of the council), and any private or civic agency;

(2) To employ personnel;

(3) To contract with consultants;

(4) To contract with the State of North Carolina, any other state, the United States of America, or any agency thereof, for services;

(5) To study regional governmental problems, including matters affecting health, safety, welfare, education, recreation, economic conditions, regional planning, and regional development;

(6) To promote cooperative arrangements and coordinated action among its member governments;

(7) To make recommendations for review and action to its member governments and other public agencies which perform functions within the region in which its member governments are located;

(8) Any other powers that are exercised or capable of exercise by its member governments and desirable for dealing with problems of mutual concern. (1971, c. 698, s.1.)"

To illustrate how a regional council of governments may establish and sponsor programs now sponsored by Community Action Agencies, I am enclosing a draft of a proposed plan now under consideration in Region H.

As I testified before the subcommittee, I received communications from the counties of Carteret, Chowan, and Dare expressing support for the passage of HB 1008 and its companion bill to appropriate $2,750,000 - HB 1009.

I also testified that it was the concensus of a meeting of the members of our organization's Political Action Committee on April 12, 1973, that HB 1008 be opposed in order that government programs be operated by governmental agencies.

I appreciate the courtesy extended to me by the Chairman and the Subcommittee members and also the opportunity to present the foregoing arguments in opposition to passage of HB 1008.

Respectfully submitted,

John

John T. Morrisey, Sr.
Executive Director and General Counsel

Fig

LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
406 WACHOVIA BUILDING • P. O. BOX 1488 • RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27602 • TELEPHONE 919/832-2893

Bulletin # 11 April 27, 1973

FLAHERTY ASKS $3 MILLION - TO HELP YOU!

Human Resources Secretary David Flaherty is asking Ralph Scott and Carl Stewart, Chairmen of Senate and House Appropriations respectively, for $3 million to help pay for child welfare services. Limitations imposed by Federal law on Federal expenditures would leave Counties holding the bag (100%) even for State-mandated services. Certainly, if the State requires the counties to provide services, the State should at least pay its share of the costs. Dave Flaherty agrees and has proposed that $2 million be made available for State share of mandated services and $1 million for optional services.

SOLVE YOUR BUDGET CRUNCH BY WRITING OR CONTACTING SENATOR RALPH SCOTT AND REPRESENTATIVE CARL STEWART, URGING FAVORABLE ACTION BY THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES ON SECRETARY FLAHERTY'S PROPOSAL.

THE BABY AND THE BATH WATER

H 1008, to perpetuate Community Action Agencies, is in Subcommittee #4 of the House Committee on State Reorganization, composed of Sam Johnson, Chairman, and Representatives Patricia Hunt, J. P. Huskins, David Jordan, Dwight Quinn and William Stevens. In testimony before the subcommittee this week, proponents suggested that failure to pass H 1008 would deprive North Carolina of the millions of dollars in program funds now received. Sort of a "don't throw out the baby with the bath water" argument. Well, it is not our intention in opposing H 1008 to throw out the baby.

See the "Memorandum - HB 1008" enclosed with this bulletin for our argument to the subcommittee. The real key of course is how Counties will respond if given the opportunity to determine the fate of existing programs. One COG, Region H, is looking over a proposal for delivery of human services through an agency to operate under the COG. We gave a copy to the subcommittee for its information. Will you please contact the members of the subcommittee with your views?

HELP WANTED

S 416, Farmland Assessment, is now in House Finance after passing the Senate. Tax Supervisors will have to "guess-by-God" to fix current-use value if S 416 becomes law. And once the "current-use" door is opened, how many others will follow?

(Over)

If the General Assembly believes there should be a Farm Subsidy, and that's what S 416 really is, why not use market value and grant a reduction of some percentage, like agricultural products in storage under G.S. 105-277? And why not reimburse local government for the difference and let the whole State absorb the shift in tax burden?

County commissioners and tax supervisors who oppose S 416 should write Representative Liston Ramsey, Chairman of House Finance, and ask to be heard. Let the legislators hear directly from you and not only through me. Your appearance before House Finance could turn the tide.

TREES

I thought that I would never see
A tax on land but not on trees.
And yet a bill will do just this
Unless you boo and yell and hiss.

SB 426 which would classify and exclude standing timber from the tax base, has passed the Senate and is now in House Finance.

EFFICIENT OR OFFICIOUS?

Under H 956, Tax Supervisors would be restrained from requiring detailed inventories, balance sheets or other similar information pertinent to appraisal and discovery of taxable property until after a "careful review" of the abstract and upon showing reasonable cause. H 956 passed House Finance and will be on the House Calendar next week. The bill is apparently inspired by a legislator's interpretation of a tax supervisor's efficiency as officiousness. Protect your own tax supervisor's efficiency by opposing H 956.

PRISONER SAFEKEEPING

S 454 by Senator Vernon White would provide for State payment of costs of safekeeping prisoners awaiting appeal and passed the Senate yesterday. Urge your Representatives to push for passage.

TWO TO GO?

Only two more weeks of active legislating if target dates for adjournment are to be met. Look for big money decisions to be revealed next week. Interim committees will function 'til January '74 so we will keep our PAC committee in operation. Thanks to you loyal PACK'ers for your interest and support.

John T. Morrisey, Sr.
Executive Director and General Counsel

LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
406 WACHOVIA BUILDING • P. O. BOX 1488 • RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27602 • TELEPHONE 919/832-2893

Bulletin # 14 May 18, 1973

GOOD NEWS AND BAD NEWS

Whether news is good or bad depends on one's own views - See how you view the news-

I. (a) The General Assembly is going home - Wednesday, May 23, 1973.

(b) The General Assembly is coming back - Wednesday, January 16, 1974.

II. (a) H 333 will be enacted and become effective July 1, 1973, authorizing the levy of ad valorem taxes for Courts, Debt Service, Elections, Jails, Schools, Social Services required under Chapters 108 and 111, without restriction as to rate or amount. For the following purposes, counties may levy up to an effective combined rate of $1.50 on $100 appraised value before application of any assessment ratio: General Administration, Agricultural Extension, Air Pollution, Airports, Ambulance Service, Animal Protection and Control, Beach Erosion and Natural Disasters, Cemeteries, Civil Defense, Judgments, Fire Protection, Forest Protection, Health, Historic Preservation, Hospitals, Human Relations, Law Enforcement, Libraries, Mapping, Medical Examiner, Mental Health, Open Space Land, Off-Street Parking, Parks and Recreation, Planning, Ports and Harbors, Registers of Deeds, Sewage, Social Services (public assistance programs not required under Chapters 108 and 111), Solid Waste, Surveyor, Veterans' Service Officer, Water, Watershed Improvements and Water Resources. For any other purpose authorized by law, counties may levy property taxes with an approving vote of the people.

(b) Deleted from the list of purposes subject to the $1.50 limit without a vote were: Armories, Cultural Activities, Economic Development, Housing, Urban Redevelopment and Regional Councils of Governments.

III. (a) H 329, the Rewrite of County Law, will pass with an effective date of February 1, 1974 (changed from January 1, 1974) apparently to afford interested and disturbed Senators an opportunity to act again on this bill before it becomes effective.

(b) Senate Amendments to H 329 deleted commissioners subpoena power and authorized court to require county to put up bond in injunctive actions brought by county (Court not now authorized to require bond).

IV. (a) S 416, Farmland Assessment, has been rewritten to exclude open space, corporate ownership and more nearly meets the concern of county commissioners for the true family farm owners - also appears workable from administrative point of view.

(Over)

(b) S 416 points the way for others thru the classification "loophole" of our Constitution. Already, S 938 is introduced (for action in January session) to classify for value at current use property used for principal residence.

V. (a) S 147, Senator Wes Webster's rewrite of property tax exemptions and classifications, will pass and will require owners of exempt property to file annual request for exemption with tax supervisor, thus enabling, at long last, a current record of value of exempt property.

(b) S 147 was amended to restore several immunity privileges originally eliminated, such as, cotton in transit, property stored in public warehouses, etc.

JUST PLAIN BAD NEWS

S 454, which would have made State liable for costs of appellate prisoner safekeeping stays in House Committee - maybe next time!

Social Services required by State for children will be paid for by Counties - we failed, after valiant efforts by Representative Hunter Warlick in committee and Representative Bob Jones on the House floor. - maybe next time!

H 1321, on Vacancies in elected offices, is a puzzle - originally designed as a weapon for political warfare, it has misfired and yet, instead of being put to death, clings to life and may pass, with what consequences nobody is yet sure - maybe next time!

YA'LL ARE INVITED ---

To the Governor's called meeting of the Bicentennial Commission at the Sir Walter Hotel in Raleigh, Thursday, May 24 at 10 a.m. Governor Holshouser has asked us to urge your attendance and participation.

To let us know if you are interested in a CHARTER FLIGHT TO NACO'S DALLAS MEETING - If enough people respond we'll make arrangements - Save money - enjoy good fellowship - Campaign for Conder - 4th VP in '73 at Big D!

John T. Morrisey, Sr.
Executive Director and General Counsel

November 8, 1955

Mr. Lionel Arnold
Chairman
The Consolidated Charities Committee
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Each year this newly-remembered mercy is vouchsafed to us, when good friends at LeMoyne send in a contribution to SRC. We need it and deeply appreciate it. People think because we got a good big grant we are on easy street, but you know very well that nobody grants you money without making a requirement that you raise astronomical amounts yourself! Eleven dollars knocked off the mountain-top is a real help, and I do hope you will let your faculty friends know that we are grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC Official Receipt $11.00

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

November 3, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NOV 6 1955

Dear Sir:

As in previous years the faculty at LeMoyne has consolidated all charities in one drive. The drive is conducted with each individual charity listed and space provided for each member to contribute as much as he desires to any designated charity.

On the basis of this effort the amount designated for your organization was $8.00.

You will find listed below the names of those who contributed. It will not be necessary to send a receipt to each person but send one receipt for the total sum to the Business Manager of LeMoyne College.

Arnold, Lionel	$1.00
Conyers, James	1.00
Cooper, Peter	2.00
Davenport, Mae	1.00
Price, Hollis	3.00

Cordially yours,

Lionel Arnold

Lionel Arnold, Chairman
The Consolidated Charities Committee

LA/lbp

P.S. $3.00 was contributed in last year's drive, making a total of a check for $11.00.

CR. rha

May engagements

Copy: Fred Routh

March 20, 1956

Mr. Hollis F. Price
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Hollis:

That's all straight. I'll be at Memphis all day May 5, to do anything useful that I can.

I will need to get my expenses covered, but you are used to that.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

LeMOYNE COLLEGE
FOUNDED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
1870
CONSECRATION COURAGE TRUTH
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED MAR 14 1956

March 12, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

As I indicated to you LeMoyne is planning to hold a one-day conference on Race Relations in Memphis and Shelby County.

We are anxious to have you participate, and in order to achieve this end we have changed our date to May 5.

You will be expected to make a talk in the morning in which you might review the present picture in the south as you see it. In the afternoon you might summarize and evaluate what went on during the day.

We are now seeking to secure participants from the city. The conference will be interracial, and I believe it should be helpful.

Memphis is as you know a strategic area, and one which it is most important to influence for good.

Sincerely yours,

Hollis F. Price

Hollis F. Price

April 30, 1956

AIR MAIL

Mr. Hollis Price
President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Price:

I am only back this morning to arrangements about the Memphis trip.

Shall come over on Eastern Air Lines' Flight #587, arriving at the Memphis airport at 10:10 p.m., and shall then repair to your house. Sorry it is thus likely to be elevenish when I show. But I am on the waiting list for an earlier plane getting into Memphis at 7:06 p.m., and it is quite possible that I will appear at a respectable hour.

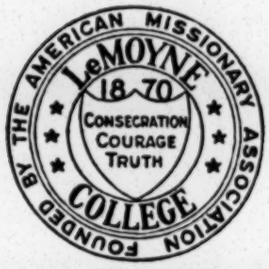
My office talked to your people this morning, and on assurance from your people that the meeting would end about 3:00 p.m., I have booked back on the one workable weekend plane the 4:35 p.m. Saturday flight from Memphis to Atlanta. Would like to make it but recognize as my first obligation perfectly to serve you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED MAY 3 1956



MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 1, 1956.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Should you have available some Council promotional literature, I suggest that you bring some along.

We expect somewhere between 80 and 100 people.

I will meet you at the airport Friday evening.

Sincere regards,

H. P. P.

50 gray leaflets
20 agr. New Sounds

May 3, 1956

AIR MAIL

Mr. Hollis Price
President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Hollis:

EAL got me on their flight 367 which leaves Atlanta at 5:55 p.m., and hits Memphis airport at 7:06 tomorrow, Friday night.

I think you should be at home with your comfortable dinner instead of batting around at the airport hunting for me. So, I assume you will not be at the airport and I will get myself to your door.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 3, 1956

AIR MAIL

Mr. Lionel Arnold
College Pastor
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Above riches we value devotion.

Most Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC official receipt $10.00

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

RECEIVED MAY 3 1956

May 1, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Sometime ago the LeMoyne student body conducted a consolidated charities drive.

Enclosed you will find a check for $10.00 which was contributed to your organization.

Although the amount is small it is my hope that it will nevertheless be of some help.

Cordially yours,

Lionel Arnold

Lionel Arnold
College Pastor

LA/lbp

November 13, 1956

Mr. Lionel Arnold, Chairman
The Consolidated Charities Committee
of LeMoyne College
807 Walker Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Annually this extra mercy comes to us; a reminder of firm friends (the very best of friends; friends who back their good wishes with good dollars). We are deeply appreciative.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. SRC official receipt $23.00

LeMOYNE COLLEGE
1870
CONSECRATION COURAGE TRUTH
FOUNDED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

November 7, 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED NOV 12 1956

Dear Sir:

As in previous years the faculty at LeMoyne has consolidated all charities in one drive. The drive is conducted with each individual charity listed and space provided for each member to contribute as much as he desires to any designated charity.

On the basis of this effort the amount designated for your organization was $23.00. Enclosed you will find a check for $23.00. CR rha

You will find listed below the names of those who contributed. It will not be necessary to send a receipt to each person but send one receipt for the total sum to the Business Manager of LeMoyne College.

Arnold, Lionel A.	$ 2.00
Barton, Thomas	1.00
Cheng, Mou-Ta	1.00
Cooper, Peter	5.00
Crawford, Floyd	2.00
Davenport, Mae Isom	2.00
Hsa, Andrew	1.00
Knox, Casselle	1.00
Phillips, Charles W.	1.00
Price, Hollis	5.00
Sims, Howard E.	1.00
Trigg, Martelle	1.00

Cordially yours,

Lionel Arnold

Lionel Arnold, Chairman
The Consolidated Charities
Committee

LA/lbp

January 2, 1957

Mr. Hollis Price
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Hollis:

You were a good egg to write.

I'm not mad with anybody; it's just that I want to read my Economis books, and I can, and Harold Fleming's here able to run the Council better than ever; so I'm off. Finish up January 15th, and sail March 8th.

But you and Mrs. Price are please to show in Scotland. Alice wrote somebody "I go to prepare a place." So come and enter into reward. . .

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RECEIVED JAN 2 1957

LEMOYNE COLLEGE
1870
CONSECRATION COURAGE TRUTH
FOUNDED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Dec - 28 - 1956.

Dr George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have just read that you have resigned. All I can say is that I am sorry, and that you have made a rich contribution to the life in the parts.

May the years ahead wherever you may go be rich and rewarding ones.

Happy New Year!

Sincerely,

Shelton Price

Tenn

RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE

LEMOYNE COLLEGE

April 13, 1957

Martelle Trigg, Director

FOREWORD

In planning the LeMoyne College Second Annual Race Relations Conference it was assumed that all who would attend would be in agreement on the basic principle that something could and should be done to improve inter-group relations in Memphis and that the experience should be one which would provide an opportunity for the exchange of ideas and for increased understanding and strength from the knowledge that there are others in Memphis who share a similar point of view.

The focus of the conference was, therefore, on what could be done to improve inter-group relations and how it should be done. Since the conference was not conceived of as one which would give solutions for the myriad problems in this area, no attempt was made to reach a unanimity of opinion; it is hoped, however, that the exchange of ideas which took place in the discussions might motivate some one to take back to a group to which he belongs ideas which might lead to some group action. It is in the community groups that action must be taken to improve the climate of opinion on inter-group relations in Memphis.

In promoting these Conferences the only concern of LeMoyne College has been that there should be a persistent search for the truth and that channels of communications between the races should be kept open.

CHURCH

The group was asked to deliberate on a message from the Bible and the Hebrew Christian tradition concerning segregation and integration. The affirmations were listed as follows:

1. The Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man
2. The Golden Rule
3. Love of God, love of fellowman
4. Respect for human personality
5. Equality in the sight of God and man
6. Forgiveness, the willingness to turn the other cheek

A questionnaire designed to ascertain individual and group activity relative to segregation and integration in the field of religion was submitted to each person. Buzz groups were formed to consider the extent of interracial contacts in the churches in Memphis, if the picture differed from a few years ago and if so, in what ways.

The Roman Catholic church and five denominations of the Protestant church - Episcopalian, Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist were represented. The ensuing discussion revealed:

1. Organization of the respective churches affected the pattern in which they could move. The Episcopal church is multi-racial in its organization and shows steady growth. The Negro Congregational church is isolated from the white Congregational church and there is no communication.

2. Unanimous agreement that there was a cross current apparent in most churches. The youth and women were forging ahead of the men in studying and attempting to work through the problem.

3. That communication had broken down considerably on a local level in the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational churches. The Episcopal,

Presbyterian, and Catholic churches have managed to retain some of their gains. It was noted that Evergreen Presbyterian Church had recently opened its doors (in face of overt local opposition and mass fear) to intercultural gatherings such as:

a. The Association of Church and Professional Social Workers

b. The Mental Hygiene Society

Consideration was given the problem of how to cope with "the good regular devoted member" who says, "I love the Negro but I will not sit down at a table and eat a meal with him."

The feeling was that this situation offered an excellent challenge to the individual Christian to seek opportunities everywhere to improve intercultural relations. The following suggestions were made:

1. All communication must be channelled two ways.

2. Intercultural discussions of community problems should be fostered.

3. Tours of all institutions should be made.

4. Laymen's dinners should be given at the YWCA.

5. More organizations encouraged similar to the North Memphis Community Council. (Ministers, PTA, Principals of Schools, Laymen in area organized to combat problems of juvenile delinquency.)

6. Good materials on human relations should be used.

7. An attempt should be made to give support to those who from tenderness of conscience are pioneering in the area of race relations.

It was a recognized fact that the churches in Memphis are 100 per cent segregated, and that this places a real limitation on their growth. Therefore, the churches must work diligently to improve human relations by advocating:

1. Interdenominational training on a sharing basis rather than giving.

2. Setting up a program of education designed to foster proper respect for all persons.

3. The use of the courtesy title "Mr", "Mrs", and "Miss" should be encouraged.

The individual member was charged with the responsibility to:

1. use all media of communication to express himself on public issues.

2. familiarize himself with the basic teaching of his church as enunciated on a national level.

Many persons felt that worship in a 100 per cent non-segregated atmosphere would add a new dimension to the spirit of worship and fellowship by providing an excellent opportunity for understanding and appreciating all cultures.

No discussion was given to a possible five-year plan for improving human relations in Memphis although there seemed to be much sentiment favoring the five-year plan of non-violence enunciated by the Reverend Nicholas Hood.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

Public facilities were determined to mean those facilities in Memphis which are city-owned, operated and supported as: the Fire Department, Police Department, Hospitals, Library, Auditorium, Parks, Playgrounds, Community Centers, Stadia, etc.

The major question raised was regarding the Negroes' attitude toward use of public facilities and whether or not there was a basic desire among Negroes to use them, for in some instances equal facilities already exist. It was the opinion of the group that an argument on "non-use" was irrelevant to the discussion, that with the insults of segregation removed use would take on a different meaning.

The next questions were: What pressures have been brought for use of public facilities? Have any been brought through civic organizations?

It was ascertained that requests have been made for a change in policy at the Zoo, at the Fairgrounds, and on Golf courses, but radicalism prevents pressures from being brought. The majority of Memphians are for non-violence and pressure might have the opposite effect.

The suggestion was made that the lack of a solution to the problem was the fault of the Negro. The key to the use of these facilities was political and if the Negro used his vote wisely many problems might be solved. The Negroes need to organize among themselves for the best interest of the Negro.

The opinion was expressed that the Memphis Negro lacks effective leadership - due to the effects of the long domination of the Memphis Community by the Crump machine. The reason nothing has been done as yet about desegregation of buses is that there is a case pending. No one wants violence and to be aggressive in the matter without waiting for the court decision might lead to violence.

The comment next made was that the problem of use of public facilities by all citizens was not a Negro problem but a community problem. The facilities open to Negroes on a one-day basis seems an open insult to the Negro community. No one denies that these facilities should be open to all but they should be voluntarily opened; if not, then the Negroes' recourse is to the ballot box.

The fact was made known that 61 of the major southern cities have opened their main libraries on a non-segregated basis and that it could be done here if a firm policy were set up and adhered to.

Other suggestions and exhortations as to solutions to the problem of how to open public facilities to all citizens were:

1. Do not compromise on any issue.

2. Form a political organization of young Negro leaders who might be able to influence the vote. (It was pointed out that there is a danger in this for it removed responsibility from the whites and depends on Negroes' reactions and vote alone.)

3. Use legal channels, i.e., bringing suits for civil rights through the courts.

EDUCATION

These are some of the problems which make integration in the Memphis Schools particularly difficult:

1. The defiant attitude toward change which exists in West Tennessee
2. Lack of real interest in effecting integration
3. The influx of a large number of transients from neighboring states
4. Differences in background of Negro and White school children, particularly
    a. alleged inferiority in the scholastic preparation of Negroes, and
    b. differences based on socio-economic rather than racial conditions
5. Failure of the City School Board to take initiative in working toward integration
6. The fact that antagonism toward integration has increased in the last three years

These questions were raised by members of the discussion group:

1. Will schools be integrated in the next five years? The consensus of opinion was that a time table cannot now be set up.
2. Will the inferior quality of preparation of Negro school children lower educational standards?

    Mrs. Valien cited reports on the effect of integration in St. Louis schools to show that the standard is not necessarily lowered.

    School officials are reported as saying that they can now concentrate on education per se.
3. How has the "separate but equal" policy affected Memphis City Schools? There is no equality.

4. Leadership for this movement should come from where - the superintendent, the School Board or the citizenry?

Direction should come from the Board of Education; final authority from the citizens.

5. What point is there in integrating the schools if there is no desegregation on other levels? Through educational activities basic attitudes may be changed.

Toward effecting a solution of the total problem of integration the following suggestions were offered:

1. A democratic philosophical approach should be made. People should be taught and encouraged to "think" not "feel".

2. Opportunity for voluntary segregation should be provided by means of a test school set up to demonstrate advanced teaching methods, and the "practice what you preach" method of "living democracy."

3. A liberal transfer system initiated by the School Board and involving re-zoning of school districts should be set up and operated on a voluntary basis.

4. One or more Negroes should be appointed to the School Board.

5. A study group should be set up to evaluate the problem, compile statistics based on the actual experiences of cities like St. Louis and Louisville which have integrated successfully, and advise the board.

6. Effective leadership should come from interested groups such as The Better Schools Committee and the Conference of Christians and Jews.

7. A beginning of integration can be made by:

(a) setting up voluntary, integrated groups of principals and teachers to discuss curriculum and administrative problems

which they have in common;

(b) sending letters to the School Board urging that it take steps to bring about integration;

(c) using the newspapers as a means of preparing the citizenry for integration;

(d) fostering a climate in which integration can without violence be effectively achieved by:

(1) enlightenment through media of communication

(2) encouraging each person to accept his personal responsibility;

(3) encouraging responsibility on the part of the church;

(4) desegregation of professional and educational groups;

(5) participation of Negroes in community organizations which hold integrated meetings;

(6) desegregation of public facilities, (libraries, parks, art galleries, etc)

The big question now is not "where" you begin but "how". For example: we might have more integrated concerts at LeMoyne. Do things quietly and people will accept them. At hotels, national organizations can refuse to hold conventions if Negro members are not accepted.

EMPLOYMENT

Dr. Cooper read a report on Negro employment in Memphis and commented on the continuous migration here of Negroes from Arkansas and Mississippi farms. The discussion following his remarks disclosed the fact that these migrants are unskilled laborers. However, careful examination of the situation shows that there are some skilled Negro workmen who are denied employment. Major obstacles encountered by these people are objections to employing them because of race. These objections come from employers and their employees. A suggested remedy for the situation is education which would cause management to change its attitude. In turn management should encourage labor to change its attitude.

It was generally concluded that attempted definite enforcement of the Supreme Court's recent decision would have resulted in even greater opposition than now exists.

A very deplorable fact is the lack of apprenticeship openings for members of minority groups. For instance, they have no opportunity to study the use of machines used in business. It was generally agreed that employers want in a high school graduate seeking a job a general education. This is indicated by - ability to figure, to use the English language, and to solve problems in a systematic way. The applicant for a job should also be trainable. The fact was noted that some Negroes actually filling certain jobs are not so classified by employers and consequently do not receive the same compensation as white workers on the same jobs.

Also noted was the fact that because of automation there is a decreased demand for unskilled labor and a greater demand for skilled and semi-skilled labor.

NOTES FROM DR. COOPER'S ADDRESS

Employment

Negroes find limited employment in white collar and blue collar jobs in the municipal government and its agencies. The City hospitals employ Negro nurses - more could be employed if trained and available. The City employs Negro firemen and police who give limited services. Presently there are eleven Negro police officers and eleven Negro firemen. Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division employs a crew of linesmen. Others could be employed if available and trained. Clerical workers find employment only in two or three Federal agencies, E. H. Crump Memorial Hospital, Public Schools and private Negro businesses. There are no Negro women employed in the United States Postal services as clerks, etc.

The majority of Negroes are employed as common and semi-skilled laborers and personal service workers. The number of Negro women in domestic service is declining, partly because modern conveniences in the home and the high cost of living make it hard for middle class families to maintain a cook or maid. On the other hand Memphis, during normal employment, has 12 to 15,000 seasonal laborers and part-time workers.

Labor Unions

Membership in labor unions is as spotty as employment is in industry. There are plants that employ all whites or all Negroes - so there are all-white and all-Negro local unions. There are plants that employ a proportionate share of Negroes and whites, so there are locals that follow this pattern. In the building trades there are several segregated locals: carpenters, painters, electricians, plumbers and Negro carpenters. Also in Building Trades there are integrated locals - namely: brick masons, plasterers, latherers, etc.

Health

Health services for Negroes are above the average in southern cities. This is due mainly to the presence of a large medical school which must have an adequate teaching hospital. Even so there are fewer than 1,000 beds for approximately 250,000 Negroes. There are in E. H. Crump 125 beds; Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat Hospital, 20 beds; Collins Chapel, 60 beds; and a dozen or so beds in the basement of McLemore Clinic. These are about all the beds available for private Negro adult patients. LeBonheur and Crippled Children's Hospital receive Negro children.

The major hospitals, Catholic and Protestant, do not accept Negro patients. The quantity and quality of the Negro Medical and Nursing personnel in Memphis are quite inadequate. E. H. Crump Memorial Hospital is planned to improve this condition. It is yet to be seen whether the present facilities will attract interns and young Negro doctors. The school of Nursing is finding it hard to recruit qualified student nurses. This is due in part to instructional deficiencies in high schools. Fifty per cent of the first class of nurses at E. H. Crump were dropped at the end of the first semester because of inability to do the work.

The majority of Negro doctors are over sixty years of age. The number is decreasing. Those practicing are rather independent and it is almost impossible to find one who will make night calls to new cases.

Housing

There are 47,016 substandard dwellings in Memphis, occupied mostly by Negroes - 33,995 of these homes are rental property, 17,525 are dilapidated.

Urban redevelopment and slum clearance, which would remove most of the blight mentioned above, is meeting with some stiff opposition by vested interests.

Memphis Housing Authority, however, has done a good job through the years in slum clearance. They have a record of fair play. Public housing as constructed, has been distributed to those needing it most. There are four Negro projects and three white projects. Two additional projects are proposed for Negro occupancy.

The outstanding problem the Authority faces is due to a lack of public education and support of the Urban redevelopment program.

A large area of old Memphis, now occupied by white families will offer another supply of housing to Negro buyers as more and more of the white families move to the suburban new developments.

In-migration to Memphis

It is impossible to estimate the number of people migrating to Memphis from the rural South. It is generally recognized that thousands are moving to Memphis annually. The Soil Bank and the mechanization of the farms are causing many to be released to the ranks of day laborers or to towns and cities. Memphis, being the largest city in the area, gets a larger share. Many believe the opportunities in health, education and employment are good. Some come to stay, others to earn enough to move on to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Gary and other cities. How do these people live? Some find steady work, others join the ranks of the seasonal workers. Many have relatives and friends from back home who care for them. These people are usually unknown to agencies until the charity of relatives, friends, churches, and clubs has been exhausted. By this time they have been in Memphis a year or more and are citizens.

Education

There are no groups working on the problem of school integration as such. There are several study groups concerned with improvement of our school facilities and instruction. Attempts made by Negroes to enter

colleges and graduate schools in Memphis have been circumvented.

Public Facilities

No progress has been made in this area. Public golf courses and parks still are closed to Negroes. The Negro Golf Tournament was held at a public course over the protests of citizens but was held without incident. We now have a case in court regarding segregation on the buses here. This case is still pending.

Church

Religious groups have made some progress. Ministers now hold some joint meetings, two perhaps. The Church and Professional Social Workers were integrated in the fall of 1956 and things have gone smoothly.

It is felt that the churches are in a strategic spot to aid the community by setting the climate of opinion in Memphis in favor of integration. The churches contact thousands of Memphians weekly and might very well take the lead.

We have a job to do in Memphis. It must be done calmly, quietly and unemotionally. It is a tremendous job but it can be done. Each of us can work in his or her own area, so progress can be made without creating traumatic situations for any persons or groups.

CONSULTANTS

The Reverend Will D. Campbell
National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States
Nashville, Tennessee

The Reverend Nicholas Hood
Consultant with National Council of Churches
Pastor, Central Congregational Church
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. John Hope, Director of Consultants
Southern Regional Council
Director of Industrial Relations of the Race Relations Department
of the American Missionary Association Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. C. H. Parrish, Professor of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. Hollis F. Price, President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Bonita Valien, Associate Professor Sociology
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. Whitney Young, Dean of the School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

GROUP LEADERS

CHURCH

Co-Chairmen

The Reverend Boyd Gibson
The Reverend J. C. Mickle

Recorder

Mrs. Harold I. Johns

PUBLIC FACILITIES

Co-Chairmen

Mr. Lucius E. Burch
Mr. T. C. D. Hayes

Recorder

Miss Elizabeth Jones

EDUCATION

Co-Chairmen

Mr. John Spence
Mr. Floyd L. Bass

Recorders

Mrs. R. B. Sugarmon, jr.
Mr. James R. Miller

EMPLOYMENT

Co-Chairmen

Dr. Peter Cooper
Mr. Henry B. White

Recorder

The Reverend J. A. McDaniel

Receipt sent 11/27/57 to Business Mgr
Contributors

November 27, 1957

Mr. Lionel Arnold, Chairman
Consolidated Charities Committee
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Arnold:

We are most grateful to the Consolidated Charities Committee of LeMoyne and to the faculty members who designated the Council for a contribution.

The contributions are welcome assistance, but even more important to us is the evidence of confidence in the Council's efforts.

As you requested, we are sending our official receipt for the total amount to the Business Manager.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

As in previous years the faculty at LeMoyne has consolidated all charities in one drive. The drive is conducted with each individual charity listed and space provided for each member to contribute as much as he desires to any designated charity.

On the basis of this effort the amount designated for your organization was $17.00. Enclosed you will find a check for $17.00. You will also find a one dollar bill for Miss Margaret Bush.

You will find listed below the names of those who contributed. It will not be necessary to send a receipt to each person but send one receipt for the total sum to the Business Manager of LeMoyne College.

	Arnold, Lionel A.	$1.00
	Barton, Thomas E.	1.00
	Brandon, O. L.	1.00
	Bush, Margaret	1.00
	Cheng, Mau-Ta	1.00
	Davenport, Mae Isom	2.00
	Edwards, Lucinda	2.00
CR	Fletcher, William	1.00
	Knox, Casselle	1.00
CR	Price, Hollis	5.00
1.00	Sims, Howard E.	2.00
1.00		
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1.00		
1.00		
5.00		
2.00		
18.00 T		
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CR 17 00
Cash 1 00
Total 18

RHA
11/26/67

Cordially yours,

Lionel Arnold

Lionel Arnold, Chairman
Consolidated Charities
Committee

Receipt mailed separately to the Office of the Business Manager
LeMoyne College.

November 20, 1958

Mr. Lionel Arnold, Chairman
Consolidated Charities Committee
LeMoyne College
807 Walker Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Arnold:

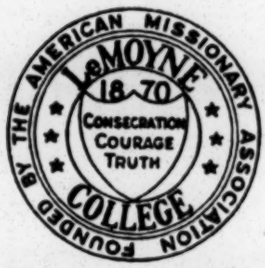
We are deeply grateful to you and your colleagues at LeMoyne for designating the Southern Regional Council to receive a portion of their consolidated charities gifts. The thoughtfulness of the Committee and a number of individual donors each year is most gratifying to us.

We are sending our official receipt to the Business Manager and will see that you continue to receive our monthly publication New South.

Cordially yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf



MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

November 7, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

As in previous years the faculty at LeMoyne has consolidated all charities in one drive. The drive is conducted with each individual charity listed and space provided for each member to contribute as much as he desires to any designated charity.

On the basis of this effort the amount designated for your organization was $9.00. Enclosed you will find a check for $9.00.

CR rha 11/14/58

You will find listed below the names of those who contributed. It will not be necessary to send a receipt to each person but send one receipt for the total sum to the Business Manager of LeMoyne College.

Arnold, Lionel A.	$1.00
Brandon, O.L.	1.00
Cook, John	1.00
Davenport, Mae Isom	1.00
Johnson, Jerry	2.00
Knox, Casselle	1.00
Ratcliffe, Robert	1.00
Sims, Howard E.	1.00

Cordially yours,

Lionel Arnold

Lionel Arnold, Chairman
Consolidated Charities Committee

already on New South List
RHA

December 9, 1959

Mr. Lionel A. Arnold, Chairman
Consolidated Charities
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Arnold:

This is to acknowledge most gratefully the check for $19.50 transmitted by your letter of December 2.

The inclusion of the Southern Regional Council in the annual Consolidated Charities Drive is greatly appreciated, as is the confidence of the LeMoyne faculty members who designated the Council as beneficiary of their gifts.

Most cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. (Official receipt)

Dear Mr. Arnold:

This is to acknowledge most gratefully the check for $19.50 transmitted by your letter of December 2.

The inclusion of the Southern Regional Council in the annual Consolidated Charities Drive is greatly appreciated, as is the confidence of the LeMoyne faculty members who designated the Council as beneficiary of their gifts.

Most cordially,

HCT

enc
Receipt

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

November 24, 1959

Southern Regional Council
Mr. Harold C. Fleming
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia (3)

RECEIVED DEC 2 1959

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Each year the faculty of LeMoyne College conducts a Consolidated Charities Drive. Each member is given an opportunity to contribute to the charities of his choice.

RHA 12/7/59

This year $19.50 was contributed to your organization. You will find a check for the above amount enclosed.

Cordially yours,

Lionel A. Arnold, Chairman
Consolidated Charities

LAA/njh

January 9, 1961

Mr. Howard E. Sims, Chairman
Consolidated Charity
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Sims:

On behalf of the Southern Regional Council, this is to acknowledge most appreciatively the check for $20.00 representing contributions made through the Consolidated Charity Drive.

This annual evidence of interest in the Council's work is most heartening to us.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

enc: receipt

LeMOYNE COLLEGE
1870
CONSECRATION COURAGE TRUTH
FOUNDED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

January 4, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Each year the faculty of LeMoyne College conducts a Consolidated Charities Drive. Each member is given an opportunitunity to contribute to the charities of his choice.

CR 1/6/61 RHA

This year $20.00 was contributed to your organization. You will find a check for the above amount enclosed.

Cordially yours,

Howard E. Sims

Howard E. Sims, Chairman
Consolidated Charity

December 29, 1961

Mr. Howard E. Sims, Chairman
Consolidated Charities
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Sims:

Your letter to Mr. Harold Fleming has been called to my attention since he is no longer with the Council.

Please accept and convey to your colleagues our deep and sincere appreciation for the contribution to the Council. Our receipt is enclosed. Contributions of this nature have for us a value far in excess of any monetary consideration.

With all good wishes for the holiday season.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/rha
Enclosure

LeMOYNE COLLEGE
FOUNDED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
1870
CONSECRATION COURAGE TRUTH
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER

December 20, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Each year the faculty of LeMoyne College conducts a Consolidated Charities Drive. Each member is given an opportunity to contribute to the charities of his cooice.

CR R/HA 12/22/61

This year $13.00 was contributed to your organization. You will find a check for the above amount enclosed.

Cordially yours,

Howard E. Sims

Howard E. Sims, Chairman
Consolidated Charities

Y. Dr.
President

December 3, 1965

Dr. Hollis F. Price
President
LeMoyne College
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Price:

At the nnual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council on November 15 and 16, Members of the Council unanimously elected you to membership in this body. This is to convey their invitation to you and to express our hope that you will be willing to serve.

The Council is composed of 100 distinguished Southerners. Enclosed is a list of our present membership.

Council members meet only once a year, and no other formal responsibilities are placed on them. However, we do try to receive the guidance and advice of members, and hope that in the future individual Council members will become much more involved in the affairs of the organization.

We do hope you will be agreeable to serve.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/pf

MT - file

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 23, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter informing me that I had been elected to the membership in the Annual Meeting of Members.

I want you to know that I will be glad to serve and I hope that the Annual Meeting will occur at a time when I can attend.

I want you to know that I think the Southern Regional Council is a very useful organization, and I am very glad to be associated with it.

Sincerely yours,

Hollis F. Price

Hollis F. Price

j

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

LeMOYNE COLLEGE

REGARDING

letter to Dr. Hollis F. Price advising 3 members of SRC staff available for workshop on Nov. 12.

DATE

11-1-66

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

BOARD, GENERAL 1966

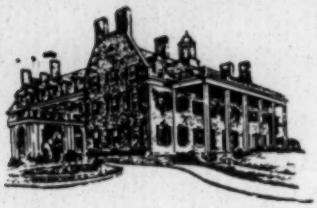
6/15/64

mailed today the following to Mr.
Michael Lipsky
607 West End Avenue
New York 24, New York:

Henderson pamphlet
Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Houston
employment studies
S. C. farmers report
New South with employment study
Plans for Progress,
Federal Executive...
Executive Support...

MLK

file
"Li" Pers. Corresp



The Carolina Inn

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

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   Berlin - Chesfield
2. [illegible] ideas
   Cokes
3. [illegible] in [illegible] form

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need 2 policy studies
1 - depth "
3 - [illegible] over
[illegible]
[illegible] ->?

YEP

Michael Lipsky
607 West End Ave
New York, 24

Henderson file

4/27/66

Eisenhower Backs Foreign Aid In a Letter to a Private Group

Asks Committee to Press for Generosity in Program—Calls Fund Necessary

By FELIX BELAIR Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26 — Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower has expressed the hope that Congressional doubts about the foreign aid program will be resolved in favor of the Administration's $3.4-billion authorization request.

The former President gave his position in a letter to Sol M. Linowitz, chairman of the Xerox Corporation, who is head of the National Committee for International Development. The committee's membership include prominent representatives of banking, business, industry, education and labor working for better public understanding and support of the aid program.

General Eisenhower praised the work of the committee and said that while he lacked familiarity with specific details of the pending legislation, "nevertheless I hope your committee can urge that the Congress err, if it must, on the side of liberality."

Dated in California

Dated April 22 from Indio, Calif., the letter read:

"Dear Mr. Linowitz:

"It is good to know that the National Committee for International Development is intensifying its efforts to develop better appreciation of the foreign aid program. I am especially pleased that business, labor and educational leaders continue to offer their help in this area so critically important to our country.

"Our nation's foreign aid efrfortsa re, in my opinion, still necessary; they are an integral part of America's ceaseless striving to build a just and peaceful world.

"I wish your committee every success, therefore, in the task of improving the public's appreciation of foreign aid. The specific details of the foreign aid legislation now pending have not been presented to me. Nevertheless, I hope your committee can urge that the Congress err, if it must, on the side of liberality.

"There is always room for deferring judgment on individual items in any program as complicated as this, but in considering its broad sweep and its approximate size, I hope your roup can help this nation etand fast as it has over many previous years."

The former President's general endorsement of the aid program came in the face of moun ing Republican demands, especially in the Senate, for a substantial cut in the Administration's asking figure. Senator Everett McKinley Dirkden, the minority leader, has proposed a $1-billion slash in the authorizing bill.

The New York Times
Sol M. Linowitz

On the Democratic side, Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon has proposed that aid funds for the year beginning July 1 be cut back at least as much as the Administration plans to trim its spending on Great Society programs such as the antipoverty effort, or about $1.5-billion.

The Administration's asking figure of $3.4-billion, including about $2.5-billion of economic assistance and $917-million of military aid, faces relatively smooth sailing in the House. Republican opposition there has been diluted by 21 Republicans who joined in a recent report supporting the program.

A redirection of the over-all program to emphasize educatio health and agricultural productivity in the underdeveloped countries has also been effective in winning the support of some House Republicans who have co sistently voted against it in the past.

In the Senate the Administration's request has been jeopardized by foreign policy differences. Unable ta alter the direction of Administration foreign policy, a number of Senators are concentrating their fire on the aid program because it provides most of financial mus behind that policy.

While continuing to direct hearings on the program by the Foreign Relations Committee, its chairman, Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, has warned that he cannot support the present system of direct or bilateral loans to developing nations. While advocating that all aid funds be channeled through international institutions like the World Bank he has sought to amend the legislation so that 15 per cent of the loan made must be so transferred.

File "Li" gen.

Atlanta University
July 8, 1966

MJ - file

Dear Mr. Anthony,

None of the typed material is included in this group, and this is only a small portion of that which is to be copied. I have tried to delay as much of the copying as possible until the Xerox copier is installed. However, since there is a delay in the installation, I am using the copier that is already there.

After you have read this material, if it proves satisfactory, I would like to have some dimes to use in the copier.

The Negro collection here has almost nothing by or about

Mary McLeod Bethune. I have written Bethune-Cookman College concerning the possibilities there, but to date, I have not heard from them. There is little by Walter White here.

If you wish to talk with me about this, please call the library. If they say that I am out, ask them to check upstairs in the circulation department.

Sincerely yours,

Loretta Life

File
Li "gen

via air mail special

August 14, 1968

Mr. James F. Colaianni
Executive Director
The Liturgical Conference
2900 Newton Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20018

Dear Mr. Colaianni:

Your letter of July 29th has just been called to my attention. This lapse has been due to my extended absence from the office which coincided with the illness of my secretary.

Please forgive me this inexcusable delay in responding.

It will be impossible for me to attend your meeting, and I am sure you have long since felt disposed to ask someone else. Nevertheless, I do appreciate you and Fred Routh thinking of me.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Phone 202·526·4541

The Liturgical Conference

2900 Newton Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018

July 29, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Potomac Institute
1501 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. Anthony:

At the suggestion of Fred Routh I enclose herewith a brochure which outlines the 1968 Liturgical Week program (August 19-22, Washington, D.C.). I invite your attention to Workshop No. 1, Racial Revolutions, for which we are in need of a chairman. Fred thought you might be interested in the role. We would certainly be delighted to have you with us. The Workshop will run from 10 to 12 noon and from 2 to 4 PM.

Many thanks for whatever consideration you can give to the foregoing.

Yours faithfully,

James F. Colaianni
Executive Director

JFC/c

April 1, 1970

Miss Barbara L ppert
2219 N. W. 48th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73112

Dear Miss Lippert:

Since you are in Oklahoma and going to Oklahoma State, I believe you could best be advised on courses by Dr. Joe Lawter, Director, Southwest Center for Human Relations Studies, The University of Oklahoma. I am sure he or someone there would be pleased to respond to your inquiry.

Also, I hope you keep your interest, it is badly needed.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:jb

MAR 5 1970

March 2, 1970

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I received your addresss from an enclosed paper when I purchased the book, "Still Hungry in America," by Robert Coles and Al Clayton. The paper asked for contributions to help feed the hungry and poor of our nation/ I have made numerous contributions in the last two years, but now I would like to make another kind of contribution.

I am a senior in high school this year and plan to attend the Oklahoma State University next fall. All my life I have planned to work somewhere in America and try to help improve our depressing conditions. I hope that after my four years of college (or before), I can do something to help the ever-present problem of hunger in the United States.

I would like to ask you if you could give me any suggestions as to what courses I might take in college in my future years to prepare myself working in this field of need in our nation. If you could help I would be most grateful to you. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Barbara Lippert

Barbara Lippert
2219 NW 48th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73112

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Richmond, Virginia

J. J. Kilpatrick, E. P. E.
News Leader
Richmond, Virginia

J. M. Orndorff, E. P. E.
Roanake Times
Roanoke, Virginia

M. Carl Andrews, E. P. E.
World-News
Roanoke, Virginia

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3435 Indiana Ave., Chicago 16, Illinois

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Jet
1820 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 16, Illinois

F. L. Stanley, E.
Defender
418 S. Fifth St., Louisville, Kentucky

Cliff Mackay, E.
Afro-American
628 North Eutow St., Baltimore 1, Maryland

Percy Greene, E.
Advocate
406½ N. Farish St., Jackson, Mississippi

C. A. Franklin, E.
Call
1715 E. 10th St., Kansas City, Missouri

Howard B. Woods, E.
Argus
2312 Market, St. Louis 3, Missouri

L. E. Austin, E.
Carolina Times
P. O. Box 59, Durham, North Carolina

Roscoe Dunjee, E.
Black Dispatch
324 N. E. Second St., Oklahoma City 1 , Oklahoma

Editor
Pittsburgh Courier
Center Ave. at Francis St., Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

* E.: Editor

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Attached list - except persons at FFR
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Individuals contributors

Violence report sent to this list of persons

Sent [illegible] Report Survey to this list 7/28/69

With Exception of 77R
all below Rec'd
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10/13/54 mf

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Frank Loescher
~~Jordan Allport~~
~~Ella L. Cabot Trust~~
Justine W Polier

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20 Broad Street
New York 5, New York

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170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

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630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

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Philadelphia 47, Pennsylvania

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" Mr. York Allen

Mr. Dave Freeman
Dr. Harry Meserve

Christopher Reynolds Foundation, Inc.
3040 Salmon Tower Building
11 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York
Mr. Jack Clareman, Secretary

Phelps-Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York
Dr. F. D. Patterson, Director
Mr. Wilton S. Dillon

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600 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York
Mr. Edmund A. Rosenthal

The Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.
405 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York
Mr. Frank A. Weil, Treasurer

Mr. + Mrs. Dedough Franklin
1585 W. Paces Ferry
Rd. N.W.

not Marion R. Ascoli Fund
100 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York
Marion R. Ascoli, President
Home address:

yes Mrs. Max Ascoli
20 Gramercy Park, South
New York 3, New York

Carnegie Corp. of New York
589 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York
Mr. Stephen H. Stackpole, Exec. Associate
Mr. Alan Pifer, Exec. Associate

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Miss Sarah R. Benson, Secretary

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Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

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1146 Lullwater Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

No

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(COMMUNITY WORKSHOP ASSOCIATES_
125 Harbor Bluff Drive
Largo, Florida
Mr. Willis T. Spivey, Director

Doris Duke Foundation
41 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York
Mrs. May E. McFarland

The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 ~~Fifth Avenue~~ Park Ave
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~~(Maxine Semmel - Assistant to Hahn)~~

New York Foundation
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~~Mr. D. John Heyman, Secretary~~
no ~~Mr. David M. Heyman, President~~

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120 South LaSalle Street
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3556 Macomb Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.

Miss Katharine Taylor
4 41 Hawthorne Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

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100 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York
Mrs. Marie K. Driggs, Exec. Secretary

(Also: ~~Mrs. Marion R. Ascoli and Adele R. Levy)~~

~~New-Land Foundation~~
579 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York
As index → Mr. Solomon I. Sklar, President

~~Mr. Ben Herzberg~~ Rabb. Wolf?
No ~~579 Fifth Avenue~~
~~New York 17, New York~~

Adele R. Levy Fund, Inc.
100 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York
Mr. Adele R. Levy, President

yes → Home Address: Mrs. David Levy
993 Fifth Avenue
New York 28, New York

Hopkins Charitable Fund
1920 Garden Street
Santa Barbara, California
Dr. Prynce Hopkins, Chairman'

Fund for the Republic
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York,
Mr. W. H. Ferry, Vice-President
Mr. Hallock Hoffman, Secretary and Treasurer
Mr. Joseph Lyford, Public Information Officer

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Suite 1206
New York, New York
Mr. John Thompson

Ittleson Family Foundation
1 Park Avenue
New York 16, New York
Miss Nina Ridenour, Secretary

List - cont'd.

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Balfour Building
351 California Street
San Francisco 4, California
Mr. John R. May, Executive Director

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815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Mr. George Meany, President
Mr. Wm. F. Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer
Mr. Boris Shiskin, Dept. of Civil Rights
Mr. George L. P. Weaver

ILGWU
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York
Mr. David Dubinsky, President

No. Already has!

~~U. A. W.~~
~~8000 East Jefferson Street~~
~~Detroit 14, Michigan~~
~~Mr. Walter Reuther, President~~
~~Mr. Wm. Oliver~~

United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO
1500 Commonwealth Building
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania
Mr. David J. McDonald, President
~~Mr. Francis C. Shane, Executive Secretary~~

No. I'll write him

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 W. 25th Street, Room 301
New York 27, New York
Mr. A. Philip Randolph

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Protestant Episcopal Church
Church Missions House
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York
Rev. William G. Wright, Director

General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
1001 Nineteenth Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee
Dr. Leon M. Adkins, Exec. Secretary

Religious Organizations

Division of National Missions
Board of Missions
The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York
Mr. W. Vernon Middleton, Exec. Secretary
(Who may be at: 1701 Arch Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania)

Woman's Division of Christian Service
Board of Missions
The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York
Miss Marguerite Hawkins, Asst. Treasurer (Home Dept.)
Miss Thelma Stevens, Exec. Dir.

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~~Division of Christian Relations~~
~~Presbyterian Church in the U. S.~~
~~341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E.~~
~~Atlanta 5, Georgia~~
~~Mr. Malcolm Calhoun, Secretary~~ — Check new address

The Board of National Missions
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York
Mr. Alexander E. Sharp.

cc: Mr. Ben Herzberg

March 14, 1957

Mr. Solomon I. Sklar
President
The New-Land Foundation, Inc.
579 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Sklar:

I can't tell you how grateful we are for the generous grant of $2500 from the New-Land Foundation. It strengthens the work of the Southern Regional Council immeasurably at this time of special need and unusually heavy demand in the South.

My meeting with you and Mr. Herzberg was a most pleasant interlude in an otherwise arduous week in New York. Your sympathetic understanding of this work and its importance was a great encouragement.

I am enclosing our official receipt and will take the liberty of sending you from time to time some account of our progress.

With appreciation and warm regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

THE NEW-LAND FOUNDATION, INC.

SOLOMON I. SKLAR
PRESIDENT
JOSEPH BUTTINGER
VICE-PRES.
ROBERT WOLF
SEC'Y-TREAS.

579 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
PLAZA 5-6600

March 11, 1957

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E. Rm. 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Mr. Harold C. Fleming

Dear Mr. Fleming:

CR rha 3/13/57

I enclose grant in the sum of $2,500 to assist you in the continuance of your important task.

I hope that you will, through other sources, be able to arrange for additional assistance which will enable you to meet your financial requirements.

It was nice to meet with you personally and to listen to your earnest and persuasive statement of the importance of the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Solomon I. Sklar

Solomon I. Sklar, Pres.

SIS:ns
enc.

December 12, 1957

Mr. Lynwood Holland
Department of Political Science
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Mr. Holland:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of "The Negro Voter in the South", which I feel you will find of interest.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fel

Copy of "The Negro Voter in the South" sent to each of the following by EFV on December 11, 1957:

Lynwood Holland, Department of Political Science, Emory University

Charles Hounshell, Department of Political Science, Emory University

C. H. Pritchett, Department of Political Science, Chicago University, Chicago 37, Illinois

Charles Harden, " " " " " " "

Morton Grodzins, " " " " " " "

Martin Diamond, " " " " " " "

Robert Pickus, 4522 S. Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

James Mackay, 1245 Ridgewood Drive, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia

Matthew Lynch, Tennessee State Labor Council, 939 Church Street, Nashville, Tennessee

Robert Rowe, Director of Education, Kentucky State Federation of Labor, 312 Armory Place, Louisville 2, Kentucky

R. C. Pippin, Alabama Labor Council, Leu Building, Montgomery, Alabama

C. M. Shaw, Director, Department of Education, Louisiana State Labor Council, 427 Ricou-Brewster Building, Shreveport, Louisiana

E. H. ("Lige") Williams, Director, AFL-CIO, Region 7, 1919 St. Claude Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana

Carey Haigler, Director, AFL-CIO, Region 5, 1106-10 Independence Building, Charlotte, North Carolina

E. H. Gillman, Regional Director, AFL-CIO, Hurt Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Bill Hodds, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Michigan

Roy Reuther, " " " " " " " "

V. H. Williams, Executive Secretary, Arkansas State Labor Council, 415 National Old Line Building, Little Rock, Arkansas

Odell Smith, President, Arkansas State Labor Council, 411 National Old Line Building, Little Rock, Arkansas

Wilbur Hobby, Editor, Durham Labor Journal, P.O. Box 197, Durham, North Carolina

Julian Carper, 102 N. Belvidere Street, Richmond 20, Virginia

Willis Fry, International Representative, IWUA, 402 State Street, Greensboro, North Carolina

Julian Frazer, Field Representative, UAW, Railway Exchange Building, Kansas City, Missouri

Mr. Robert Rankin, Chairman, Political Science Department, Duke University, Durham, (Durham city councillor)

Earl Henderson, 526 St. Paul Place, Baltimore 2, Maryland

Cullen B. Gosnell, Director, Institute of Citizenship, Emory University

Note: attached letter sent to all the above except Robert Pickus, Matthew Lynch, Wilbur Hobby, Cullen B. Gosnell.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **JOHN CONSTABLE**

Notes on Voting study to:

✓ Mrs Holland

✓ Charlie Hawenstell

✓ Mr. Prettiest (P.S.)

✓ Mr. Harder

✓ Mr. Bradgins

✓ Matty Diamond

✓ Jim Jim Mackay

✓ Bob Robert Bauel

✓ Earl E. C. P. Pjein
✓ T. M. Shaw

✓ "Lizi" ~~Liz~~ " Williams

✓ Carey Carey Hayter

✓ Charlie Charlie Hillman

✓ Bill Bill Dodds

✓ Rey Reuther Rey Reuther (No Personal wishes)

~~Bill Dodds~~
~~Ray Reuther~~

✓ Bill Bill Williams

✓ Odell Odell Smith

✓ Julian Julian Cooper

✓ Julius Julius Frey

✓ Julius Julius Frazier

✓ Mr. Robert Parker (No Personal wishes)

✓ ~~Earl~~ Earl Henderson

Gosnell

Emory

NS?

Dept of Pol., Univ. of Chicago, Chicago 37

Dept of Pol. Sci.
Univ. of Chicago

~~Frank~~

~~Shaw~~

✓ Lynwood Holland (Ga)
Charles Hamilton (Ga)

✓ Ed Willis (La)
✓ B. Keith (N.C)
✓ Charles Gillman (Ma.)

✓ C. H. Rutledge (Ill.)
✓ Charles Karden (Ill.)
✓ Morton Grodzins (Ill)
✓ Martin Diamond (Ill)

Bill Dodds Miss
Roy Powers
Only Walter P

✓ Bill Williams
Odell Smith } Ark

~~Julian Lewis~~

✓ Robert Pickus (Ill)
4522 S. Greenwood Ave.
Chicago

✓ [William Kelly] N.C

✓ James Mackey (Ga)

✓ 1) Matthew Lynch (Nash. Tenn.)
✓ 2) Robert Powell (Lawrenceville Ky)
✓ 3) E. C. Pepper (Montgomery Ala)
✓ 4) C. M. Shaw ~~Birmingham~~ (La) Shreveport
✓ 5) Julian Caper (Va) (N.C) Rockingham
✓ 6) Julian Bary
✓ 7) Julian Wagner (Ark)
8)

EFV's list

NS Copy of Negro Voter to go to:

Lynwood Holland } Dept of Political Science, Emory University
- Charles Hounshell

- C. H. Pritchett
- Charles Harden
- Morton Grodzins } Dept of Political Science, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.
- Martin Diamond

? ✓ Robert Pickus 4522 S. Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Illinois

- James Mackay 1245 Ridgewood Drive NE, Atlanta, Ga.

Yes Matthew Lynch Tennessee State Labor Council, 939 Church St., Nashville Tennessee

- Robert Rowe Director of Education, Ky & W. Va. AFL-CIO 312 Armory Place, Louisville 2, Ky

- E. C. Pippin ~~Alabama Labor Council~~, 604 Lyric Building, ~~Birmingham 3, Alabama~~

- C. M. Shaw Director, Dept. of Education La. State Labor Council AFL-CIO, 424 Rice-Brewster Bldg, Shreveport, La

- E.H. Elij Williams Director, AFL-CIO Region 4, 1919 St. Claude Avenue, New Orleans, La.

- Cary Haigler Director Region 5 AFL-CIO 1106-10 Independence Building Charlotte 2, N.C.

- C.H.N Charley Gillman ~~45 Alabama Ave Atlanta Ga.~~ ~~Hunt Bldg Atlanta~~ ~~Prudence Pipin AFL-CIO~~ Regional Director, AFL-CIO, Hunt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

- Bill Dodds Roy Reuther

- Roy Reuther Solidarity House 8000 East Jefferson Ave Detroit

- V.H. Bill Williams Exec Sec'y, Ark. State Labor Council, 415 National Old Line

- Odell Smith President Ark. State Labor Council, 411 National Old Line Bldg Little Rock

Yes Wilbur Hobby Editor, Durham Labor Journal, PO Box 194, Durham, N.C.

- Julian Carper 102 N. Belvidere St., Richmond 20, Va.

- Julius Fry International Rep., TWUA, 402 State Street, Greensboro, NC.

- Julius ~~Wagner~~ Frazier, Field Rep., UAW, Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo.

- Mr. Robert Rankin, Chairman, Dept. of Sociology, Duke University, Durham, N.C. (Director - City Consultant)

- Earl Henderson, 526 St. Paul Place, Baltimore 2, Maryland

Wilbur B Gosnell, Dir. Inst. of Citizenship, Emory

DESPATCHED December 11, 1957

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

January 6, 1958

To: Anne-Lise Rivers.

Please have 30 copies of "The Negro Voter in the South" sent to the address on the attached sticker.

Please bill the following:

Fair Practices Department
U.A.W., AFL-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Many thanks.

FCL for EFV

Despatched 7th January 1958
by Robert Belvin.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

January 6, 1958

To: Anne-Lise Rivers.

Please have 30 copies of "The Negro Voter in the South" sent to the address on the attached sticker.

Please bill the following:

Fair Practices Department
U.A.W., AFL-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Many thanks.

FCL for EFV

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

January 2, 1958

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I would appreciate it if I could secure about thirty (30) copies of your report, "The Negro Future In The South." I should like to have these as soon as possible. Please bill our Fair Practices Department. Voter

Best wishes for a Happy New Year. Regards.

Sincerely,

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW.

WHO:os
oeiu-42

Bill:
Fair Practices Department
U.A.W., AFL-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Ave.
Detroit 14, Michigan

99

January 8, 1958

Copies of Negro Voter sent for EFV to the following:

John Connors, AFL-CIO Education Dept.

John Cosgrove, AFL-CIO Education Dept.

George Watson, Roosevelt Univ., Chicago

David Hawk, 262 Maxwell Street, Decatur, Ga.

Names outstanding from the list - awaiting addresses:

? Brisbane, Atlanta University

E. D. Nixon, Montgomery, Alabama.

Their against New South Wales

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

Henry Lee - 10 copies

John Connor — Wash D. C.

Jo' George Cromey

John Cosgrove

Roy Reuther — Detroit

Bill Oliver (30)

Bill Dadds

Frank Shane — Pittsburg

Herman Pritchett — Chicago

Morton Hodgins

Charles Harder

George Watson → Roosevelt Univ. 430 Michigan Ave. Chicago

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

Tullie Gossett — Atlanta
Lynwood Holland
Charles Hawkshaw

A.U. → Brisbane

→ David Hawk
(FFV)

Jim Turner — Akron
Joe Slager —

→ { E. D. Nixon — Montgomery
M. L. King, Jr.

Paul Christopher — Knoxville
Taney Hughes — Charlotte
Boyd Payton —

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

9th January 1958.

Sent by FCL for EFV to Ellis Creel, Attorney, 3201 Poplar Street, Doraville, Georgia, the following items concerning Koinonia:

1. Thermo-fax copies of John Penningtons six articles which appeared in the Atlanta Journal, beginning April 14th 1957.

2. Copy Background Summary of Violence at Koinonia Farm (dated 6th March 1957).

3. "Dare They Witness?", pub. by the United Churchwomen.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

January 13, 1958

To: Organizations Participating in Southern Interagency Activities of CCD

From: Harold C. Fleming

Re: PROPOSED COOPERATIVE FACT-FINDING PROJECT ON VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION, AND REPRISALS

At the last Southern interagency meeting, it was agreed that participating organizations would be invited to contribute to a joint fact-finding effort. The purpose of this memorandum is to give a brief description of the project, the proposed mechanics for carrying it out, and a rough estimate of the total cost. If your agency would like to contribute to the effort, under the terms set forth below, please write me at your earliest convenience -- no later than February 13.

Following is the description of the project as approved by the agency representatives attending the Southern meeting in November:

I. Violence, Intimidation, and Reprisal

1. In view of the creation of the Civil Rights Commission, it is felt that a comprehensive report of incidents of violence, intimidation, and reprisal should be compiled as quickly as possible. It is tentatively agreed that the period to be covered might date from the Supreme Court school decision of May 17, 1954. We recognize that practical considerations arising in the course of the survey might lead to the adoption of a shorter period. In any case, the incidents reported should be limited to those involving violence, intimidation and reprisal growing out of Southern reactions to the Supreme Court's decision.

2. A temporary project person, having appropriate skills and experience, should be employed. It is proposed that this temporary project director work under the overall supervision of an interagency committee made up of Southern staff members of the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee, the American Friends Service Committee, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Southern Regional Council. These agencies are proposed because they have existing files and materials in this field.

3. Each of the organizations participating in the Southern interagency effort will be invited to assume a prorata share of the cost of the project. We estimate roughly that the cost of the project will be between $3,000 and $5,000. It is understood that the four agencies previously mentioned shall have full responsibility for the direction of the project. When the fact-finding has been completed and a report drafted, however, each

of the contributing agencies will have an opportunity to review the manuscript and decide whether it wishes to be associated by name with the report.

4. The object will be to document each incident by newspaper reports. We recognize that it may be necessary in some cases to check the facts against other sources - organizational files, first-hand accounts, and so on. In addition to clippings and reports in the files of cooperating organizations, the files of the Southern Education Reporting Service should be utilized. It is hoped that the final report can state that each of the incidents is supported by published news reports.

5. Publication plans will be made when a draft of the report is in hand. The findings may be communicated directly to the Civil Rights Commission, released to the press and other media in printed or mimeographed form or both, depending on the circumstances at the time of completion.

Proposal

Fact-Finding Project on Violence, Intimidation and Reprisals sent to the following persons:

Alan Reitman
Civil Liberties Union

Barbara Moffett, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Friends Service Committee

Tart Bell
American Friends Service Committee
High Point, N. C.

Edwin Lukas
American Jewish Committee
New York, New York

Samuel Lubin
American Jewish Committee
Atlanta, Georgia

Saymour Samet
American Jewish Committee
Miami, Florida

Will Maslow
American Jewish Congrees
New York, New York

Alexander F. Miller½
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York

Arbold Forster
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York

Oscar Cohen
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York

Arthur J. Levin
Anti-Defamation League
Atlanta, Georgia

A. C. Miller
Southern Baptist Convention
Nashville, Tennessee

Will D. Campbell
Nat'l. Council of Churches
Nalshville, Tenn.

Herman H. Long
Nashville, Tennessee

John Hope, II (Info. Copy)
Nashville, Tennessee

Cornelius Tarplee
Nat'l Council of the Protestant Church
New York, N. Y.

Lewis Deer
United Christian Missionary Society
Disciples of Christ
Indianapolis, Ind.

Emanuel Muravchik
Jewish Labor
Committee
New York, N. Y.

Thelma Stevens
Board of Missions
The Methodist Church
New York, N. Y.

Henry Lee Moon
N. A. A. C. P.
New York, New York

Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
The Melthodist Church
Marysville, Tennessee

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
NAACP
Atlanta, Geergia

Thurgood Marshall
N. A. A. C. P.
New York, N. Y.

Gordon Lovejoy
Nat'l. Conf. of Christians and Jews
Guilford College, N. C.

Dumont Kenny
Nat'l. Conf. of Christians and Jews
New York, N. Y.

J. Oscar Lee
Nat'l. Council of Churches
New York, N. Y.

Esther C. Stamats
National Council of Churches
New York, N. Y.

Frances Cahn
National Council of Jewish Women
New York, N. Y.

Lillian Chernoff
National Council of Jewish Women
New York, N. Y.

Vivian C. Mason
National Council of Negro Women
Washington, D. C.

Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service
New York, N. Y.

Lester B. Granger
National Urban League
New York, N. Y.

Harry L. Alston
National Urban League
Atlanta, Georgia

Jean Russell
Presbyterian Church in USA
Greenville, Tenn.

H. B. Sissel
Presbyterian Church in USA
Philadelphia, Pa.

Malcolm P. Calhoun
Presbyterian Church in US
Atlanta, Georgia

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Southern Leadership Conf.
Montgomery, Alabama

Benjamin Segal
Trade Union Program on Civil
Liberties and Rights
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Dudley Moore
Unitarian Service Committee
Boston, Mass

Hylan Lewis
Unitarian Service Committee
Boston, Mass

Galen Martin
Unitarian Service Committee
Knoxville, Tenn.

William H. Oliber
UAW-CIO
Detroit, Mich.

Earl Henderson
UAW-CIO
Baltimore, Md.

Maynard Catchings
Nat'l. Student Council - YMCA
New York, N. Y.

Paul Rilling
Southern Area Student Council - YMCA
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Savilla M. Simons
Nat'l. Board - YWCA
New York, N. Y.

Florence C. Harris
National Board - YWCA
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League
Atlanta, Ga.

INFO. COPIES TO:

Arnold Aronson

C. H. Parrish

Wilton Dillon

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Rubin, Mr. Morris,

REGARDING:
List for
Distribution of Progressive Magazine, February issue
(Carried Article by Harold C. Fleming)

DATE

January 16, 1958

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Newspapers, et.al., PROGRESSIVE MAGAZINE

January 16, 1958

Progressive carrying article by HCF - names suggested by EFV to receive complimentary copies

✓ William H. Oliver, Co-Director, Fair Practices Dept., UAW, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit 14, Michigan.

✓ James E. Turner, Director, Fair Practices Dept., URWA, URW Building, Mill and High Street, Akron, Ohio.

✓ Earl Henderson, Fair Employment Practices Representative, UAW, 526 St. Paul Place, Baltimore 2, Maryland.

✓ Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, Department of Political Science, Emory University, Emory University, Georgia.

✓ Mr. Boyd Wilson, United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

✓ George E. Barrett, Executive Assistant, Southern Labor School, 939 Church Street, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

✓ Stanton Smith, President, Tennessee State Labor Council, 939 Church Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

✓ Matthew Lynch, Legislative Representative, Tennessee State Labor Council, 939 Church Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

✓ Carey E. Haigler, Director, AFL-CIO Region 5, 1106-10 Independence Building, Charlotte 2, North Carolina.

✓ E. C. Pippin, Alabama Labor Council, Leu Building, Montgomery, Alabama.

✓ Wilbur Hobby, Editor, Durham Labor Journal, P.O. Box 197, Durham, North Carolina.

✓ Boyd Peyton, Regional Director, TWUA, 100 West 6th Street, Charlotte, North Carolina.

✓ Harold Boyd, President, Virginia State AFL-CIO, 102 N. Belvidere Street, Richmond, Virginia.

✓ Julian Carper, Vice-President, Virginia State AFL-CIO, 102 N. Belvidere Street, Richmond, Virginia.

✓ Julius Fry, International Representative, TWUA, 402 State Street, Greensboro, North Carolina.

✓ James E. Wolfe, Director, Research and Education, United Brewery Workers, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

✓ Frank Shane, United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

✓ Ralph Purcell, Department of Political Science, Sweetbriar College, Sweetbriar, Virginia.

✓ John Caldwell, Education Director, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, 815 Mount Vernon Place, N.W., Washingtonl, D.C.

EFV's Progressive list, continued

Victor Bussie, Louisiana State Labor Council, 427 Ricou-Brewster Building, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Dan Powell, COPE, AFL-CIO, 5298 Revere Road, Memphis, Tennessee.

George Weaver, Executive Secretary, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, 815 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D.C.

Ken Peterson, Civil Rights Coordinator, IUE, 1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Lee White, Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Henry Zon, Research Director, COPE, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Boris Shishkin, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Broadus Mitchell, 313 West 20th Street, New York 11, N.Y.

Sam Lubell, 845 West End Avenue, New York 25, N.Y.

C. Vann Woodward, Department of History, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore 18, Maryland.

Oscar Handlin, Associate Professor of Hsitory, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Dewey W. Grantham, Jr., Associate Professor of History, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

V. O. Key, Department of Political Science, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

January 27, 1958

Bob:

This pile of material is for Mr. Harold Boyd, staying at the Roanoke Hotel.

Stickers attached.

Please let me know whether it goes in one or two parcels.

To be sent today, please.

Thank you

Faith.

100	copies	Negro Voter in the South
50		Next Steps in the South
25		New South, December 1957
25		New South, November 1957
10		South of Promise
50		Pro-segregation Groups in the South
50		New York Times reprint
50		Public Ethics and the Integration Question
25		New South, June 1957

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

To Be mailed to

Mr. Harold B. Boyd, President
Virginia State AFL-CIO
c/o Roanoke Hotel
Roanoke, Virginia

Please Hold.

✓ 100 Copies	Negro Vote in the South
✓ 50	Next Steps in the South
✓ 25 Copies	Dec. '57 New South
✓ 25 Copies	Nov '57 New South
✓ [illegible] Copies	South of Promised
✓ 50 Copies	Pro-Segregation Bravos
✓ 50	NYT Reprint
✓ ~~50~~	Public Ethics & the Int. Christian
✓ 25	New South "Man Across the Table"

February 20, 1958

Members of the Faculty of Michigan State University, Department of Political Science, to whom EFV sent a copy of the Negro Voter in the South:

Edward W. Weidner, Ph.D., Professor and Department Head

Charles R. Adrian, Ph.D., Assistant Professor

George M. Belknap, Ph.D., Assistant Professor

John H. Bunzel, Ph.D., Instructor and Director, Michigan Citizenship Clearing House

Ralph Conant, M.A., Instructor

John T. Dorsey, Jr., Ph.D., Assistant Professor

LeRoy C. Ferguson, Ph.D., Professor

Guy Fox, Ph.D., Associate Professor

Ralph M. Goldman, Ph.D., Assistant Professor

Robert M. Horwitz, Ph.D., Assistant Professor

Joseph A. Schlesinger, Ph.D., Assistant Professor

Robert G. Scigliano, Ph.D., Assistant Professor

Sidney Ulmer, Ph.D., Instructor

at the following address: Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

February 21, 1958

Persons to whom a copy of Atlanta Constitution editorial, "Our Laws, Courts must be unheld!" was sent:

Ed Lukas, American Jewish Committee

Patrick Murphy Malin, American Civil Liberties Union

Alex Miller, Anti-Defamation League

Harry Fleischman, National Labor Service

Bem Price, Associated Press

Harry Ashmore, Arkansas Gazette

Herb Davidson, Daytona Beach News Journal

Bill Boggs, Miami Daily News

Hodding Carter, Delta Democrat Times

John Popham, New York Times

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 90 Years The South's Standard Newspaper

CLARK HOWELL, Publisher

RALPH McGILL, Editor

Our Laws, Courts Must Be Upheld!

Atlanta is honored by the meeting here of the American Bar Assn. The Atlanta Constitution joins in welcome to the association, its distinguished members and guests.

Chief among the latter is Sir Leslie Munro, president of the United Nations General Assembly and ambassador to the United States from New Zealand.

Sir Leslie is an old friend. If we have perhaps a peculiarly warm spot in our affections for him, it is because he was a newspaper editor of distinction before being made ambassador. Then, too, he has earned the gratitude of all thoughtful persons by reason of his truly magnificent contribution to the United Nations.

Other distinguished visitors are the Rt. Hon. Lord Hailsham, chairman of the British Conservative Party; Associate Justice Tom Clark, of the United States Supreme Court, John D. Lodge, our ambassador to Spain, and Thomas E. Dewey, former governor of New York and twice a candidate for president of the United States.

The United States is a nation of law. This newspaper, which stands by the law and the courts, regrets the sometimes unbridled criticism of our courts by some extremists. They do not represent the voice of the thinking people, who know that we will have either law or anarchy.

In this connection, if the ABA members will pardon us, we advance the opinion that the bar itself perhaps has been derelict in its duty, officially and individually, in not standing forthright in defense of our Supreme Court and all lesser courts.

Our courts have been subject to irresponsible abuse, to ridiculous and un-American sniping by fanatics who charge Communist influence.

Each lawyer, as we understand it, is an officer of the courts. We expect a stronger defense from the legal profession. It is necessary that all of us stand up and be counted on the side of law.

Meanwhile, we extend a most cordial welcome to the American Bar Assn. and its notable guests.

Distribution of SRC ANNUAL REPORT, 1957
February 26, 1958

The following received both report and Form "B" letter:

Miss Wil Lou Gray
Opportunity School
Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. Ben Russell
824 Tusculum Boulevard
Greenville, Tennessee

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
27 E. 69th Street
New York, N. Y.

Monsignor T. James McNamara
222 East Harris Street
Savannah, Georgia

Mr. Leonard M. Sperry
2090 Manderville Canyon Road
Los Angeles 49, Cal.

Mrs. Esther Watson Tipple
Black's Bluff Road
Rome, Georgia

Dr. Frank F. Lee
5659 Durango Road
Riverside, Cal.

Mr. & Mrs. George Wolfe
7901 Carroll Ave.
Takoma Park 12, Md.

Miss Caroline A. Flexner
70 East 96th Street
New York, N. Y.

The Rev. Vincant J. O'Connell, SM
St. Louis Church
506 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minn.

The Rev. Wm. G. Wright, Dir.
Nat'l. Council - Protestant
Episcopal Church
New York, N. Y.

Fisk Union Church
Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn

Dr. Leon M. Adkins
Gen. Board of Education
The Methodist Church
1001 - 19th Avenue, South
Nashville 2, Tenn.

Dr. Vernon Middleton
Executive Secretary
Board of Missions
The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Miss Marguerite Hawkins
Assistant Tresurer
Board of Missions
The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Mr. Malcolm Calhoun
Presbyterian Church in U.S.
431-B Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mr. Alexander E. Sharp
Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Wm. P. Fidler
Staff Associate
Amer. Assn. of Univ. Profs.
Washington 6, D. C.

Miss Ellen B. Armstrong
63 Canal Street
Port Jervis, N. Y.

Rev. David N. Beach
Center Church
311 Temple St.
New Haven 11, Conn.

Father Raymond Bernard, S.J.
Social Order
3908 Westminister Place
St. Louis 8, Missouri

Mrs. Cassandra Maxwell Birnie
846 Hunter Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

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Thursday, August 21, 1958

A Race Agency and the Facts

Inaccurate statements as to its origins of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta appeared recently in THE TIMES-DISPATCH, and should be corrected. They appeared — inadvertently, we are sure—in one of the series of articles by EDWARD B. SIMMONS of the New Bedford, Mass., *Standard-Times* concerning Communist efforts to incite racial strife in the United States.

MR. SIMMONS stated in the article appearing in our paper on August 5 that the Southern Regional Council, established in Atlanta in 1944, was an "offshoot of the old Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was dissolved in 1948 after twice being described by the Federal Government as 'Communist front.'" He also said: "'The Communist *Daily Worker* openly boasted that JAMES E. JACKSON, chief of the Southern branch of the U. S. Communist party, was a co-founder of the Regional Council."

Taking these two charges in order, the Southern Regional Council was not an offshoot of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It was established in response to an appeal from respected Southern Negro leaders, who met at Durham, N. C., in October, 1942, on the call of DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK, of the Virginia Union faculty here, and DR. P. B. YOUNG, of Norfolk, publisher of the Norfolk *Journal and Guide*. These Negro leaders did not ask for the elimination of segregation in the schools or anywhere else; they asked that "separate but equal" be made a reality.

Responding to their appeal, a group of white leaders met in Atlanta in the spring of 1943, and expressed a desire to cooperate. Out of this grew the Southern Regional Council. The Council was the successor to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded in 1919 by leading churchmen. To repeat, it not only was no "offshoot" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; it was criticized in some quarters because it was more conservative than that organization and suspected of being in competition with it.

We must remember, too, that when the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was established in 1938, it was not suspected of having any Communist connections, and many well-intentioned and patriotic Southerners participated in its early meetings. A number of these later joined the Southern Regional Council when they discovered the true purposes of the Conference for Human Welfare.

As to the allegation of the Communist *Daily Worker* that JAMES E. JACKSON, chief of the Southern branch of the U. S. Communist party, was a "co-founder of the Southern Regional Council," there is nothing to support this.

A JAMES E. JACKSON is listed as having attended the Durham meeting of Negro leaders in October, 1942, but is not mentioned by the Norfolk *Journal and Guide* as having been on the committee which drew up the statement then issued. JACKSON did not participate in the meetings of white and Negro leaders in 1943 and 1944 which led to the establishment of the Southern Regional Council, and he was not at any time an officer, director, or member of that agency. The *Daily Worker's* statement that he was a "founder" is as unreliable and inaccurate as nearly everything else in that Communist sheet.

The late DR. HOWARD W. ODUM, noted and respected member of the University of North Carolina faculty, was the first president of the Council. He was succeeded in 1945 by PAUL D. WILLIAMS, prominent Catholic layman of Richmond and co-founder of the Catholic Committee of the South, who served until 1951. MR. WILLIAMS was succeeded in that year by MARION A. WRIGHT, South Carolina attorney, former chairman of the South Carolina Library Board and past president of the University of South Carolina Alumni Association.

It should be emphasized that SRC worked within the framework of "separate but equal" for seven years, and did not announce for integration until 1951.

While we disagree strongly and completely with its present position on this issue, we feel obligated to point out, in fairness, that it was in no sense Communist in its origins. The Southern Regional Council was established because of a sincere desire on the part of white and Negro leaders in the South to eliminate many of the disabilities and discriminations from which Negroes were suffering.

It was hoped that if these could be substantially lessened, the colored South would not look to the colored North for leadership. Insufficient progress was made, unfortunately, and the NAACP moved in and launched its drive for the complete elimination of segregation — sooner than it probably would have done if SRC's accomplishments had been larger.

That is where we stand today.

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A Legal Analysis Reproduced in Excerpt
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
November 1958

SCHOOL CLOSING PLANS***

I. INTRODUCTION

When the United States Supreme Court held that school segregation laws are unconstitutional, the pronouncement came in cases involving public schools in Kansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia.* Before the 1954 decision the immediate background of constitutional development showed concern with the rights of a person under the Fourteenth Amendment to be admitted to state-operated colleges and universities without racial discrimination.** This, in turn, reflected the general doctrine in constitutional law that "merely private" discrimination does not violate constitutional rights and that "state action" is required before rights under the Fourteenth Amendment are infringed. (See State Action, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 613 (1956). It has been widely assumed that these factors support the proposition that the principle of the School Segregation Cases can be legally avoided by a state withdrawing from the field of education. A dictum in Briggs v. Elliott, 132 F.Supp. 776, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 73, 74 (E.D.S.C. 1955), has been utilized in support of the same thesis:

> "The Constitution, in other words, does not require integration. It merely forbids discrimination. It does not forbid such segregation as occurs as the result of voluntary action. It merely forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

Accordingly, certain of the southern states have enacted legislation which provides for assignment of students according to choice and for the state's abandonment of educational functions or their transfer to private interests.

It is the purpose of this study to examine various measures apparently designed to maintain racial segregation in education, while yet complying with the mandate of the Supreme Court, by withdrawing the state from the field of public education and, usually, by providing also for the transfer of educational functions to private institutions.

---

*The School Segregation Cases, 347 U.S. 483, 74 S.Ct. 686, 98 L.Ed. 873, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 5 (1954), 349 U.S. 294, 75 S.Ct. 753, 99 L.Ed. 1083, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 11 (1955).

**Sweatt v. Painter, 339, U.S. 629, 70 S.Ct. 848, 94 L.Ed. 1114 (1950), and see 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 283 (1956).

These plans may provide for the complete withdrawal of the state from public education, for the closing of a particular public school upon the happening of some contingency--such as court-ordered integration or the use of federal troops to enforce integration orders--for payment of tuition grants to students or to private educational institutions, or for the lease or sale of the public school facilities to a private institution or group. In some instances separate statutes have been passed concerning isolated phases of the problem, but more commonly the procedure has been to enact "package" legislation which has the effect of setting up an over-all plan for meeting any efforts made to bring about racial integration of the public schools. See, e.g., North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education Report, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 581 (1956); Virginia Commission on Public Education ("Gray Commission") Report, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 241 (1954). In the following discussion the more significant of the statutes relating to the discontinuance of public education will be classified separately, but it is to be remembered that many of the individual enactments are constituent parts of comprehensive legislation.

II. STATE ABANDONMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

A. Types of Plans

Legislation providing for the states' withdrawal from the field of public education falls into several categories. The plans may provide either for complete abandonment of public educational functions, or only for the closing of one or more public schools upon the happening of a specified condition. The latter appears to be the more common provision. The closing of the public schools, whether complete or partial, generally is to take place only upon the happening of certain contingencies. One type of plan calls for the closing of schools which are integrated voluntarily or by a court order, while another related plan requires the closure of schools at or around which federal troops are stationed.

In addition to these school abandonment plans several other types of measures have been adopted which may indirectly require school closing. One such measure provides for the withdrawal of state funds from any racially integrated school, and is generally coupled with a provision which allows the funds withdrawn to be used to provide tuition grants to students (see discussion, infra). Moreover, many of the states have provided for the suspension of compulsory school attendance laws, usually upon the integration of the schools.

The Closure of Integrated Schools

Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia have legislation which may be used to close public schools at which racial integration is imminent or has taken place.***

GEORGIA

Act No. 11 of the 1956 Session of the Georgia General Assembly, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 418, provides for the closing of public schools by the Governor when he finds that the public school is no longer entitled to state funds. This Act, coupled with the General Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1957, H.R. No. 243, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 421 (1956), which provides, inter alia, that no funds appropriated shall be used for any racially integrated school, requires the Governor, in effect, to close any integrated public school:

> "That whenever the Governor shall ascertain that the public schools of any county, city or independent school district within this State are not entitled under the laws of this State to State funds for their maintenance and operation, or whenever the Governor shall ascertain that the public schools of any county, city or independent school district cannot be operated in such manner as shall entitle such schools under the laws of this State to State funds for their maintenance and operation, he shall in either such event by executive order, make public proclamation of the fact so determined by him, and thereupon the public authorities of such county, city or independent school district shall no longer be authorized to operate the public schools of such county, city or independent school district after the effective date named in such executive order; and the Governor shall by such executive order provide for the closing of such schools and for the preservation and protection of the school properties, and such public schools shall thereupon be closed and such properties preserved and protected as provided in such order... The Governor may order the public schools of any county, city or independent school district closed without closing the public schools of any other county, city or independent school district, and he may close the public schools of several counties, cities or independent school districts by one order."***

Withdrawal of Public Funds

Legislation prohibiting the use of public funds for the support and maintenance of racially integrated public schools is somewhat similar to the statutes requiring the closure of the schools upon integration, since the end result will generally be the closing of the schools affected. However, some states have enacted both types of legislation.

Statutes requiring the withdrawal of public funds from integrated schools may take one of several forms. First, the general appropriations act of the state may contain a limitation that the amounts appropriated for the support and maintenance of the public schools shall not be used for integrated schools. It would seem that this type of provision is effective only during the fiscal period involved. Secondly, the state may establish a permanent statute prohibiting appropriations or the expenditure of public funds for the maintenance and support of racially integrated schools. Finally, the statute, of a permanent nature, may provide that racially segregated schools are to be maintained and that failure to comply with this provision will deprive the school affected of various parts of the funds received from the state--e.g. funds for free textbooks or funds derived for a permanent trust fund.

It is to be noted that the provisions for tuition grants to pupils to attend private, nonsectarian schools are generally contained in this type of legislation, the statute declaring that the funds withheld are to be used for that purpose. These provisions will be discussed below.

Both Georgia and Virginia have used the device of specifically limiting appropriations to the public schools to racially segregated schools by provisions in the general appropriations act. The Georgia General Appropriations Act, Section 7 (a), for the fiscal year 1957, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 421 (1956), provided that "the appropriations made in this section [Section 7] for the benefit of public schools are limited to the public schools within such school districts as shall provide separate schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district." This section further provides that the appropriations are to be considered separate as to each school supported and maintained thereby, and that the appropriation shall be null and void if any of the events set forth in the subsection (d) occur:

"(d) In the event of the prosecution to effective judgment of a suit in respect of any public school district resulting in determination by a court of competent jurisdiction that any portion of this Section 7 is unconstitutional, or that the public authorities in charge of the public schools within such district may not provide separate schools for the white and colored races within such school district as is required by Article VIII, Section 1, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of this State, and in the manner provided by subsection (a) hereof, the State Board of Education shall have no power to make any apportionment for the benefit of any of the public schools within such school district, and the State Budget Authorities shall have no power to make any part of the appropriation provided in this Section 7 or any other funds available to or for the benefit of such public schools; and if such effective judgment shall occur after apportionment made to such public schools by the State Budget Authorities approving the same, no further funds from such apportionment to such public schools shall be paid by any officer of this State. The Governor shall by written order determine when any such judgment has become effective."

Section 8 of the Georgia Act places essentially the same limitations on appropriations for the institutions of higher education supported and maintained by the state.***

Georgia, in addition to the limitation imposed in the appropriations act, has a permanent statute prohibiting the appropriation or expenditure of state funds for racially integrated public schools. Ga. Code Ann. ## 32-801, 804, 32-9918 (1957 Supp.). The basic section, 32-801, provides:

"No state or local funds derived from taxation or otherwise, shall be appropriated, paid out, used, or in any wise expended, directly or indirectly for the maintenance, upkeep, operation, or support of any public school district or system in this State which does not provide separate schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district or system and in which all the white and colored children attending public school do not attend separate schools; nor shall any such money be appropriated, used, paid out, or in any wise expended, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any salary or compensation of any nature

or character whatsoever to any teacher, instructor, employee or official of any public school district or system instructing mixed classes of white and colored children or in any wise concerned in the maintenance, upkeep, support or operation of any public school district or system which does not maintain and provide separate public schools for white and colored children throughout the entire district or system and in which all the white and colored children attending public schools are not educated in separate schools: Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the annual capital outlay funds allotted to the local school units as referred to in the general Appropriations Act approved February 20, 1953, or to any funds hereafter appropriated for capital outlay purposes, nor to funds for payment of principal or interest on any bonded indebtedness."

Section 32-802 of the Georgia Code prohibits the approval by the State Board of Education or the State Superintendent of Schools of budgets submitted by school districts unless the budgets expressly provide that "all items of proposed expenditure set forth therein shall lapse and become void in the event separate schools for white and colored children should not be maintained and operated in the school district, system, or unit." Section 32-803 provides for the personal liability of any public official who pays out funds in violation of these provisions and section 32-804 makes these sections applicable to all public school systems in the state. Finally, section 32-9918 provides that any person violating the provisions of the Georgia Act is guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment in the state penitentiary. ***

Repeal of Compulsory School Attendance Laws

Statutes requiring children between certain ages, usually from the age of seven to sixteen, to attend public or private schools have been repealed or amended by several of the Southern States. The apparent purpose of this type of legislation is to make provision for the statutory plans for closing the public schools or for pupil placement plans.***

Georgia, although providing for the suspension of the compulsory attendance law, adopts a different approach, giving the Governor authority to suspend the operation of the law when such action is necessary because of any "riot, insurrection, public disorder, disturbance of the peace, natural calamity or disaster." Act No. 139, 1957 Session, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 453 (1957).***

B. The Validity of State Abandonment Plans ***

Under the Federal Constitution

Although the Federal Constitution may operate to restrict the power of the state over educational matters, it has generally been assumed that the Constitution does not obligate the states to provide educational opportunities to its citizens.

> "It can scarcely be doubted that the United States Constitution does not in any way require that a state afford any education to its children. Accordingly, those states which have repealed their requirements that the state furnish education would argue preliminarily that they have thus avoided the impact of the decision in the School Segregation Cases. And so they have -- if there is a complete relinquishment of state support for public education." McKay, "With All Deliberate Speed," 31 N.Y.U.L. Rev. 991, 1043 (1956).

This assumption is also apparent in Blaustein and Ferguson's discussion of the constitutionality of the South Carolina school closing plan:

> "If South Carolina completely abandons its public school system and makes no provision for any alternative system of education, it will have effectively avoided the consequences of Brown v. Board of Education." Desegregation and the Law 259 (1957).

It should be noted at this point that the absence of any constitutional provision expressly mentioning education means that affirmative federal power over educational matters must be implied. That is, the federal government, being a government of delegated powers, can establish or support education only in connection with some provision of the Constitution authorizing federal action. For example, the federal government can, under its military powers, maintain educational institutions such as West Point or Annapolis, and under its power to tax and appropriate money for the general welfare, may apparently render financial assistance to further public education. See Edwards, op. cit. supra, at 2-5.

The limitations imposed by the Constitution upon the states, however, apply to the states' power over education as well as other types of state action. More specifically,

the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the states from abridging the "privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," of depriving any person of "life, liberty or property without due process of law" and of denying "the equal protection of the laws" to any person. For the purpose of considering the validity of state abandonment plans, only the equal protection and due process clauses are of significance. However, one writer has deemed the privileges and immunities clause of importance in considering the states' power to promote or prohibit sectarian education. Since it brings into the fourteenth amendment the separation of church and state decreed by the first amendment. See Edwards, op. cit. supra, at 8. The privileges and immunities clause has been interpreted to protect only those privileges and immunities which arise because of the relationship between a citizen and the United States and not those which arise as a result of state citizenship. Under this approach education is not within its protection. See 3 Race Rel. L. Rep. 133, 138 (1958), for a discussion of the privileges and immunities protected.

(a) The Equal Protection Clause

The equal protection clause in substance requires the states to accord all persons in substantially the same situation equality of treatment under the law. Classification is permissible, together with differing treatment under law for different classes, provided a rational basis underlies the classification. Thus, the equal protection clause does not require the states to give any person any right, privilege or immunity directly, but it does prohibit the state from giving such a right, privilege or immunity to one person or group while withholding that right, privilege or immunity from other persons or groups which cannot reasonably be distinguished from the former. This is indicated by Chief Justice Warren's 1954 opinion in the School Segregation Cases:

> "It [education] is the very foundation of good citizenship. Today it is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him for later professional training, and in helping him to adjust normally to his environment. In these days it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education. Such an opportunity, where the state has undertaken to provide it, is a right which must be made available to all on equal terms." (Emphasis added). 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 8.

In view of this principle of constitutional law, many authorities have expressed the opinion referred to above that

complete state-wide abandonment of the public schools would not violate the equal protection clause. This is based on the rationale that there would be no deprivation of equal protection of the law, since no person, white or Negro, would have a right or privilege to attend public schools.***

The present plans for state abandonment, however, generally do not provide for complete state-wide abandonment. The closing is made contingent upon integration of the school or the use of federal troops to enforce a court order or maintain peace and order. This factor is of great significance in the eyes of several commentators on these plans. Mr. McKay has come to the following conclusion with respect to selective school closing or withdrawal of funds:

> "It would follow, then, that as a school is closed because a Negro is ordered admitted thereto, the appropriate state officials can be enjoined from discontinuing payments for the support of that school, at least so long as payments to any other school still operating on a segregated basis is continued." Op. cit. supra, at 1043.

The reasoning behind this opinion is found in Blaustein and Ferguson, op. cit. supra, at 259-60:

> "If, on the other hand, South Carolina pursues its present plan of closing a public school whenever a court orders the admission of a Negro to a particular school, the whole scheme will probably be held unconstitutional. At such time as the state would have closed down some school and would still be operating others, it obviously would be denying some of its school children -- both white and colored -- the equal protection of the laws."***

The state funds withdrawal legislation has also been before the courts in Borders v. Rippy, 247 F.2d 268, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 805 (5th Cir. 1957). The court there held that the fact that a school district will be deprived of state funds if it complies with an integration order does not relieve the court of its duty to apply the law of the land as set forth in the School Segregation Cases, nor does it relieve the school board of its duty to comply with the court order. See also Dallas Independent School District v. Edgar, 255 F.2d 455, 3 Race Rel. L. Rep. 656, (5th Cir. 1958).

(b) The Due Process Clause

Briefly stated, one of the requirements of the due process clause is that an exercise of the state police power must

be reasonably related to accomplish a valid governmental objective. This principle is illustrated by Bolling v. Sharpe, 347 U.S. 497, 74 S.Ct. 693, 98 L.Ed. 884, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 9 (1954) (one of the School Segregation Cases, from Washington, D. C.):

> ".....The Fifth Amendment, which is applicable in the District of Columbia, does not contain an equal protection clause as does the Fourteenth Amendment which applies only to the states. But the concepts of equal protection and due process, both stemming from our American ideal of fairness, are not mutally exclusive. The 'equal protection of the laws' is a more explicit safeguard of prohibited unfairness than 'due process of law,' and, therefore, we do not imply that the two are always interchangable phrases. But, as this Court has recognized, discrimination may be so unjustifiable as to be violative of due process.
>
> ".....
>
> ".....Liberty under law extends to the full range of conduct which the individual is free to pursue and it cannot be restricted except for a proper governmental objective. Segregation in public education is not reasonably related to any proper governmental objective, and thus it imposes on Negro children of the District of Columbia a burden that constitutes an arbitrary deprivation of their liberty in violation of the Due Process Clause." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 10.

The question raised by the state abandonment plans under the due process clause, therefore, is whether closing public schools and denying all children enrolled therein of the opportunity to attend public schools is "reasonably related to any proper governmental objective." Again, it may be of importance that the plan calls for complete state-wide abandonment or selective abandonment of educational facilities upon racial integration, although it is probably not as important here as it is in the equal protection cases. If state-wide abandonment is required, the question will arise as to whether a child has a right to public education--i.e., is one of the liberties guaranteed by due process the right to attend public schools, absent a state constitutional obligation to provide that education? In the case of selective abandonment, on the other hand, there might be a question as to whether the child's right to attend public schools is being burdened unreasonably by the state. Obviously the application of the

due process clause of the fourteenth amendment to validity of the state abandonment plans remains in the area of speculation.

Generally, the state plans requiring that integrated schools be closed or that state funds be withdrawn also provide other means for the education of the children affected by such action. Integral parts of these plans provide for educational or tuition grants to individual children, appropriations to private schools, the establishment of private educational "co-operatives" or other institutions, or the sale, lease or donation of school property to private institutions. The most common provision is for educational grants to individual students, although these plans often include provision for sale, lease or donation of school property to private institutions in addition to or in lieu of these grants-in-aid.

III. TRANSFER OF PUBLIC EDUCATION TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Tuition Grants--Georgia ***

Georgia has taken steps to provide for tuition grants to school children in districts where the schools have been closed. In Act No. 11 of the 1956 Session the General Assembly, after providing for the closing of public schools by the Governor declared:

> "When the public schools of any such county, city or independent school district shall be closed, each child of school age resident within such county, city or independent school district shall be entitled each year thereafter to receive the benefit of an educational grant from the State and local funds as provided hereby in discharge of all obligations of the State in respect of education." 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 418, 419 (1956).

The Act then provides for the mechanics of such tuition grants, including the mathematical formula to be used to figure the amount to be expended by the state and by local officials, and gives the governor power to establish rules and regulations for administration of these provisions. It also contains the common prohibition against the expenditure of such funds "for religious sectarian education." ***

Appropriations to Private Institutions

It is generally not clear whether the tuition grants are to be paid directly to the parents or guardians of the pupil or to the private institutions which he attends.

Outright appropriations of state funds to private institutions for educational purposes have not been provided for in the plans discussed thus far, but such appropriations would appear to be a definite possibility. It should be noted that the appropriation could be made to a fund established for the purpose of lending money to the private educational institutions. See, e.g., Ala. Const. Art. XIV, Section 256, as amended. ("grant or loan of public funds..... to or for the benefit of citizens" of Alabama).***

Transfer of School Property

As a rule, the states in their political subdivisions have power to lease or sell property belonging to them under general legislation.***

Georgia Act. No. 14, 1956 Session, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 420 (1956), provides for the subleasing, for private educational purposes, of certain school properties leased by the states. The operative portion of the Act are provisions which read as follows:

> "Provided, however, nothing contained in this Act shall prevent such political subdivisions, departments, institutions, agencies, county boards of education, city boards of education or governing bodies of independent school districts or systems from subleasing any structure, building, or facility of the Authority, for private educational purposes to any person, group of persons, or corporations which is or will be bone fide engaged in the operation of a private school."***

IV. PROBLEMS OF CONSTITUTIONALITY

In a previous section, the constitutionality of the school closing and withdrawal of state funds statutes has been discussed. This section is primarily directed toward constitutional problems raised by the transfer of the public educational function to private interests. However, it is impossible to separate the two types of statutes completely, and the discussion here is also applicable to the statutes requiring state abandonment of public education. As previously noted, the courts are likely to consider the statutes in pari materia--that is, as integral parts of a single legislative plan.

The constitutional problems which may arise in connection with the statutory plans for state abandonment and transfer of public education may be categorized into several classes. The first is concerned with the meaning and effect of the language of the 1955 opinion in the School Segregation Cases, supra. Secondly, the very important concept of "state action" under the fourteenth amendment must be considered. The third problem involves the sale, lease, or donation of public property

to private interests. Finally, the problem of whether the appropriation of state funds is for a "public purpose" must be considered. It is to be noted, also, that the problem of the separation of church and state is involved, although, most of the statutory plans prohibit the use for sectarian education of funds or properties furnished by the state.

A. The School Segregation Cases

The Supreme Court's 1955 opinion in the School Segregation Cases declared that "all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting" racial segregation in the public schools are violative of the fourteenth amendment. 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. at 11. (Emphasis added). Laws, and customs or usage (when supported by legal sanctions) which either require or permit racial segregation in public education are declared unconstitutional. For the purposes of this study, it is important to give close attention to the use of the word "permitting." Thus, one constitutional problem raised by the statutory plans under consideration may be stated as follows: Do such plans require or permit the maintenance of racial segregation in public education?

The lower federal courts have utilized this language of the Supreme Court on several occasions to nullify laws which did not on their face require racial segregation, as well as those which expressly required such segregation. Emphasizing the language of the School Segregation Cases, a three-judge federal district court held that certain Louisiana statutues requiring racial segregation under the state's police power and withdrawing state funds from integrated schools did not present a serious constitutional question, but were unconstitutional on their face. Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, supra. The Tennessee School Placement Act, 2 Race Rel. L. Rep. 215 (1957), was declared unconstitutional by the federal district court on the ground, inter alia, that authorizing school boards to maintain separate schools for Negro and white children was "permitting" racial segregation in public education, even though the Act required the school board to determine the "preference" of the parents of school children. Kelly v. Board of Education of Nashville, Tennessee, 2 Race. Rel. L. Rep. 970, 973-75 (M.D. Tenn. 1957).

From these cases it appears that the federal courts are going to scrutinize carefully the state plans to abandon and transfer the public educational function, determining first whether the plans require or permit racial segregation. Moreover, in making this determination a court is likely to look to the legislative intent as expressed not by these statutes alone, but by all of the statutes and resolutions dealing with school segregation. If the court is convinced that the legislative intent is to permit the maintenance of racial segregation in public education and that the statutory plans are merely an implementation of this intent and not a bona fide effort to deal with the state's educational problems, the plans will in all probability be struck down.

In Blaustein and Ferguson's Desegregation and the Law, op. cit. supra, at 240-41, the authors express a similar proposition in terms of "avoidance" and "evasion":

"In analyzing the legality of any measure designed to circumvent the operation of an announced rule of law, the courts make an important distinction between 'avoidance' and 'evasion.' There are no constitutional limitations to measures of 'avoidance.' It is perfectly proper--at least as far as the courts are concerned--for an individual or a state full of individuals to attempt to 'avoid' the consequences of desegregation. 'Evasion,' on the other hand, is against the law... /G/overnmental measures designed to evade the Supreme Court's conclusions would be struck down as unconstitutional."

B. State Action

Shortly after the fourteenth amendment was adopted, the Supreme Court held that the amendment, by its very terms, was limited to state action. Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 3, 3 S.Ct. 18, 27 L.Ed. 835 (1883). The Supreme Court declared: "It is State action of a particular character that is prohibited. Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject matter of the amendment." 109 U.S. at 11. Thus, if the educational function can be effectively transferred to private interests, the decision in the School Segregation Cases can be avoided.

The question raised by these statutory plans, however, is whether the educational function has been effectively transferred to private interests in such a manner that the action cannot be fairly attributed to the state. Although the concept of state action has been treated in detail in a prior study, 1 Race Rel. L. Rep. 613 (1956), it is of such importance in the present study that it must be considered further. This is particularly true of certain decisions which indicate the method by which the court may determine whether state action is present. For the purposes of the present study, several classes of cases are of particular importance--namely, the restrictive covenant cases, the primary election cases, the labor union cases, the "private" education and company town cases, and the leasing cases.***

Application to the State Abandonment and Transfer Plans

These cases indicate that the legality of the state abandonment and transfer plans will depend upon the Supreme Court's analysis of the method by which the private schools are created and the control of the state over these schools. If the court is satisfied that the sovereign power of the state has been used, whether directly or indirectly, in the establishment and operation of the schools, it may well adopt the Shelley v. Kraemer approach and find state action. As one commentator has pointed out, the exertions of power by the state is not the same in the establishment of the private schools as in the restrictive covenant cases. The distinction is:

"That the state would not be using judicial power to 'coerce' private parties to exclude

> Negroes as it was in the covenant cases, rather it would, at most, be using legislative and executive power to enable private parties to do that which the state can now no longer do by its own official hand." Paul, op. cit. supra, at 44.

However, Mr. Paul also finds some similarities in the two types of cases:

> "In both, it is the positive action of the state which makes possible the exclusion of Negroes. In both, the state acts to create by law private property rights when it is clear that those property rights will be used by the proprietors to achieve a result which the state could not achieve by itself on its own initiative. In both, the state has -- in an active and not a passive sence (and that is important -- 'encouraged' private parties to work a racial discrimination. Thus, a significant problem in the free private school plan is whether the exertion of state power to create and maintain the schools will subject those schools to the limitation of the Fourteenth Amendment." Ibid.

The primary election cases point up the problem which may arise any time a "governmental function" is entrusted to a private organization. The Rice case points out that the state cannot abrogate an important function, such as regulating elections, traditionally performed by government. The "Jaybird" case adds to this principle in that it holds that a private organization exercising such a function is to be treated as if it were in the same position as the state. Closely analogous to these cases is the Marsh case involving the company town.

The distinction, if any, between this group of cases and the state transfer plans must relate to the degree of importance attached to the educational function--that is, is education as important a governmental function as regulating elections? It can scarcely be doubted that today education is one of the most important of governmental functions. In the School Segregation Cases, it was said to be the very basis of state and federal citizenship. Final determination of this problem rests, of course, with the Supreme Court of the United States, but that court will find many state court precedents to the effect that education is an almost indispensable function of government. See, e.g., Malone v. Hayden 329 Pa. 213, 197 Atl. 344, 352 (1938); Campbell v. Aldrich, 159 Ore. 208, 79 P.2d 257, 261 (1938). One commentator, in examining these school plans said:

> "In the segregation decision by the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Warren places heavy emphasis on the effect of schooling.... In light of this, it is improbable that the Court would give weight to an argument that mass-education, in mid-twentieth century, can be divested of its public character." Murphy, Desegregation in Public Education - A Generation of Future Litigation, 15 Md. L. Rev. 221, 232 (1955).

The labor union cases indicate that if the states attempt to give the private school organizations special powers, powers to affect the rights and duties of the people of the state, the organization may well be declared an arm of the state. For example, it is possible that in a state which retains a compulsory school law, but completely withdraws from the field of education, a private organization which is to provide educational facilities will be treated as an agent of the state. It would at least be another factor in the total situation which the court will look to in order to determine whether state action is present.

The significance of the leasing cases is fairly obvious. If the precedents established in this line of authority are followed, the probable result will be that any state which leases its public school facilities will have to take steps to require the lessee to operate the schools on a non-discriminatory basis. Moreover, the Girard and Kerr cases seem to indicate that if privately owned facilities are controlled or otherwise subject to regulation or administration by the state or an agency thereof, state action will be found.

The true picture, however, cannot be obtained by looking at these various authorities separately; only when the cases are considered together can the concept of state action be seen clearly. Thus, the significance of these cases to the present study is found in the fact that they illustrate that very little actual exertion of sovereign power is necessary to find state action. Mr. Paul, summarizing the importance of these state action cases, has declared that:

> "the cases show that labels mean little; nor is it decisive that an alleged racial discrimination has been wrought by some person or group which occupies no official relationship with the state." Op. cit. supra. at 50.

Finally, the conclusions of Robert McKay as to the question of state action must be noted:

"The concept of state action may be subjected to vigorous scrutiny if any state actually does, as several have threatened, abandon public education altogether as a public function.... /M/ost of these contemplate some substantial state aid to students or to private schools to take the place of state schools. This would be clearly insufficient to avoid the state-action label. However, if the public schools should be abandoned, the building be allowed to remain empty, and tuition grants be given to school-age children without any restriction on the kind of schooling for which spent, as Virginia apparently contemplates, the question would be more difficult. Even in that event, it remains true that the segregated private schools, to which the funds would presumably be channeled, would in fact, if not in law, be exercising what has long been recognized as a public function, the furnishing of education at the primary and secondary levels. On the authority of the white-primary cases and others condemning state action by private corporations, it might well be found that even this attenuated connection with the state constituted state action. In short, it may well be that the stigma of state action can only be avoided by a state which is willing to forego education for the general body of its citizens altogether--that is, neither operating schools itself nor offering tuition assistance to students for use in private schools practicing segregation." Op. cit. supra, at 1082-83.

To summarize, the restrictive covenant, primary and labor union cases indicate that there are three principal connections with the state which may well be sufficient to establish state action:

"1. The active exertion of state power to help the organization execute its purposes;

"2. The discharge of an important governmental function;

"3. The discriminatory use by a private organization of a special privilege granted to it by the state." Paul, op. cit. supra, at 57.

The problem is apparently one of degree--that is, do the facts of any given case indicate a degree of connection with the state sufficient to attribute the action of the private organization to the state? The three factors mentioned will be of particular importance in determining whether the degree of connection is present.***

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Boston

Mr. Galen Martin
Unitarian Ser. Cttee.
Knoxville

Mr. M. T. Puryear
National Urban League
Atlanta

CORRESPONDENCE

CONCERNING SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK

BETWEEN

THE REVEREND JOHN B. MORRIS

AND

FEDERAL JUDGE GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN

INTRODUCTION

With a subsequent distribution of twenty thousand copies, South Carolinians Speak was published by five clergymen at Dillon, S. C., in October of 1957. Seeking to promote "A Moderate Approach to Race Relations," this booklet included statements of personal conviction from twelve South Carolinians prominent in their respective communities. Stating in their Preface that "The time is long overdue for a strong voice of moderation to be heard," the ministers noted: "There are some who would require all South Carolinians to subscribe to their point of view or be ostracized from the community. Fear of free, unrestricted discussion of the problem, and hesitancy to disagree with either the majority or the minority quickly leads to a withering of American ideals." The writers varied in their views from a desire to maintain separate public schools, with desegregation in other areas, to a belief that integration should commence in the first grade and move progressively forward. That they consented to express their opinions in this symposium was affirmative reply to the question posed in the Preface: "Shall men have the freedom to differ and still maintain mutual respect for each other?" A different and violent answer was evident soon after publication in the dynamiting of the home of one of the writers by Klansmen as yet unconvicted and defended in court by a leading member of the South Carolina legislature.

As one of the publishers of South Carolinians Speak, and resident in Dillon at the time, it was my responsibility to write personal letters to accompany the complimentary copies we sent to various officials in the state. Such went to Federal Judge George Bell Timmerman of the United States District Court at Columbia, South Carolina. A lengthy correspondence between the two of us resulted. In response to a request for permission to publish his letters, Judge Timmerman said on July 17, 1958: "I have not the slightest objection to anyone publishing the complete exchange of letters between us in the chronological order in which it occurred, commencing with your letter to me under date October 22, 1957, and ending with my letter to you of January 21, 1958, which last letter was in reply to your letter of January 17, 1958."

In the belief that it is salient to note the extremity to which so highly and strategically placed an official as Judge Timmerman will go in the defense of segregation, I am publishing our exchange of correspondence herewith. The reader may decide for himself the reasonableness of the Judge's arguments. For my part, I was not so much seeking to persuade Judge Timmerman of the virtue of my views as I was pleading a case for acceptance and respect for divergent views, and for some conciliatory attitude toward a moderate position on the race issue. In South Carolinians Speak I had been associated with persons who had this respect for differing views. I kept looking for something of this quality in my letters from Judge Timmerman and failed to find it.

(Rev.) John B. Morris
3502 Piedmont Road, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

March 1, 1959

SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK
P. O. Box 806
Dillon, South Carolina

October 22, 1957

The Hon. George Bell Timmerman
Federal Court Building
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Judge Timmerman:

Enclosed is a copy of the new book, South Carolinians Speak, sent to you with the compliments of its compilers.

The general purpose of the book, as explained in the Preface, is to promote a moderate position on race relations in our State. Since you are one of the primary leaders of the people of South Carolina, we sincerely hope that you will understand and respect such moderate approaches as this book sets forth. Your influence and action in seeking equitable solutions of this difficult situation are a heavy responsibility. We pray that God will strengthen you for providing the leadership these crucial times require.

Assuring you of the deep concern of each of the compilers and writers for the welfare and progress of our State, I remain

Faithfully yours,

/s/ (REV.) JOHN B. MORRIS

(Rev.) John B. Morris

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Eastern and Western Districts of South Carolina
Columbia, S. C.

October 29, 1957

Rev. John B. Morris
P. O. Box 806
Dillon, S. C.

Dear Mr. Morris:

I thank you for a copy of "South Carolinians Speak." It came to my office while I was away holding court in another city.

I have only read the preface. I judge that it discloses the purpose of the book and the motive of those who originated the idea of its publication.

The preface manifests the authors' opinion that the social order in South Carolina and throughout the South is ill; that the cure for the sickness is a complete change in the social order that has prevailed in the United States since colonial days. It is also quite manifest in the preface that its authors feel that immediate racial integration is the sure cure for what is termed the "sickness of society." With this view I completely disagree, although I agree that the authors of the preface are entitled to their opinions. However, all those who honestly believe that racial integration is the salvation of our social order should first try it out on their own families before attempting to force it on the families of others.

Personally I think that the most condemnatory evidence against our social order is the presence among our population of too many mulattoes. The cure for this social sickness is not more, but less of it.

To my way of thinking there is no middle ground on the issue of racial integration. It cannot be both right and wrong. To integrate is either all right or all wrong. I believe that God knew what He was doing when He created the races and separated them, just as I believe He knew what He was doing when He created the beasts of the fields and the birds and gave them the instinct to live apart.

One of my earliest recollections is of being taught by my parents that God made me. I still believe that He made me as He wanted me to be - white. All the enemies of our system of government - a government that no functionary has the power to change - can not alter that conviction or inveigle me into an attempt to play God. Too many of our churchmen and public officials have been carried to the mountain top and have been tempted, and have succumbed.

I resent the implication in your preface that men and women who oppose the mongrelization of the races are bigoted and intolerant, or that they are bent on a course of discrimination against negroes. Such is not a part of the creed of white men and women who are loyal to themselves, their families, their race, their communities and to their nation, and, above all, loyalty to the God that made them as they are. Whether you know it or not there are millions of white citizens in the United States - many of them in the North - who believe that the talent of race was given to be used for improvement, not to be hidden or profaned. Moreover, they are firmly convinced that, if God made a mistake in creating the

races and in separating them, Christ knew about it and would have corrected it while He was on earth; that so important a matter would not have been left for the infiltraters of our seminaries to discover and correct.

In a word, these millions of good white citizens, who have helped the negro race upward since Northern greed placed it in the South, and are willing to continue doing so, do not want the United States of America to become a modern Egypt, Portugal, Spain or Brazil. The lessons of history should be heeded.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN

George Bell Timmerman

SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK
P. O. Box 806
Dillon, South Carolina

January 10, 1958

The Honorable George Bell Timmerman
United States District Court
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Judge Timmerman:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your thorough letter of last October 29th. The press of work relative to the issuance of our book is just now letting me reply to some of the many communications we received - both pro and con.

In your letter you state a very complete case for one approach to the race problem and I respect your right to hold and express these views. While we would differ on some points, we actually would not have the divergence of outlook which you suggest.

I am enclosing a clipping from this past Sunday's Charleston NEWS & COURIER* which provides some indication of my own personal

views on the race issue. In reference to the public schools I have made it even clearer elsewhere that I do not think it would be wise to integrate public schools in the "deep South" - now or in the foreseeable future.

Thanking you again for your letter, I am

Yours sincerely,

/s/ (REV.) JOHN B. MORRIS

(Rev.) John B. Morris

*Letter to the News and Courier, Charleston, S. C. Published January 5, 1958.

To The News and Courier:

I have procured a copy of "The Lasting South" which you have editorially commended several times recently. It is an excellent book and, as you have indicated, should be read by every Southerner concerned for the future of this region. It should serve to inform persons outside of the South on the nature of Southern society, and thus gain more understanding for the complexities of our race problem, and it should remind Southerners of the qualities of our region which are primary and which are to be preserved because they are good. A phrase from this book, as quoted by Anthony Harrigan in your review of it, most aptly sums up the message of "The Lasting South" for Southerners today: "...what must be preserved is not the way of life, but the tone of life...

In an editorial recently (December 21, 1957) you say that there are "cracks in the defense" of Southern "mass resistance" to integration and you indicate that "clergymen, educators and editors" have some responsibility for this.

Allow me to suggest that these professional people, in all instances known to me, have an appreciation for the "tone" of Southern life and will strive to preserve it. At the same time many of them look dubiously upon the spirit of massive resistance as offered us by political leaders.

Speaking for myself alone I can say that I do not think it would be wise to integrate public schools in the "deep South." However, we should not let our maintenance of this position deter us from the progress that was being made in race relations prior

to the Supreme Court decision. With proper planning, desegregation of public transportation and graduate school facilities would accord Negro citizens the equal rights they are due.

It is not only persons from certain professions who believe that the best qualities of "the lasting South" do not lend support to extreme segregationist ideas and "massive resistance." I have talked with hundreds of leading citizens of South Carolina, persons prominent in the business and civic life of the State, and found nearly all of them to be moderate in their views on the race issue. These persons who most often appreciate the "tone of life" in the South have readily deplored the "way of life" offered us by extremists on either side, including "mass resistance."

Rev. John B. Morris, Pastor
Dillon St. Barnabas Episcopal Church

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Eastern and Western Districts of South Carolina
Columbia, S. C.

January 14, 1958

Rev. John B. Morris
P. O. Box 806
Dillon, S. C.

Dear Mr. Morris:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 10 and a clipping from The Charleston News and Courier that accompanied your letter.

The clipping contains a letter written by you to The News and Courier, apparently for publication. I have noted in it a few statements that appear to me to be significant. I shall quote and comment on two or three of them since they seem to point up the main differences in our thinking.

You say, "I do not think it would be wise to integrate schools in the 'deep South'". What I would say is, that white and negro children should not be forced to mix in public schools or elsewhere.

Your statement, taken in or out of context, implies that you do not oppose mixing in public schools in places other than the "deep South." There we part company.

At one time the proponents of the mixing movement professed to be interested solely in improving educational advantages for negro children. Now it is generally conceded that the real goal is the integration of the races. To use a more understandable phrase, the purpose of the movement is to mongrelize the races.

According to my religious philosophy God made the races and set them apart, one from another. It is not within the competency of any person to question or condemn what God did, or to attempt to correct what He did.

Frankly, I am afraid to mock God, as the integrationists seem not to be.

Why He did so, I do not profess to know, but I do know that God made the races different. It is apparent to anyone who will look that there are marked ethnic and physical differences among the races, and none more marked than those between the white and negro races.

I note your agreement that, "With proper planning, desegregation of public transportation and graudate school facilities would accord Negro citizens the equal rights they are due." That assumption of the negro's rights implies superiority. It suggests that a white person has no right to object to what a negro demands, but that what a white person demands may be successfully objected to by a negro - a strange brand of equality. The ardent integrationists, certainly those who are such for pay, would condemn your proposal as being too slow an approach to ultimate mongrelization. I agree that so limited it would materially slow the movement.

The concluding paragraph of your letter to The News and Courier very clearly implies that you oppose "massive resistance" to racial integration.

If I favored racial integration, I most certainly would disapprove any opposition to it, whether it was massive, moderate or mild. In other words, racial integration is either right or wrong, and it makes no difference whether the attempt to bring it about is at the point of a bayonet or by the evil persuasion of subsidized propaganda. Consequently, every good citizen should be on one side or the other. Where the choice is between right and wrong, between condemning God and praising Him, there is no respectable middle ground.

"He that is not with me is against me;
and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad."

Sincerely yours,

/s/ GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN

George Bell Timmerman

January 17, 195[illegible]

The Hon. George Bell Timmerman
United States District Court
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Judge Timmerman:

Thank you for your letter of January 14th. I am humbled by your taking the time to write one so insignificant as I so thoroughly about your views on the race controversy. In exchanging views via this correspondence we are involved in what is probably needed most by everyone - communication. Abroad in the land is a great need of people to hear and be heard with reference to this issue. I truly believe that the Negroes would not be pushing the issue as hard if they could have the opportunity to be heard in bi-racial conferences designed just for hearing and telling.

As grateful as I am for the communication afforded each of us in this exchange of correspondence, I shall not expect a reply to this letter since I know that you are a busy man. Of course, if any of my observations prompt you to note your views I shall welcome hearing from you again. Whatever our disagreement, I respect your right to your position and "would defend to the death your right" to hold it.

While it is not stated in your letter it would appear to me that your position carried logically forth would result in a "White Supremist" outlook. Forgive me if I am wrong in seeing the potentiality of this in some of your observations. While believing, as noted in the clipping I sent you with my last letter, that segregation is the best thing for public schools in the "deep South," I cannot accept the position generally indicated as White Supremist. I believe that it is the outlook and rigid unbending in any area whatsoever that will harm the South most in its fight to handle its own problems. We stand a chance of convincing the bar of public opinion across the nation of the wisdom of public school segregation. But White Supremist doctrine will only hasten a trend fostered by the NAACP - total integration - and we will lose our case before the nation and before the courts. If, on the other hand, we could prove our "good faith" in accommodating the few talented Negroes who rise above the average of their race, we would stand a better chance of preserving public school segregation honorably.

I beg, sir, if we would preserve the good qualities of Southern living, not to require that all Southerners be totally "with" you or, if not, thereby "against" you. There is a "respectable middle ground," I believe, and I have talked with hundreds of leading South Carolinians who stand there. Let us

agree to stand together where we can - and honor one another where we cannot. Only in this way will our beloved South be saved much travail.

Yours faithfully,

/s/ JOHN B. MORRIS

John B. Morris

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Eastern and Western Districts of South Carolina
Columbia, S. C.

January 21, 1958

Rev. John B. Morris
P. O. Box 806
Dillon, S. C.

Dear Mr. Morris:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant.

I must confess some amazement at your repetitious use of the communist cliche, "White Supremist."

What, in your estimation, is a "White Supremist"? How does one differ from a Jew or Gentile Supremist, or from a Black, Brown or Yellow one?

I note that you see in observations contained in my letter to you a " 'White Supremist' outlook." I take it, therefore, that you disagree with these observations, viz. (a) That it is now generally recognized that the purpose of the mixing movement is to integrate the races; (b) that God made the races and set them apart; (c) that it is not within the competency of any person to question or condemn what God did, or to attempt to do so; (d) that I am afraid to mock God, as integrationists seem not to be; (e) that it is apparent that there are marked ethnic and physical differences among the races, especially between the white and negro races; (f) that I agree that "massive resistance" is proper in fighting any evil, none more so than the God defying racial mongrelization movement; and (g) that where the choice is between right and wrong, between condemning God and praising Him, there is no respectable middle ground.

With which of these observations do you disagree, with a part or all of them; and which of them indicates a "'White Supremist' outlook"?

You speak of "a chance of convincing the bar of public opinion across the nation of the wisdom of public school segregation." Do you believe that consorting with the opposition, giving aid and comfort to it, is going to accomplish that end? And why should it be accomplished, if it isn't right? If segregation is right, why aren't you on the side of it all the way - not just a part of the way?

The Bible, God's Word, doesn't teach me to compromise with sin. What does it teach you?

In your letter you speak of "a trend fostered by the NAACP - total integration" - which will cause us to "lose our case before the nation and before the Courts." I gather from this that you realiza that those who control the NAACP activities are out to integrate the races. To that extent you agree with me that the mask is off and that it is no longer to be doubted that total racial integration is the object of those who are fighting to mix our children in schools, churches and elsewhere.

And, to what do you refer as "our case," which you prophesy that we will lose before the nation and the courts? Do you mean by this prophecy that you anticipate that the Supreme Court will order us to integrate the races, that it will enjoin us from preserving the purity of our race, and that the nation will approve?

Have you ever satisfied yourself why it is that Christ did not command racial integration? Was His failure to do so an effort to cover up God's mistake in creating the races and setting them apart?

Remember Christ said:

> "He that is not with me is against me;
> and he that gathereth not with me
> scattereth abroad."

In my judgment the greatest travail that could befall the South or the nation would be racial mongrelization. Upon that issue, to me, there is no respectable middle ground for any race.

I note you say you have talked to thousands. You should talk to the tens of thousands that you have missed.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN

George Bell Timmerman

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:
Distribution of:
Statement issued by seven religious denominations
(News Release for April 6, 1959)

REGARDING:

Denunciation of Southern McCarthyism; particularly as reflected in House speech made by Rep. Dale Alford of Arkansas.

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

News Releases

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWS RELEASE FOR APRIL 6, 1959
(Statement issued by seven religious denominations)

4/2/59:

SRC Board membership

State Counnils on Human Relations

Ralph McGill (Constitution)

4/3/59:

Doug Cater(Reporter)

The Stokelys (5 copies)*

Phil Hammer
Morris Abram
Harris Wofford (CRC)
Gordon Tiffany (CRC)
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Montgomery Bradley (RBF)
David Freeman (RBF)
Adam Yarmolinsky
Frank Loescher
Frank Kelly (FFR)
Hallock Hoffman (FFR)
Judge Polier
Stephen Currier
Bishop Arthur Moore*
Nat G. Long
Lester Rumble
MARGARET PRICE - 4/6/59
Interagency Group (with exception of J. Oscar Lee)

*w/ltr.

File Copy

RELEASE FOR A.M. NEWSPAPERS, MONDAY, APRIL 6

A group of eleven Protestant Social Action leaders today issued a joint statement denouncing segregation leaders who attempt to identify desegregation with subversion.

Members of seven denominations including Southern Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, Church of the Brethren, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ and Congregational Christian were among those signing the statement.

Although the statement represented the thinking of the individual signers and no official action, a spokesman for the group stated that they acted in harmony with the position on desegregation already taken by every major religious body in America.

Direct reference was made to the maiden speech of Rep. Dale Alford of Arkansas in which, according to the group, "he seeks to cast aspersion on the good name of Harry Ashmore, Executive Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, and upon the reputation of the Southern Regional Council."

Referring to what they termed "this Southern version of McCarthyism . . . first directed at the NAACP," the group expressed alarm that "the disease now spreads to new areas: the white Southerner, the educator, the newspaperman, the minister, the businessman, or the attorney who tries to work at this sensitive problem."

The full text of the statement follows:

We raise our voices in protest against a new and disturbing trend in the South: the cynical attempt by some who oppose racial desegregation to label those who disagree with them as reds, fellow-travelers, or dupes of the Communist conspiracy. Through innuendoes, half-truths, and distortions, doubts are cast on the motivation and background of individuals or groups seeking compliance with the law of the land. The charges are made, the headlines follow: "Communist Activities Charged" or "Subversive Influence Seen."

This Southern version of McCarthyism was first directed against the NAACP. The disease now spreads to new areas: the white Southerner, the educator, the newspaperman, the minister, the businessman, or the attorney who tries to work at this sensitive problem. The goal is the same: to silence those who do not accept the extremist position on segregation.

The charges follow the now-familiar pattern of guilt by association, by innuendo, by distortion. The refutation, the denial, the clarification may come later. They are sadly always a little late and a little more complicated

more....

than the simple charge. They merit a less auspicious place in the newspaper. Meanwhile, the damage is done. The "facts" in the charge are not important. The nature of the charge is: the willful attempt to discredit and embarrass honorable men, to discourage others from speaking out, and most of all to enforce silence on a subject which needs so badly to be discussed.

The latest expression of this type of wanton attack is the maiden speech in the U. S. House of Representatives by Dale Alford of Arkansas, in which he seeks to cast aspersion on the good name of Harry Ashmore, Executive Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, and upon the reputation of the Southern Regional Council. The speech has a familiar ring, the prolonged references to a grave conspiracy and then quick references to Mr. Ashmore and the Council. Neither is charged with an improper word or deed; yet the allegation is made that the Council was "founded by a Communist." This allegation is both stale and discredited. No less a Southern conservative than Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, has vouched for the honorable origins of the Council. The Library of Congress and libraries in Arkansas are stocked with the facts on this subject. But this does not deter Dr. Alford, who is understandably sensitive about his own status these days and is apparently attempting to focus attention elsewhere.

For one who has expressed alarm about the communistic threat, it is interesting that Dr. Alford does not explain how the threat operates, who the real leaders are, why the FBI has failed to find them, why he has not urged the FBI on to greater efforts. And of course he never explains why, if desegregation is a Communist plot, he went along so willingly as a Little Rock school board member with the original plan to desegregate Central High School.

He speaks of vague plots and names specific individuals and organizations, with no evidence that they are connected. We protest this. We feel it is immoral. We feel the time has come for the public to be made aware of the resurgence of McCarthyism in the South. If there is in fact a Communist threat in the South, then Dr. Alford and others like him have a responsibility to report their knowledge to the FBI; if not, they have a duty to check their facts. Otherwise, they themselves are doing the real service to communism, which battens on confusion, false charges, and the blind defense of racial injustices in our country.

SIGNED:

The Rev. Charles Boyles, Executive
National Conference of Methodist Youth
Nashville, Tennessee

more....

The Rev. Will D. Campbell, Associate Executive
Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.
Nashville, Tennessee

The Rev. Lewis Deer, National Director
Social Education and Intercultural Relations
Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ)
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dr. Herman Long, Director
Race Relations Department
American Missionary Association
Nashville, Tennessee

The Rt. Rev. Henry I. Louttit
Bishop of South Florida
Winter Park, Florida

Dr. John H. Marion, Staff Representative
Department of Social Education and Action
United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
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The Rev. J. Metz Rollins, Jr., Staff Representative
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Nashville, Tennessee

The Rev. Ralph Smeltzer, Director
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Church of the Brethren
Elgin, Illinois

Miss Thelma Stevens, Executive Secretary
Department of Christian Social Relations
Woman's Division of Christian Service
The Methodist Church
New York, New York

The Rev. Galen Weaver, Secretary
Race Relations Department
Congregational Christian Church
New York, New York

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September 1, 1959

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

The following editorial from the Richmond News-Leader (August 26, 1959) is reproduced below in full. We think it is noteworthy because (1) of the admissions it makes; and because (2) it is presumably the strongest case that Editor Kilpatrick can make in rebuttal of the analysis by Doctors Green and Gauerke of the practicability of private schools.

WHY IT WILL WORK

Two professors of education at Emory University, Donald Ross Green and Warren E. Gauerke, have produced a 40-page pamphlet for the Southern Regional Council, entitled "If the Schools Close." Here the authors review various proposals in Southern States for the establishment of private schools as an alternative to integrated public schools.

"They dismantle the private school plan completely," says Time magazine, reporting on the pamphlet. And Time adds that the authors "prove" such schools will not work.

One or two things need to be said before this "proof" is rebutted. The first is that the pamphlet comes from the soft-headed Southern Regional Council, a Liberal outfit dedicated to the integrationist cause. The second is that the two authors are professors of education, with a vested interest in the public school system and an understandable prejudice in favor of its perpetuity. It would have been incredible if such authors, under such auspices, had produced a pamphlet that said anything else.

The authors' first objection to private schools goes to their costs. On this point, they observe that Georgia's public schools buy supplies on a State-wide basis, benefit from Statewide administrative services, and draw upon $28 million in Federal aid. A system of private schools, by contrast, could not make use of State buildings and "could not begin to pay for new buildings." Private schools could not afford qualified teachers, they contend, nor maintain an enriched curriculum. In brief, "a system of private schools...is unworkable, legally, socially, and economically."

What is to be said of these melancholy strictures, especially as they might apply to private schools in Virginia? Simply this, that the two theorists have no comprehension of certain realities. The authors, like educationists the country over, are accustomed to think in terms of nothing-but-the-best; they see large and grand, not small and homely; their vision is of thousands of pupils and millions of dollars. And their case boils down to "proof" of a proposition not even in dispute--that a vast system of private schools, equal in every way to public schools that have been 80 years in development, could not possibly spring into efficient operation overnight.

Such proof may be impressive, but it is hardly relevant to the problem at hand. Not even the soverign State of Georgia, whatever her laws may require just now, ever will close all of her public schools as the price of

avoiding integration in any one of them. When rational men talk realistically of private schools as an alternative to integrated public schools, they are talking of a small number of private schools serving a small number of children in a small number of communities.

The Georgia pessimists seem not to understand this. It is easy enough to make out a bleak case for private education if the problem is thought to be one of serving, as in Georgia, 850,000 children now housed in 3,000 schools. The problems are completely different if one is thinking, as in Prince Edward County, of serving 1,500 pupils formerly housed in eight schools.

Professors Green and Gauerke must have lived too long in the city; they seem not to understand a rural county. There is no problem in finding qualified teachers for private schools in a Prince Edward County; in a small county there always will be a sufficient number of competent men and women who are tied to their community by ties of family and habit. The salaries of Atlanta or Richmond or Washington hold no special appeal for them; they enjoy a contented existence where they are.

Neither is the requirement of acceptable school buildings a serious problem in such rural counties. The Prince Edward Educational Foundation, to offer an actual success as opposed to a hypothetical failure, has had an embarrassment of choices. More than a score of suitable church buildings, lodge halls and private homes were offered for private classroom use; from these an entirely adequate selection was made.

That is to say, the classrooms will be entirely adequate for Prince Edward County. They would not suit the fluorescent dreams of a professor of education in Atlanta. In these humble schools a tolerably full curriculum will be offered. True, there will not be band, or orchestra, or courses in hair styling for the girls. But the quality of education will be at least as good as the quality of education in the former public schools.

The authors of this pamphlet fail to take other factors into account. One is the closeness and unity of a small rural county, in which almost literally everyone knows everyone else. They do not properly appraise the determination of such small societies to preserve their social structure--in plain language, to preserve segregation. They do not comprehend the self-containment of such counties; the people of a Prince Edward ask nothing of the outside world; they are indifferent to the educationist values that Professors Green and Gauerke count so highly.

Private schools can succeed in such areas as Prince Edward--the only areas in which public schools are likely ever to be wholly abandoned. They will succeed because the parents there are determined to make them succeed, and because these parents have at hand the resources necessary for success. These countrymen will not be much impressed by jerimiads from the Southern Regional Council. They no longer are interested in academic reasons why a system of private schools can't work; they are daily finding reasons why it can.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM June 5, 1959

To: Members and Friends of the Southern Regional Council

From: Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

Re: Staff Appointments

:

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, I take pleasure in announcing the appointment of two new staff members.

DR. LESLIE W. DUNBAR recently joined the Council in the newly created position of Director of Research. He is in charge of the Council's varied activities in the areas of reference, research, and fact-finding. At the time of his appointment, Dr. Dunbar was Assistant Professor of Political Science at Mount Holyoke College. He has also served on the faculty of Emory University; for three years was Chief of the Community Affairs Branch, Savannah River Project, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission; and was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1954-55. A graduate of the University of Maryland, he earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Cornell University.

MR. PAUL M. RILLING has been appointed Director of Field Activities, effective July 1. He is presently director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Previously, he was director of a special college project of the Southern Area YMCA; editor of the Gainesville Morning News; field consultant to the Institute of Citizenship, Emory University; and instructor in political science, Mobile Center of the University of Alabama. A graduate of Hiram College, he holds an M.A. degree in political science from the University

of Alabama, and has completed classroom requirements for a Ph.D. at Columbia University. He has also studied at various Southern universities under a fellowship from the Southern Regional Training Program in Public Administration.

In his new position, Mr. Rilling will direct SRC's field work, including cooperation with state councils on human relations, services to community groups and leaders, and liaison with other organizations concerned with human relations in the South.

Distribution of attached memorandum

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EXCELLENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF HIGHER EDUCATION*

By L. W. Dunbar -1959

I am flattered to be here, invited by you to speak on the awesome subject: Excellence in the Affairs of Higher Education. I must confess, though, that I am not used to having so many presidents and deans as a captive audience; my more usual experience, where presidents and deans are concerned, has been as a part of the audience--sometimes, I am afraid, a "captive" part. But I take comfort in the fact that there are among you a few just plain professors; they will know what I am going through. I have always enjoyed a comment which I heard William Anderson, now Emeritus Professor of Political Science at the University of Minnesota, make some years ago. "I don't," said the white haired old gentleman, "look up to deans. I don't look down on deans. I just look at 'em." And if the good deans who are here today will pardon me for telling that story, I will add that it seems to me to express perfectly the ideal that all of us involved in the civil rights struggle are dedicated to: the great, democratic demand that each man "count as one and no man as more than one." The theme of this meeting is a fitting reminder that all of us have an obligation, as well as a right, to pursue to the full that excellence which is within us.

In one of the articles in the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences you will find it said that three men more than any others have shaped the American university: Andrew Dickson White, the first president of Cornell; Charles

* Luncheon address at the annual meeting of the Department of Higher Education of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, held at Savannah State College, April 8, 1960.

Eliot, Harvard's president from 1869 - 1909; and Daniel Coit Gilman, the first president of the Johns Hopkins. Each of these imparted to our universities one of their characteristic features. White built a university on the principle that it should teach every department of knowledge; and at Cornell today you will indeed find everything, or almost, from the distinguished Susan Linn Sage School of Philosophy to the Statler School of Hotel Administration. Other American universities have emulated this catholic approach. Eliot at Harvard decided that not only should a university teach everything, but a student had the right to study anything; so he introduced the elective system. And Gilman built the Johns Hopkins on the belief that the most important part of the university was its graduate school, and the education of undergraduates was of secondary value; this too remains a basic principle, if not widely admitted, of the American university.

I believe a new evaluation would have to add, as the fourth sculptor of American universities, the name of Robert Hutchins, who in a stormy career at the University of Chicago managed to criticize each of our three founding principles, and to force some modification of each. Against the Cornell idea, Hutchins insisted that some subjects belonged to culture and some to trade schools. He attacked the elective system, because he believed that educators had a responsibility to decide what adolescents ought to study. And against the John Hopkins principle, which held that research and not teaching was the first business of a university, Hutchins established in his own faculty rewards and positions of high status for the great teachers, as well as the great researchers.

Hutchins' criticisms have--and I think this is clearly so--been effective, and have altered our theory and practice of higher education. So if I may draw from all this, I would say that we now conceive of excellence in

higher education to mean these things:

- a school that is discriminating (I did not say "discriminatory") in what it teaches, avoiding both the stagnation of a hide-bound curriculum and the temptation to forget the difference between liberal and vocational education;
- a school that has its own well-considered view of what constitutes an educated man or woman, and the courage to require each of its students to study, not what he wants to study, but what the faculty in its judgment thinks he ought to study in order to fill his responsibilities as one of the educated men of his society;
- a school that rejoices whenever, through the grace of God, good scholars or good teachers come its way, and which gives them all honor.

(Parenthetically, let me say that I think we all have heard and read enough on the question of which is more "important," teaching or research. I give you my personal observation, for what it is worth: although I have known some great scholars who were horrible teachers, especially of undergraduates, I have never known a good teacher who was not also an acceptable scholar, continuously engaged in his own studies. I do not believe it is possible for a man to teach well unless he is unceasingly sharpening the edge of his mind, not only by "keeping up with his field," but by helping it to push a bit ahead through his own research.)

These principles of excellence we need to keep clear and bright in our gaze as we contemplate the practical problem facing our colleges and universities. For, as you all know, it is precisely the sort of problem which will tempt the schools to forget excellence. Put quite simply, the problem is one of an increasing horde of students to be accommodated by inadequate facilities and under-manned faculties. And yet - glory be! - there is at the same

time and throughout the land a preoccupation with quality education such as the memory of man cannot recall.

During the next few years - right now, in fact - American colleges and universities will be competing among themselves for good faculty, and good young instructors and assistant professors in particular. Ph.D. requirements have been tightened. The young Ph. D.'s coming out now and in the next few years will be, even more than we of the 40's and 50's, trained to the appreciation of research. They will look for a campus where there are opportunities to carry on research; where there is an atmosphere encouraging to scholarship; where fruitful scholarship is rewarded and honored.

* * *

Now, what has this to do with Negro colleges and universities? In the first place, of course, "Negro" institutions shouldn't be, anymore than "white" institutions should be. In the second place, whatever should be the case, "Negro" colleges and universities do exist and are likely to continue for some time, for three reasons: the endurance of prejudice; the unavoidable slowness of any transition; the institutional inertia which, within the Negro campuses themselves, will impede any change. In the third place, though "Negro" schools will continue for a time, they will do so not against a background of massive segregation but against a background of fairly rapid desegregation of schools of higher education in the South as well as the North. With these facts in mind, I want to call your attention to three statements which I have seen in my recent reading.

Dr. Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk University, is authority for the statement that only two of the Negro private institutions - Howard and Atlanta - are properly "universities." Dr. Wright went on to say:

> The Negro private college can no longer be expected to carry the major burden of the higher education of Negroes. It does not now have,

nor can it expect in the future to have, the resources for this enormous task. If it is to survive, it must be selective both as to its program and especially as to its students. It must make quality its watchword. In brief, this college must offer higher education which is adequate for the years ahead and should do so on a completely integrated basis. This means that the objectives of this institution must increasingly be those of comparable American colleges, i.e., comparable with respect to size and general character. The practices, programs and evaluation procedures must also be those of the best smaller American colleges. Unless the Negro private college is developed on this philosophy, it is not likely to survive.

Such an institution, operating in the Southern region, on an integrated basis, could be of incalculable value to the nation. It would doubtless be among the very few truly liberal institutions of the region, particularly in matters relating to the problems of race - problems with which so much of the world is now concerned.

There appears to be little basis for assuming that these institutions will or can be other than primarily liberal arts and teacher education. /1

Dr. Wright added, "There is little if any hope that all can survive as first-rate American colleges." To which I would add that there is, unfortunately, room for second rate schools, but little need.

I think Dr. Wright is altogether correct. If I may abstract his conclusion it goes like this:

a. The future of the Negro college is to develop as a sound liberal arts college, for which, in this country, the models would be places like Amherst (men), Swarthmore (coed), Bryn Mawr (women). The quality of such schools is not likely to be equalled but should never be ignored; it is all right to work in the shadows, but only if one chooses big shadows, and keeps looking up.

b. More than any other region of the country, the South sorely needs <u>good</u> liberal arts colleges.

c. The Negro colleges should direct their policies toward attracting an integrated faculty and student body.

In short, the Negro college which can fit itself for general service to scholarship and teaching will be the proof that integration is not only a moral imperative but a practical value.

1. "The Future of the Negro Private College: Philosophy and Program," <u>The Journal of Negro Education,</u> Summer, 1958, pp. 408, 412-413.

Another statement which I want to mention is one which, apparently, brought down a great deal of criticism on its author's head. Mr. B. L. Hunton, a school official in the District of Columbia and himself a Negro, was quoted by the press in March of this year as saying that only four Negro colleges - he named them, I shall not - had special programs for superior students; he said further that if the others could not provide honors work for their top students they should either (a) pool faculties and facilities through consolidations; (b) become junior colleges; or (c) close their doors. I am not in a position to know whether Mr. Hunton's appraisal of the colleges was or was not accurate. I shall only say that it seems to me the point is beyond argument, that a true college must be equipped and prepared to serve the needs and develop the potential of the exceptional, as well as the average, student.

There is no compromising with quality, and when we attempt it we throw away something of our educators' conscience - and what we have to begin with isn't inexhaustible. There are good colleges, - and there are finishing schools. Some youngsters cannot benefit from college (or give benefit to a college), and do need a finishing school: but let's keep the two things clear and separate. For that matter, does anyone need four years of finishing school? Wouldn't two (junior college) be enough?

Every college exercising the privilege of conferring degrees upon its graduates must act as if its students had to have an education as deep and strict and rich as any students anywhere; as if the conditions of work for its faculty had to be as dignified[2] and accommodating as those anywhere. To quote Dr. Wright again, the Negro college "must make quality its watchword."

My third and final statement is one which drew much attention at its publication. It is the Wall Street Journal's report of July 15, 1959, head-

2. In fact, my observation is that the Negro community now generally accords more dignity to its scholars than white scholars typically receive.

lined, "Negro Colleges Train Too Many Teachers, Too Few Technicians." You know that complaint too well for me to recount it here. You know well, too, the historical, economic, and social reasons which have led to this over-training of teachers. You know better than I that other social and economic reasons now make both unnecessary and unwise the continuation of this old preoccupation.

* * *

A friend with a college-seeking son recently asked me which of two Southern universities I thought better; I told him. He asked me what it had that the other one hadn't, and I said I didn't know. But what it had had was something the other one never had been blessed with: a long period of exciting development under a liberal president. I doubt that any school is truly good until it has in its heritage at least one such iconoclastic, tradition shaking period, from the stimulus of which later, duller periods can feed. The times ahead for Negro colleges literally cry out for educational pioneers, who will lay new foundations for and by the "new Negro," of whom we hear so much. I hope your schools will be among those pioneers.

- Leslie W. Dunbar

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

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November 16, 1960

Mrs. Arthur H. Sulzberger
1115 Fifth Avenue
New York 28, New York

Dear Mrs. Sulzberger:

I hope you will find the attached annual report of the Council's activities of interest. In addition to summarizing the work of the past year, we have tried to assess the Council's role in the South today, after 17 years of operation.

At our annual meeting, just held, the directors and staff of the Council were unanimously of the opinion that greatly accelerated progress will be possible in 1961 and years immediately following.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

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Form ltr #1

November 15, 1960

Dr. and Mrs. Max Ascoli
23 Gramercy Park, South
New York 2, New York

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Ascoli:

I hope you will find the attached annual report of the Council's activities of interest. In addition to summarizing the work of the past year, we have tried to assess the Council's role in the South today, after 17 years of operation.

With appreciation for your help in making these efforts possible, and with warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

MEMORANDUM June 17, 1964

To: Central Office Files

Re: Distribution of Business Week (May 16, 1964) and Arkansas Gazette (June 1, 1964) reprints:

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BUSINESS WEEK

May 16, 1964

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A McGraw-Hill publication

Below: William McC. Martin, Jr., now serving his fourth President, tries to shape a new role for the Federal Reserve Board [Finance]

John H. Wheeler (right), here greeting customer of biggest Negro bank, calls for Negroes to 'reenter U. S. marketplace'

Wheeler chats with mayor of Durham, R. W. Grabarek (right), Vice-Pres. Everett Hopkins of Duke University (hatless), attorney V. S. Bryant, Jr.

NAMES & FACES

Banker with a mission

Successful Negro bank president, firm in pushing for both Negro advancement and North Carolina development, wins an influential role throughout South and in the nation

The Mechanics & Farmers Bank, of which John H. Wheeler (pictures) is president, is located in downtown Durham, N. C., within a block of five competitive banks. When Wheeler walks along the streets downtown, many people nod or greet him with the good will and respect normally accorded to a successful and prominent local businessman.

This would not be especially notable except that Wheeler, 56, is a Negro, born near Durham, who has lived and worked his entire life in the South. And those who greet him today might have seen him in 1960—with an established reputation as bank president—walking in a picket line on behalf of sit-ins launched by Durham Negro students.

Wheeler would not want his career—remarkable by any standards—measured with a racial yardstick. Yet it is in the light of the impassioned and often troubled Negro fight for economic and social improvement that his work holds particular interest today. Though he is not well-known to the public, his contributions both as a businessman and as an influence on affairs affecting Negroes are outstanding.

His range of activities is broad—in private business, as an active lawyer, college trustee, key member of many state and national groups, and behind-the-scenes figure whose advice is sought and heeded. Their wide scope makes him the most influential Negro leader in his state, among the three or four top Negroes in the South, and a man with sub-

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Durham problems get attention of Wheeler and other civic leaders at breakfast meeting of Redevelopment Commission of City of Durham, of which he is member.

stantial weight at the national level.

Pres. Johnson, for example, with whom Wheeler has worked on equal employment, commends the "record of accomplishment" resulting from his combination of "deep dedication to the cause of equal employment with a recognition of the need for effective methods." Johnson saw Wheeler recently during the President's Appalachia tour last week.

Breaking the pattern. What is most remarkable, though, is the way Wheeler cuts across stereotyped patterns. He represents the top level of successful Negro businessmen who, over the years, won secure, if restricted, positions in many Southern communities. His bank, the largest Negro-owned bank in the U. S., is one of a group of three Negro financial institutions holding, together, $100-million in assets.

Such men were long accepted as Negro leaders, and the white community dealt with them on racial matters. The eruption of militant direct action about 1960—sit-ins, boycotts, and street demonstrations—changed things drastically. Many conservative businessmen drew back, branded as "Uncle Toms" and "white man's Negroes," while more combative Negro leaders arose.

Wheeler breaks this pattern at both ends. More cleanly than most Negro spokesmen, he has been able —at least up to the present—to reconcile heavy pressures from his own people to be militant and from whites to go slow.

Willing, as his picketing stint for sit-ins showed, to "test new ground," he has won praise from Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., for "unswerving commitment to the cause of freedom and justice." Yet he maintains good working relations with the white community, and has served the state of North Carolina so faithfully that Gov. Terry Sanford commends his "devotion, determination, and skill in important appointments."

All this time—while acting both as a sort of intermediary in the conflict with the confidence of both sides, and as a determined leader of one side—he has worked hard and successfully in his business.

I. Delicate balance

How Wheeler is able to do this appears more clearly in a close-up of his activities in Durham.

In Durham, Wheeler is at the center of Negro action. He is chairman of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, the group through which leadership channels its efforts. He is particularly proud of its accomplishments in education, where the group's efforts, he says, have resulted in "more Negro children attending integrated schools than in any other North Carolina city."

This was brought about largely by litigation, in which Wheeler's efforts were somewhat unorthodox for a businessman. While already vice-president of the bank in 1945, he went to law school for four years at night. Soon after graduating, he brought the first integration suit in North Carolina.

How to negotiate. The committee's strength, like that of similar groups, comes largely from its ability to influence Negro voting. Negroes comprise 28% of Durham's registered voters, and that so many are registered is, again, largely because of the committee's efforts. "You can negotiate in an atmosphere of friendliness," says Wheeler, "if you have the votes." He adds: "And if you don't rub people's noses in it."

Friendliness doesn't rule out a strong stand. When Durham Negro students launched sit-ins and picketing against some stores in 1960, Wheeler received calls from whites and from some Negroes, assuming he would help quell the demonstrators. Instead, he drafted a statement of support. Then he went on the picket line one morning to make his position unmistakable.

Wheeler holds profound and unyielding commitments to carrying Negroes along the path of social improvement as fast as possible, often faster than others want to accept. But he seeks to do this with calm reasonableness and clear judgment.

For the state. He also works hard for the state of North Carolina. His most important state activity is serving as treasurer and a director of the North Carolina Fund, a private organization headed by Gov. Sanford and largely financed by the Ford Foundation; it seeks answers to the problems of poverty in the state, without regard to race.

Difficult line. In this dual role, Wheeler has faced pressure and personal risk, both from whites and cautious Negroes. But white leaders know that when he speaks, other Negroes listen. Negroes know that he will not "go along" for the sake of easy acceptance.

At times, the irony of his position is striking. Wheeler recently went with a small group from the North Carolina Fund to 11 towns that had applied for assistance. At many meetings he presided over discussions that included mayors, city managers, other officials, and prominent businessmen. Yet, careful arrangements were necessary to insure that Wheeler could be served meals without incidents. In one strictly segregated town a newspaper reporter, watching Wheeler talk to city officials, observed: "Look at the way he handles those people. And that man couldn't even buy a cup of coffee across the street."

II. The Negro in business

"It can be extremely difficult," is Wheeler's only comment on such things. But he also says: "Some Negro businessmen have never known the thrill of seeing relationships change from a patronizing popularity to mutual understanding and respect."

For this activity, of course, rests solidly on the foundation of Wheeler's business career. His bank, the Mechanics & Farmers, is closely associated with Durham's North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., largest U. S. Negro-owned business.

Wheeler is also a director of a savings and loan association closely tied to N. C. Mutual. With two Durham offices and branches at Charlotte and Raleigh, Mechanics & Farmers has $12-million deposits. It ranks ahead of Atlanta's Citizens Trust Co. and the Industrial Bank of Washington among Negro-owned banks.

"We're a stone's throw from our white competitors in Durham," Wheeler notes, "but we have many accounts from white businessmen." His bank has accounts from many big North Carolina companies, and deposits of public funds.

Like many bankers, Wheeler takes satisfaction in supporting new and expanding business—particularly Negro enterprises. "Often our support determines whether a Negro business survives or not," he says.

Special problems. But for Wheeler, business pursuits inexorably lead to some hard thinking about the Negro's position in the economy. His analysis runs something like this. For Negroes, the period beginning in the mid-1890s (it was in 1896, for one thing, that the Supreme Court enunciated the "separate but equal" doctrine) brought political disenfranchisement, social separation, and the "removal of the Negro entrepreneur from the marketplace where American citizens are accustomed to bargaining for the goods and services of one another."

This brings special problems; Negro business is confined almost entirely to the low-income segment of the market. Negro bank accounts tend to be smaller, so serving them raises costs. "This means," says Wheeler, "we have to do a little more efficient job of management."

Holding operation. Wheeler sees successful Negro businessmen as conducting a "holding operation of unusual importance"—important because of growing Negro economic strength. In 1963, he points out, 14 Negro banks had total resources over $75-million, 53 life insurance companies had $335-million, 32 savings and loan associations $350-million.

Negroes are now ready, Wheeler feels, for the payoff of this holding operation. Negro businessmen, he says, must help the Negro "reenter the marketplace through pressure for maintenance of a free and open society by every means at our disposal, including some of the extraordinary ones in which all too few of us have participated in recent months."

III. South and nation

This year, Wheeler took on an assignment of wider geographical scope. He became the first Negro to be elected president of the influential Southern Regional Council, which has strongly shaped the course of race relations in the South.

Deep roots. It is a South in which Wheeler's own roots run deep. Like many successful Negroes, he comes from a comfortable background. His father was a college president, later Atlanta manager for N. C. Mutual.

From the age of five, Wheeler lived in Atlanta, where his family was part of a substantial middle-class Negro group including Walter White, later head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; M. L. King, Sr., father of the Negro leader; and the Dobbs family whose best-known member is Metropolitan Opera star Mattiwilda Dobbs.

Graduating from Morehouse College, summa cum laude, Wheeler went to work in 1929 for Mechanics & Farmers as a teller at $60 a month. He became vice-president in 1944, president in 1952.

Wider range. The broader range of Wheeler's activities now has a national as well as regional scope. About 1958 he met R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., in Chicago, and later Shriver asked him to become a director of the Businessmen's Committee for Kennedy-Johnson. "We were proud to have Wheeler as one of the original members," Shriver says. He also served during this period on the Commission on Race and Housing. He was sounded out about coming to Washington, but felt his bank needed him.

He is, however, a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, formed in 1961 by Pres. Kennedy and headed by then Vice-Pres. Johnson. He says: "I never had hesitancy about expressing strong views, to which Mr. Johnson was usually receptive."

Next step. Wheeler describes the next order of business for Negroes in these terms: "The current wave of militancy can succeed only in removing the artificial barriers to our return to the marketplace." He names some qualities Negroes will need to follow through, qualities that sum up his own personal credo: "Hard work, thorough training, tenacity, a genuine interest in other people, and intense self-discipline."

Arkansas Gazette.

Monday, June 1, 1964.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations Looks Back on Long, Difficult Decade

By BILL LEWIS
Of the Gazette Staff

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations is approaching its 10th anniversary financially and numerically stronger than it has ever been, but faced with a job that is not as dramatic but far more difficult than before.

"The operation now is harder," said Ozell Sutton, associate director. "We have moved from outright defiance to circumvention, which is more difficult to deal with."

Despite difficulties, the Council can look back to a record of achievements — often without fanfare or credit — that probably is unequaled by any other private, non-profit organization with a minimum staff and funds.

The Council came into being as the result of efforts of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, which dates from the end of World War I, to stimulate groups in the Southern states that would help prepare the way for desegregation of the schools, which by the early 1950s had begun to appear an inevitability.

1955 Incorporation

The Arkansas Council, then as now affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, organized a Board in December 1954, obtained a staff in April 1955 and set up its office the next month. It was incorporated under Arkansas law as a non-profit organization in July 1955, with Fred K. Darragh Jr., Harry S. Ashmore and Rev. Charles C. Walker as incorporators.

"At that time," recalled Nat R. Griswold, the executive director, "the Council realized that Southern communities, in complying with the Supreme Court's desegregation decree, would need all of the advice they could get." But the feeling generally was that the communities would accept the ruling in good faith and comply.

The byword has long since become "transition without tragedy." In those days, he said, "we didn't think there would be tragedy. And up until 1956, things were pretty relaxed."

In Griswold's retrospective view, the Southern Manifesto quickly changed everything. It seemed to say that "maybe we don't have to desegregate after all." Governor Faubus, in answers to questions by a New York Times reporter in 1956, disclosed his own viewpoint, which essentially was one of local option compliance, and he offered the services of his administration to help carry out that viewpoint.

The fears of desegregation began to evolve, and the Council, which previously had operated quite openly, began to take less direct approaches, even in approaching officials. From that time on through the turbulent crisis years, Griswold said, the Council racked up "a long record of failures" in which many things were attempted with few achieved.

In the summer of 1957, it brought to Arkansas some education consultants from Missouri and Oklahoma to meet the school superintendents at Russellville ("It has just now desegregated," Griswold noted), Clarksville, Danville, Ola and other communities along the Arkansas River.

The object was for the superintendents who had experienced desegregation to tell those facing it what they might expect and how to go about it. As the Little Rock controversy mounted, the upriver superintendents became less willing, and their answer eventually was, "We can do it, but we won't do it without a court order."

Another Try Falis

The Council also tried at Little Rock and North Little Rock to organize conferences of teachers at which staff members from the College of Education at the University of Arkansas or other experts could offer direction on dealing with problems that would accompany the admission of Negroes to white schools. "We were always stopped at the superintendent's office," Griswold said.

While the Council advocated good-faith compliance with school desegregation orders, Griswold said, the Little Rock school administration, personified by the superintendent then, Virgil T. Blossom, was planning minimum compliance.

"Blossom was the author of the doctrine of avoidance of court defiance without the admission of Negro children in any significant numbers," he said.

The Council's most successful early effort was at Hoxie. There, the School Board, motivated more by economics than human concern, desegregated voluntarily, and after a few weeks this stirred up a hornet's nest of segregationist opposition. Board members and school officials were threatened, their homes stoned. The Board was on the verge of resigning under the pressure when the Council moved in.

"We were able also to bolster the resolution of the principal and the School Board members," Griswold said. The Board took the initiative in court and won a federal court ruling that the School Board, which administratively found it possible to desegregate but did not do that, was liable to the parents of children who were damaged by segregation. The court also enjoined the distractors from continued molestation.

Little Rock Effort

The Council was thwarted in its every effort to smooth the school desegregation path at Little Rock, Griswold said. Blossom would attend meetings but always confined his contribution to an explanation of what the Board was doing.

"When we made suggestions, he became very defensive, aggravated and disturbed," said Griswold. "He was the only one allowed to talk on this subject."

Throughout, the Council's "weapon" has been the conference table. "We have been committed from the beginning to the view that the majority and the minority could solve any problems in any community without rancor, and do it fairly," Griswold said.

An example is Pine Bluff, which he said had made considerable progress in desegregating its public accommodations largely through the Council, which established liaison between opposing factions.

At Pine Bluff, Griswold said, the Council has reached the point in public confidence where its staff talks publicly with the police chief.

Explanatory Work

From time to time, the Council also has issued statements it feels are needed to counterbalance or put in perspective pronouncements on court opinions or whatever by various groups and individuals.

Griswold and Sutton say they approach desegregation problems not from the Negro's side alone but from the standpoint of what the South — white and Negro—has lost and is losing through continuance of segregation.

"The Negro has less to lose because he doesn't have anything," said Sutton. "The South itself has everything to gain."

Sutton said the difficulties lie in the fact that Southern — and Little Rock — school and public officials have never accepted desegregation as progress" but only as "something that might have to be done."

"They're always looking for a place to stop," said Griswold.

Both agree that desegregation will come, whether now or tomorrow or another day, and that segregation continues only in the acquiescense of Negroes.

The Council tries to achieve the "transition without tragedy," and also to bring the full community into the realization of the value of harmonious living. It does this now by trying to interpret to the communities in which it operates all developments in the race relations area and to get white and Negro persons involved in projects so that by working together they get to know each other — the most effective way to integration.

Griswold thinks this will come to urban areas much more quickly than to rural communities, but it tries to tackle the rural problems as well, by holding meetings for people from rural crossroads.

What Are Goals?

What is the Council's present goal?

It might be summarized this way: "Opening doors."

The Council particularly is concerned with opening doors for job opportunities for Negroes, including urging industrial plants to declare and publish an "open" policy of employment. It also is finding itself the liaison in efforts to extend Negro opportunities in federal jobs in line with national policy.

Sutton said the Council provided a real service to industrialists who do not know where to start, who to see or what to do when they wish to begin hiring Negroes. It answers employers' questions about employe reaction to Negro co-workers. (Those with federal contracts, for example, stand in threat of losing them—and thus having to lay off white workers —unless they follow a non-discrimination hiring policy.)

Many of the approaches are through the pocketbook.

"It would be good to have the heart converted," said Sutton, "but if that doesn't work, we try something else."

Civil Rights Bill

Another area in which the Council is now at work is on public and business acceptance of the civil rights bill, which it expects to be passed.

"We're doing what we can to see that businesses will not defy the act," said Griswold. Under the law, if passed, Negroes would have a right to go wherever they wished and to be served as whites are, and Griswold said this involved a possibility of trouble.

Both the Council and business leaders want to avoid trouble, he said. Often the Council works indirectly through businessmen, who might be able to approach a small businessman whom the Council staff itself could not.

From whom does the Council draw its strength?

Always interracial, it has a 14-member executive board, with state-wide representation. Its staff includes the director, associate director and secretary. Its membership is at times "pretty low" but now numbers more than 600, and it operates in 24 communities of Arkansas.

"We have not claimed to be a mass movement or force or power and have never attempted to be," Griswold said.

Its funds come from foundation grants and from members and donations. Its budget this year is $26,000. Until last year, Griswold said, only about one-fourth of the budget had been raised locally. This increased last year to 40 per cent, representing, he thinks, a change of climate in the business community of the state.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL BROCHURE TO ATLANTA INTERAGENCY FOLK:

Miss Rosetta Gardner
Y. W. C. A.

Mr. Ed Brown
Congregational Christian Churches

Mr. John Yungblut
Friends Center

Ga. Council on H. R.
~~Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton~~
~~Y. W. C. A.~~

Mr. Wyatt T. Walker
SCLC

Mr. Robert A. Thompson
Atlanta Urban League

Miss Florence C. Harris
Y. W. C. A.

Mr. M. T. Puryear
National Urban League

Miss Ella Baker
Y. W. C. A.

Dr. T. W. Merriam
Y. M. C. A.

Miss Connie Curry
N. S. A. - Southern Project

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
N. A. A. C. P.

Mr. Chas. Wittenstein
American Jewish Committee

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Anti-Defamation League

Rev. Edward Driscoll
National Council of Churches

Rev. John B. Morris
Episcopal Society for Racial
and Cultural Unity

THE PRESS REPORTS ON ATLANTA'S PUBLIC HOSPITAL

GRADY MEMORIAL • SPALDING PAVILION

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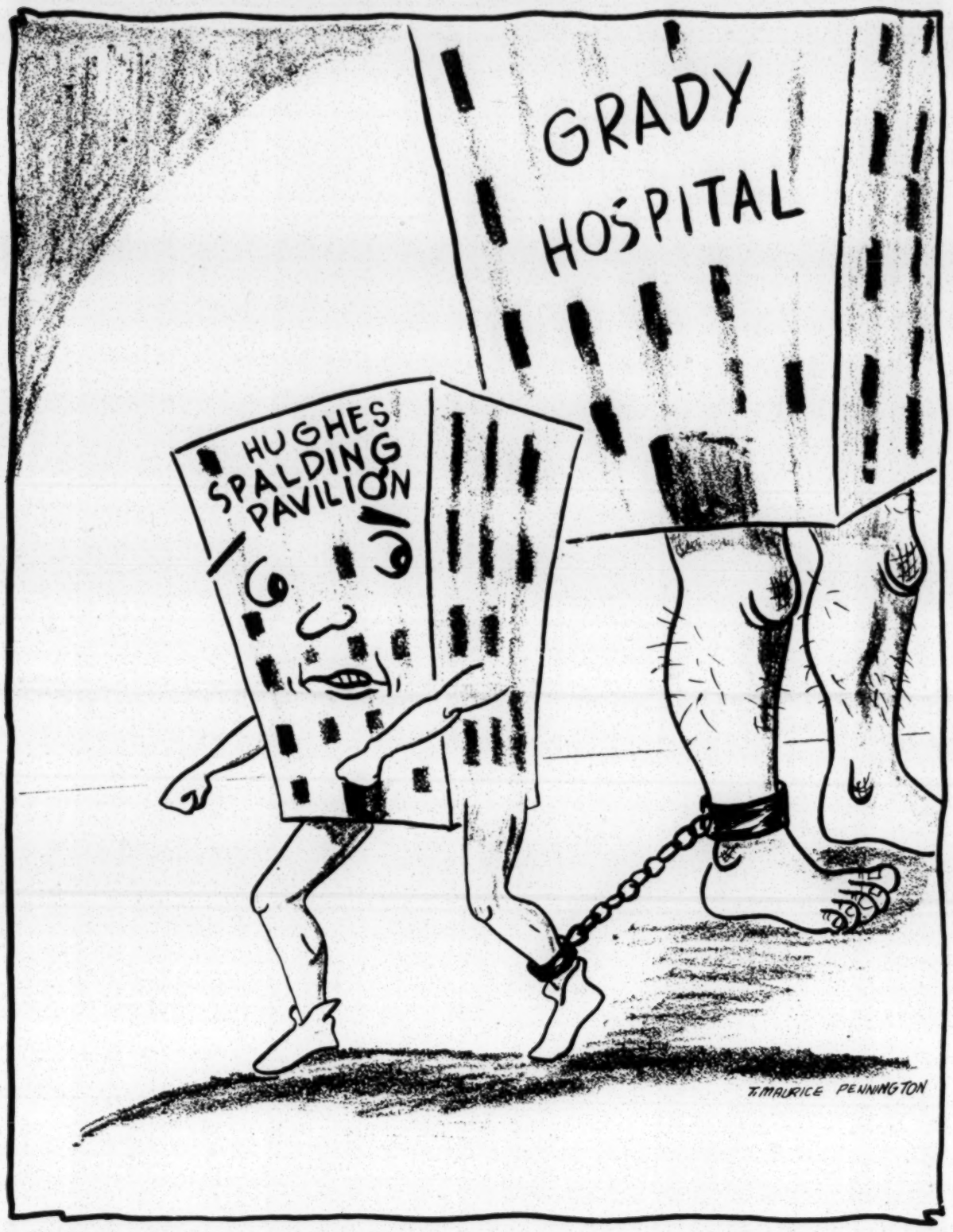

"WHO'S IN WHOSE WAY ?

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Tuesday, July 26, 1960

Hospital Is Refused More Help

A request for added medical personnel for Hughes Spalding Pavilion was turned down Monday by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority.

The pavilion is a 120-bed hospital facility for private Negro patients.

Chairman Fred L. Cannon of the pavilion's advisory trustee board requested the authority to furnish a director of internal medicine, a pathologist and an anesthesiologist.

The proposal met almost unanimous opposition of the hospital authority.

Authority Secretary Frank Wilson said the pavilion ran into the red $50,000 in the past six months, a figure somewhat mitigated because it includes depreciation.

The authority's responsibility to the pavilion dates back eight years, when a Negro delegation requested aid in providing a private hospital. The authority furnished the building with non-tax money.

The pavilion never paid its way and was taken over by the authority.

Pulse of the Public

Official of Spalding Pavilion Maintains Facility More Than Pays Its Own Way

Atlanta—A news story in The Constitution on July 26, reported that the Hospital Authority had refused a request from the advisory board of Hughes Spalding Pavilion-Grady Hospital for additional medical personnel. The secretary of the authority was quoted as stating that "the pavilion ran $50,000 in the red during the past six months."

The Pavilion was built by the Hospital Authority as "a facility to be operated as a unit of Grady Hospital for private patients." The position of Spalding Pavilion's board is that the pavilion should have full benefit of income earned through its services to private patients for use in the development of the pavilion. If this were the case, the pavilion's operations, rather than being in deficit, would have sufficient surplus to support the personnel it requires for its services.

The report of deficit operations is misleading for the following reasons:

1. The pavilion is presently charged by Grady Hospital for "Miscellaneous General Expense—For Grady's Overhead Burden." This charge amounts to more than $27,000 for the six months period. It is also charged for the hospital care of Grady-eligible patients who are cared for by the pavilion at a cost of more than $30,000 for the same period.

2. Accounts receivable for the same period amount to more than $97,000 which are not reflected in the pavilion's operating income.

Spalding Pavilion is self-supporting. It is also contributing to the support of services which Grady Hospital is legally obligated to provide with public tax funds. It is providing the community with badly needed hospital services. These services would be even greater except for the limitations and prohibitions under which it operates.

(MRS.) G. T. HAMILTON, Secretary,
Advisory Board of Trustees,
Hughes Spalding Pavilion.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1960

Spalding Pavilion Board Asks Budget Separate from Grady

By BUDDY DAVIS

Advisory board members of the Hughes Spalding Pavilion initiated an effort Tuesday to secure budgetary status independent of Grady Hospital.

The Pavilian is a 125-bed hospital for Negro patients who are able to pay. It is under the jurisdiction of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, which also operates Grady.

The bi-racial Spalding advisory board sought a "prompt meeting" with the Hospital Authority for two purposes:

1. To attack the "basic problem—the right of this board to have and to administer its own budget."

2. To secure access to a New York consultant's report, which surveys the entire hospital operation.

The joint meeting of the two boards was proposed by Mrs. G. T. Hamilton, secretary of the Spalding advisory board. The action was informal, however, because the advisory board lacked a quorum for the second consecutive monthly meeting.

The Spalding group expressed dissatisfaction with the Hospital Authority's bookkeeping, which represents the hospital as losing $50,534 in the firt six months of 1960.

Mrs. Hamilton submitted a memorandum which contended the hospital actually had a six-month surplus of $89,585. She arrived at this figure by crediting the hospital with 85 per cent of its accounts receivable, disavowing $27,000 administrative expense borne by Grady, and crediting Spalding with $30,600 for bed care of 10 indigent patients.

Hospital authority secretary Frank Wilson, asked about the deficit after the meeting, said the figure juggling was largely academic because the authority was underwriting the entire operation and no transfer of cash was involved.

He said the authority was seeking to put Spalding's business affairs on a more realistic footing without concealing cots. He listed these points:

1. In both the operation of Grady Hospital and Spalding Pavilion, acounts receivable are not deemed an asset. They become an asset only when paid. For the first six months, Spalding has $97,000 in uncollected bills.

2. Beginning Jan. 1, Grady Hospital began charging Spalding for such administrative services as insurance, pensions, accounting, purchasing, legal, auditing and similar services. It was an outgrowth of a 1959 cost analysis which revealed the cost per patient for these services. For six months, Spalding's share was $27,000.

3. Grady provides 10 indigent surgery patients to Spalding as "clinical material" for Negro interns. This is deemed a convenience for Spalding and Grady is not likely to assume the $60,000 a year cost for their care since it has empty beds available.

Mrs. Hamilton and Spalding board member Homer McEwen were particularly critical of Spalding being forced to assume the $60,000 annual cost for indigent patients. They described it as a penalty on Spalding Pavilion simply to keep Negro interns from training in Grady Hospital.

Said the Rev. McEwen: "We acknowledged all along that the beds here are a poor substitute. We've believed all along that it would be best to permit Negro interns to practice in Grady's Negro wards.

"Now we are criticized for accepting second best."

Hospital authority secretary Wilson said Negro interns could not practice in Grady without approval of Emory University, which supervises Grady's medical care under contract.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1960

Need for Negro Doctors Is Fact City Can Face

Hughes Spalding Pavilion for private Negro patients operates under an intricate arrangement with Grady Hospital.

The present budget argument between the two is part of a delicate web that can be torn if handled clumsily. Good men on both sides are trying to sort it out sensibly, and we hope they will.

One part of the budget argument is indicative of the difficulties. Spalding board members, challenging Grady figures that show a Spalding deficit, object particularly to being charged $60,000 annually for the cost of 10 indigent patients.

Grady has beds for these 10 non-paying Negro patients. But Grady provides the patients to Spalding in order to give clinical experience to Spalding's Negro interns. The $60,000 cost accompanies them and is charged against Spalding.

For its part, Spalding would prefer to have its Negro interns practice with Negro patients in Grady itself, and asked for such a policy last year. Permission was refused. Provision of the 10 indigent patients to Spalding was an alternative the Negroes regarded as second best for their interns. To be charged now with a $60,000 deficit for an undesired substitute irks the Spalding board understandably.

The city needs trained Negro doctors. It would be good sense, in keeping with Atlanta's intelligent tradition, to remove barriers that impede training of Negro interns.

The Atlanta Journal Friday, August 12, 1960

Report on Grady Survey Urges Accord With Emory

By JOHN PENNINGTON

A management consultant firm has recommended numerous changes at tax-supported Grady Memorial Hospital which it said should result in improved patient care.

The survey by a New York firm, alternately praising and criticizing, has been in the hands of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority since last February, its content heretofore unpublished.

Authority Chairman Fred Turner said some of its recommendations have been put into effect, others discarded.

The report, a couple of inches thick, said on the praising side that "Grady Memorial Hospital is one of the finest in the United States.".

• • •

THE FLATTERING remark followed page after page of subtle criticism of administrative and organizational matters, and recommendations for improvement.

The survey also pointed to specific alleged shortcomings in patient care which hospital authorities said have been corrected. (The report said the hospital surgical recovery room was closing at 7 p.m. daily, while some patients still needed it, and opening fully staffed each morning two hours before it usually was needed.)

The report said, in a final summing up, that "continuing differences of opinion and misunderstanding with the Emory University Medical School should be virtually eliminated" if its recommendations are put into effect.

• • •

EMORY'S medical school provides medical services at the hospital under contract with the hospital authority, and uses the facility for teaching. Discord between the university and hospital long has been cited as a factor in recurrent rumbles of imperfection at the hospital.

The survey treated relations between university and hospital as a problem and mentioned the relationship several times.

In the chapter on administration, the report made these "observations":

—Although patients are given quality care, "patient care objectives of the hospital are not clearly understood and agreed upon by all interested parties."

—This has to some extent "handicapped patient care in the clinics and in some wards, has caused low morale and frustration among the physicians on the medical staff, has produced continued misunderstanding and differences of opinion among representatives of the hospital and the medical school."

• • •

—**RESPONSIBILITIES** of hospital and medical school in regard to education of house staff and supervision of patient care "have not been defined clearly, understood and accepted by both parties."

—Agreements between hospital and university contain "many ambiguous statements."

—Hospital officials "constantly" contend the hospital is in the housekeeping business, with patient care left to the university. "However, the medical school cannot assume and discharge such major responsibilities successfully if it does not control all funds used for patient care and does not have full authority to make professional and administrative decisions which affect patient care. Furthermore the hospital does not . . . delegate such authority . . ."

"—In accordance with regular teaching hospital practice, the hospital has ultimate responsibility and authority for patient care . . . and cannot delegate such responsibility to the medical school."

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—**THE JOINT** committee of hospital and university trustees "has not functioned effectively."

—There is no formal organization of the medical staff of the hospital, despite general practice in most hospitals to have such organization, with a line of communication to the hospital's governing board.

—With no such organization and delegate to the governing board, "the hospital is unable to exercise direction of its agent (the university) and has not assumed and discharged its own proper responsibilities."

• • •

—**THE HOSPITAL** authority chairman and hospital Supt. Frank Wilson "have exercised almost unlimited authority" in managing the hospital, with the board of trustees having "no strong role."

—"Many policies appear to have been adopted and installed without approval of the full board."

—The hospital has no top staff officer equipped by training and experience "to oversee the delivery of care to patients." Instead, the hospital superintendent has to depend on recommendations from the medical school.

—"Often, the superintendent is not favorably impressed with the proposals of university medical school physicians, who sometimes appear to have less than desirable appreciation of costs. . . ."

—The hospital's director of professional services has no authority in hospital administrative matters, "and must bring about needed improvements by negotiation and personal influence."

—The role and responsibilities of top administrative officials are not defined clearly and "many department heads do not know to whom they are responsible."

• • •

—**THE DIRECTOR** of professional services is, by contract, responsible for all matters involving patient care, yet "some chiefs of services state that they are responsible to the superintendent, not to the director of professional services."

The survey recommended that the hospital should reach a new understanding and make a new agreement with Emory University. It suggested that patient care objectives of the hospital "should be established clearly and translated into tangible terms which can be understood and measured."

It said its observations "should not be interpreted as implications that the hospital is less than a top-flight patient care institution," but should be construed as pointing out areas vulnerable to strengthening.

• • •

THE SURVEY recommended also that the Spalding Pavilion, a private hospital serving the Negro community, should be established as a separate, individual division of the hospital.

It said the pavilion—which lately has been agitating for administrative and budgetary freedom—might now be operated on a "break-even basis" if cut loose and given the initiative to do so.

Supt. Wilson said he was disappointed in the report in that it didn't show him how to save any money. To the contrary, it made recommendations which, if put into effect, would cost $234,590.

• • •

BOTH THE superintendent and Chairman Turner said recommended changes which would cost additional dollars have not been put into effect.

The report said most of the suggested improvements would result in savings after a year or so which would help the improvement program become self-financing. The report also recommended raising fees at Grady, which is a charity hospital for the indigent.

Mr. Turner pointed out that Grady's main mission is to serve people who can't pay, and there's a limit, he said, to how much you can charge people who have no funds.

Mr. Turner said of the recommendation to spell out the hospital's objective:

"That's simply a matter of spelling it out in words. The objective always has been and will be to provide the very best care possible to the indigent within the money available to us. Spelled out or not, that's what we're working for."

• • •

IN THE CHAPTER on organization and administration, the survey said that Grady, in comparison with comparable publicly supported institutions, "appears to provide quality care to patients in most areas."

"Most complaints stem from care provided in the out-patient and emergency clinic areas," it said.

The Atlanta Journal ran a series of stories a year and a half ago—just before the survey was begun — detailing patient complaints, primarily aimed at the emergency clinic. Hospital officials were quick then to deny such complaints.

However, since the report also pointed up alleged deficiencies in the emergency and out-patient clinics, additional nurses have been added to the Negro emergency clinic and a full-time man has been put in charge of the clinics "to speed up service" there.

• • •

IN VARIOUS chapters on laboratories, admissions, nursing and the like, the survey made these "observations":

—Nursing in the Negro out-patient clinic was "insufficient." A timing of one week for an average figure showed 7.1 minutes of nursing time, counting services of aides, per patient. "This amount of nursing time . . . is insufficient to provide quality patient care."

(Supt. Wilson said two nurses have been added—which the survey said would bring the nursing time per patient up to 9.6 minutes per patient.)

—Professional supervision of clinical pathology laboratories is lacking. The chief of medicine, responsible for interpretation of electrocardiograms, "does not exercise supervision or control over personnel performing the examinations."

(Supt. Wilson said a full-time pathologist has been assigned, as recommended, to the clinical laboratories.)

• • •

—**INTENSIVE** nursing care is not available "for concentrated care to the very sick," and "doctors and nurses" indicate there ought to be.

(Supt. Wilson said, "Every patient we've got is sick. That doesn't apply here, according to our doctors. The patients get intensive care when they need it.")

—The recovery room for surgical patients was closing at 7 p.m. Monday through Friday, which situation "frequently requires the transfer of surgical patients to their nursing units before they normally would be released from recovery. . . ." At the same time, the room was staffed at 7 a.m. each day, though no patients need it usually until 9 or 10 a.m.

(Supt. Wilson said "the recovery room is open 24 hours a day if needed.")

• • •

—**THE COMPTROLLER**, a "competent" man who could solve all his office problems, "does not now prepare and make presentations to the board of trustees . . . and does not now perform numerous other 'comptroller-type' functions.

(Supt. Wilson said the comptroller prepares budget summaries for the board of trustees, and he had no idea what "comptroller-type" functions were left unperformed.)

• • •

THE SURVEY was prepared by a five-man team from the New York management consultant firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget. It cost something over $35,000.

Mr. Turner said surveys make recommendations, some of which you accept and some you don't, and that was the case with this one.

He said the report has meant a great deal to the hospital authority specifically with respect to defining responsibilities of the hospital and medical school. A lot of thought has been going into this problem that should result in some concrete definitions as to where responsibilities begin and end.

• • •

A RECOMMENDATION that the superintendent's staff be considerably strengthened with seven assistants has been deferred because it involves excessive dollars, the chairman said.

Mr. Turner said he considered the management report "a fine thing" because "it has confirmed my thinking that an excellent job is being done by the medical school and the hospital in as economical a way as possible."

The Atlanta Journal
AUGUST 13, 1960

Grady and Emory

GRADY HOSPITAL has been surveyed by a management consultant firm. The diagnosis is good. And the future can be even better, granted the possibility of putting more of the survey's recommendations in effect.

The survey has been in the hands of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority since February. Some of the recommended changes have been made.

Others, authority chairman Fred Turner argues, are too expensive to act upon right now. And another, that this hospital for the indigent charge higher fees, is impractical.

Still another, concerning the operation of the Spalding Pavilion for Negro pay patients, is a source of dissension today. The survey recommends that this phase of the operation be given more independence than it presently enjoys.

The study praised Grady as one of the best places of its kind in the country. But it found plenty of flaws in its organizational set up.

The basic trouble seems to be the relationship between the hospital and the Emory University Medical School which provides medical services by contract. The survey found "many ambiguous" statements in the agreements between the two, and an ineffective liaison between a joint committee of hospital and university trustees.

The recommendation that the hospital and school reach a new understanding and agreement in which patient care objectives "should be established clearly and translated into tangible terms which can be understoood and measured" is easy enough to say.

But remembering the difficulties under which even today's "ambiguous statements" finally were arrived at, is grounds enough for real concern regarding the future.

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD • Sunday, August 14, 1960

Atlanta Daily World
Published Every Morning Except Monday

Negro Internes Should Have The Right To Serve At Grady

The barring of Negro interns and residents from the training and service opportunities in the publicly supported Grady Hospital has been a source of distress in the Negro community for many years.

The Hospital Authority is a public body, appointed by elected officials of the counties it serves. Its legal responsibility is the provision of hospital care for eligible patients in Fulton and DeKalb County. The Authority discharges this legal obligation through a contractural relationship with Emory University Medical School. Designated faculty members of the medical school supervise the patient care, and conduct a graduate training program for the internes and residents employed by the Hospital. These internes and residents are the "house staff" for the Hospital, and upon the completion of periods of employment, or "training", are certified by the hospital.

Restriction of these learning opportunities afforded by the public hospital on the basis of race is untenable and against the public interest. It is markedly so at a time when the supply of physicians is far below the number needed for a growing population.

Grady Hospital is an abundant source of "clinical material." Seventy percent of the patients served there are Negroes. Ten "service" beds for surgical residents at Spalding are insufficient for the most effective training experience. The fact that Spalding Pavilion is operating at near capacity demonstrates the need in the community for beds for private patients and that reducing the number available to them is inconsistent. If a training program for residents in medicine is to be developed — or in pediatrics — or in the other important clinical areas, the Negro residents, who provide the "house staff" for Spalding Pavilion, require the experience afforded through access and work in the wards of Grady Hospital.

There is no justifiable excuse for depriving the patients at Grady of this medical personnel There is likewise no reason why Negro internes and residents should be barred from the clinical training and service opportunities afforded in the Grady clinic.

The Negro members of the Advisory Committee of the Spalding Pavilion are concerned over this interne question and we are too. We hope the general public will become more concerned about this question of an adequate number of trained medical men and women.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1960

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Policies at Grady Invite Public Eye

We would urge the reader to follow closely the series of articles by Buddy Davis now appearing in this newspaper. They will examine problems at Grady Hospital.

Our taxes pay for Grady's operation. And it is a magnificent hospital. It heals the poor; a half million callers per year receive its care. And it trains the healers; Emory University is the teacher and Grady is its classroom.

Problems are inevitable. They have been examined in a 350-page consultants' report that cost $100 a page. The consultants praised Grady But they found some doctors frustrated and without voice. They found Grady-Emory friction on budget, and on rules for medical care. They found some authority scattered, some too tight. They found Negro resentment over restrictions on Negro training.

Grady-Emory budget friction is not new. Emory cannot afford to subsidize Grady with its private funds beyond the worth of the training its students get. And Grady cannot subsidize Emory's private medical school with public tax funds. Striking a balance brings the perpetual rub.

The rub of social relationship is perpetual also in the training of Negro interns and residents. The validity of removing them from Grady's Negro wards, and trying to train them expensively in a separate place, is under challenge. It is increasingly difficult to justify.

The 350-page report suggests solutions. The Hospital Authority, Grady's manager, will accept some, reject others. Policy decisions are being made. They are the public's business. The facts are being detailed in the Davis series this week so we may all pass judgment.

The Atlanta Journal Monday, August 15, 1960

Grady Funds Lie Idle, Auditing Firm Reports

$704,626 Deficit Claimed; $2,255,010 Available for Use

By GORDON ROBERTS

Grady Hospital is not as bad off financially as it claims, according to an analysis of its operations for a five-year period ending Dec. 31, 1958.

Although the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority had been claiming a total deficit of $704,626, Fulton County's independent auditors reported that the authority had at its fingertips a considerable surplus.

The auditing firm of Mount and Carter, digging deep into hospital finances, came up with $2,255,010 available for hospital use at the end of 1958, and presumably still available. This includes $542,878 for general operations.

Other facets of hospital finances reflected in the Mount and Carter report are:

1. Depreciation on hospital buildings and equipment has been charged to the taxpayers as a current operating expense. This just isn't done by tax-supported institutions, the auditors said.

* * *

THE TAXPAYERS would be paying for the same facilities twice, first in retiring revenue certificates and again in paying for depreciation, they said.

2. A large amount of hospital trust funds has been lying idle in cash instead of being invested or deposited in interest-bearing bank accounts.

3. No control is exercised over the hospital budget after it is adopted to see that expenses stay within the amount allotted.

4. The county commissioners have not been getting an accounting of how trust funds are being spent.

5. Hospital Supt. Frank Wilson's annual salary, bonuses and generous 12-year retirement plan make him one of the best paid public servants in the county or city.

Mount and Carter made their analysis at the request of the county commissioners last December. The auditors examined hospital operations for a five-year period beginning in January, 1954, and ending Dec. 31, 1958.

ALSO ANALYZED was the hospital authority's 1960 budget.

Mount and Carter's report was completed some time ago, but the commissioners apparently were a long time in calling for it.

Two items in the hospital authority's 1960 budget showed a total deficit of $704,626, including $388,000 for 1959, and $316,626 for three prior years.

The 1959 budget figure used to compute the $388,000 deficit was $6,257,105, some $102,000 more than the budget of $6,155,385 which was submitted and approved for that year.

* * *

THE AUDITORS pointed out that a supplemental contract provides that the authority will not during a current year increase the aggregate adopted budget without first giving notice to Fulton and DeKalb counties.

On the 1959 deficit, the auditors reported: If the authority would eliminate a depreciation charge of $745,576, it would have an operating surplus of $357,256, "or a reduction in the amount charged to the counties of a like amount."

As to the previous deficit of $316,626, the auditors studied hospital audit reports of 1954 through 1958 and reported instead a surplus of $542,878 in the general fund. "We find no deficit for years prior to 1959," they said.

The $2,255,010 the auditors say the hospital has available consists of the $542,878; $1,405,748 in property and building funds and $306,383 in trust funds for various hospital uses.

* * *

TO ARRIVE at the $1,405,748 figure, the auditors balanced receipts against expenditures in the property fund for the 5-year period. Total receipts were $27,158,856, including depreciation costs of $967,409 already charged to Fulton and DeKalb.

Total expenditures for the same period came to $25,753,107, spent for buildings and equipment (including new Grady).

A difference of $1,405,748 was still available for building purposes, according to the report, and depreciation charges, for the most part made it so.

The 1959 depreciation figure of $745,576 in the 1960 budget was an estimated one, prepared by the hospital comptroller. He computed it in the Mount and Carter report and it came to $786,918.

* * *

THREE BUILDINGS classified as "inactive" and unused were depreciated at $7,363, the analysis shows.

Although the 1959 depreciation includes both buildings and equipment together, the plan for 1960 is to depreciate equipment separately at 5 per cent, the report said. There was to be no building depreciation.

However, the 1960 budget reveals that $175,000 is listed as "building reserve . . . in lieu of computed depreciation." Equipment is depreciated at $440,000.

The $6,645,934 budget, including the $615,000 depreciation and "building reserve," is $401,488 more than the anticipated income, the report said. The budget is prepared by the hospital comptroller on the basis of approved salaries for the budgeted year and other costs for the preceding year.

Department heads are not consulted or required to submit budget requests based on their knowledge of needs, said the report. "No control is exercised over the budget after its adoption."

Mount and Carter had a lot to say on the subject of a tax-supported institution charging for depreciation.

The auditors did not come out and say the hospital ought to stop the practice, but the clear-cut implication was there.

"Depreciation is not a proper charge to expense for government or charitable organizations where the profit motive is absent," they declared. "To include depreciation as a cost item to be charged to taxpayers, who provided the funds to acquire the items depreciated, is a double charge for the same purpose."

Fulton and DeKalb citizens are now being taxed to pay off an obligation of $20,000,000 for the new hospital and equipment. If the same $20,000,000 is added to operating costs over the years as depreciation, "the taxpayers would be paying for the facilities twice," said the auditors.

* * *

THEY SUPPORTED their contentions by noting that a number of organizations hold to the same thing, including the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the American Municipal Assn., the Municipal Finance Officers Assn., National Assn. of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, and the federal government.

The Hospital Authorities Law, part of the contract between the authority and Fulton and DeKalb counties, "seems to prohibit a charge for depreciation," said the auditors. The contract specifically exempts Fulton and DeKalb from any obligation to provide additional funds for facilities until all revenue certificates are retired, they said.

An analysis of hospital trust funds showed more than $280,000 in uninvested cash for the five-year period. This woud have yielded more than $8,400 a year at 3 per cent, Mount and Carter pointed out.

There was a total of $537,631 in hospital trust funds, $306,383 of which was available for "unrestricted" and specific hospital uses, said the report.

Some of the funds had not been used since they were set up, such as: A 1951 trust of $2,289 for use in the new hospital; $1,406 from a 1917 fund for the infants' ward; $6,970 in an unrestricted 1910 fund; $32,000 (in cash) from 1957 for children's wards; $8,265 for cancer work, and $4,902 from 1933 for a free bed.

More than $214,000 was available in unrestricted trusts, to be used as the authority saw fit.

Supt. Wilson's salary is $18,000 per year. His contract also provides for $500 a month retirement pay for each month employed, not to exceed 144 months, or 12 years.

Also, Mr. Wilson received a total of $18,400 in bonuses in the five years. Asst. Supt. Fred M. Walker, whose annual salary is $11,600, received $15,000 in bonuses those years.

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THE BONUSES came from unrestricted trust funds, as did a total of $3,500 for Mr. Wilson's expense account in 1956, 1957 and 1958. The trust funds also provide Mr. Wilson with an automobile and with a station wagon for nurses, the report said.

The authority in March, 1954, bought a $74,500 insurance policy on the life of Mr. Wilson. This was some seven months before execution of his contract which provided for the $500-a-month retirement plan, the auditors said.

After the contract was executed, hospital trustees must have decided to use the policy to "liquidate" the cost of the retirement plan, the auditors said.

The Atlanta Journal

"COVERS DIXIE LIKE THE DEW"

DeKalb Officials Seek Probe of Grady Budget

Depreciation Write-Off Topic of Question

By FRED POWLEDGE

The DeKalb county commissioners agreed Tuesday to ask some questions about the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority's budgeting of some 1.5 million dollars for depreciation at Grady Hospital.

The commissioners, meeting to discuss the 1960 tax levy, spent some time instead discussing a recent auditor's report on the hospital authority's finances. The auditors said $1,664,659 was claimed by the hospital for depreciation in the five-year period ending Dec. 31, 1958.

Commissioner J. O. Bowen brought up the matter. "We should have something to say about how they're operating up there," he said. DeKalb County has signed a contract to pay a share of the hospital authority's operating budget and bond retirement.

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MR. BOWEN questioned whether a previous county commission could legally sign a 30-year contract that would be binding on future commissions.

There was no official action taken on the matter, but Commission Chairman Claude Blount agreed to ask questions and come up with some facts.

The auditors' report was critical of the authority's depreciation budget. The auditors said tax-supported institutions seldom charge for depreciation of buildings and equipment.

The commissioners set next Tuesday as the date for final action on the 1960 tax levy. Their approval is almost certain.

The proposed levy is $3.24 for each $100 in assessed property evaluation. This represents a 15-cent increase over last year's tax. The extra 15 cents is included in the proposed general education tax. All other tax categories are unchanged from last year.

The Atlanta Journal Tuesday, August 16, 1960

Grady Chairman Disputes Points Raised by Auditor

By GORDON ROBERTS

The chairman of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority has disputed a Fulton County auditor's contention that Grady Hospital, as a tax-supported institution, should not charge taxpayers for depreciation.

Authority Chairman Fred Turner said what the auditors think about the hospital listing depreciation as a year-to-year operating cost and what the authority thinks amount to "a difference of opinion."

However, Mr. Turner said he has on his side the contract between the authority and Fulton and DeKalb counties. It permits treating depreciation as an operating expense, he said.

Mr. Turner made these comments Monday afternoon on an analysis of the hospital's 1960 budget and a five-year operating period ending in 1958. The analysis was prepared by Mount and Carter, Fulton County's independent auditors.

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MR. TURNER took issue with the report on almost every count. "I just don't agree with their auditor," he said.

The report brought out into the open a contentious question which has come up before between Fulton County and the authority: Is depreciation a proper charge for government activities which are supported by the taxpayers?

The analysis also contended that the hospital, at the end of the five-year period, had a fund balance of $2,255,010 instead of a $704,626 deficit it was claiming.

According to the analysis, this balance — or surplus — was composed of $542,878 in the general fund, $1,405,748 in the property fund (largely from accumulation of depreciation charges), and $306,383 in unrestricted trust funds.

"Your auditor has omitted from the figures taken from the audits of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority the amounts of depreciation included in the expense of the Authority," said Mr. Turner in a July 20 letter to Fulton County commissioners on the report.

"By this rearrangement of figures, (he) has undertaken to eliminate the deficit in the operation of the authority as shown by the official audits of the authority," Mr. Turner wrote.

Mr. Turner noted in his letter that handling depreciation as an operating expense is authorized by the hospital contract.

Other members of the authority contacted Monday agreed with Mr. Turner that depreciation on equipment should be charged, but not on buildings.

The Mount and Carter report showed that depreciation in the five-year period had been claimed on both buildings and equipment in the amount of $1,664,659.

However, this year depreciation on buildings was discontinued, said Mr. Turner, and it was only claimed on equipment. Versions differ as to how and why depreciation on buildings was discontinued.

The hospital authority claims it came "voluntarily" on their part. A county commissioner said Fulton County insisted building depreciation be discontinued.

"We felt that was too much and they were going too far," the commissioner said.

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WHILE MEMBERS of the authority contacted did express their feelings on the depreciation question, they were at a loss to discuss other aspects of the Mount and Carter report. They had not seen it.

"It's all news to me," said one member. Regarding depreciation, he echoed the feelings of Mr. Turner, that "it's just good business to get up depreciation."

"I think this will probably be healthy for all of us," he said. "It's going to do some good in the community," another trustee said.

The auditors claimed that for depreciation to be charged the taxpayers, "who provided the funds to acquire the items depreciated, is a double charge for the same purpose."

Mr. Turner denied that it is a "double charge." He said a reserve fund to meet depreciation and take care of replacement of used and worn out equipment is a necessity.

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HE DISAGREED with the auditors that "the current replacement of equipment would constitute a normal maintenance charge" and that a charge for "use of equipment would not be a proper charge."

"Any relationship between the amount required to purchase new equipment and the amount of depreciation provided on the old equipment is purely coincidental," the report said.

"Failure to provide an adequate depreciation reserve for replacement of equipment is very unbusinesslike," Mr. Turner countered.

He said it was true, as the reported stated, that the hospital had $1,405,748 reserved in a property fund at the end of 1958 and he said he hopes it's more than that now.

Mr. Turner said the fund is being built up for the replacement of worn out equipment (most of which has a life span of 15 or 20 years) valued at some eight million dollars, of which more than four million is in new Grady.

ALSO, THE hospital is planning to build a new white nurses' home and laundry in the not-too-distant future, Mr. Turner said. The building reserve will be applied on those projects, he said.

Mount and Carter also indirectly criticized the authority for allowing more than $280,000 in trust funds to lie not invested and not drawing interest for five years.

"Sometime early last year, we ordered those funds invested," said Mr. Turner. He said they were not invested prior to that time. The analysis said the $280,000 would have yielded some $8,000 a year at 3 per cent interest.

ON THE SUBJECT of trust funds, $306,383 of which the auditors claimed the hospital could use for hospital purposes, Mr. Turner said they should never be used "to relieve the taxpayers of their duties."

He said trust funds should be used for items not charged the taxpayers.

Mount and Carter showed that $61,900 (of a total of $105,650) in unclassified trusts was spent in the five-year period for deferred compensation, cash and expense allowances for hospital Supt. Frank Wilson and for bonuses for the assistant superintendent.

"We are not supposed to use trust funds for hospital operations. We wouldn't be true to our trusts if we did," Mr. Turner said. "People don't leave it (trust funds) for that purpose," he added.

Mr. Turner also denied that there is no control over the hospital budget after it was adopted. "I don't know where the auditors got that," he said.

Commissioners Archie Lindsey and Carlyle Fraser agreed with Mr. Turner that depreciation of hospital equipment is a proper item to be charged to current operating expenses.

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MR. LINDSEY said the authority should have a free hand in spending trust funds as they see fit.

Mr. Fraser also supported Mr. Turner in that the depreciation controversy "is an honest difference of opinion." He said although governmental agencies do not ordinarily charge for depreciation, the hospital is a "semi-governmental body."

"I think the hospital authority has been doing a good job. I want to make it perfectly clear that there has been no idea on the hospital's part to take advantage of the taxpayers," Mr. Fraser said.

"It's a disagreement on detail and not on honesty of operation," he added.

In DeKalb County, Finance Director M. O. Sams agreed with the auditors on depreciation, saying that "in government accounting, you don't use depreciation because it's tax-supported."

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD • Wednesday, August 17, 1960

Says Even Foreignors Can Practice

Lack Of Negro Internes At Grady Hosp. Deplored

By PAUL DELANEY

Another voice of the Negro commuity has spoken out on the important issue of the position of Negro interns and practicing in the wards of Grady Hospital. Clayton R. Yates, a member of the advisory board of Hughes Spalding Pavilion, lashed the discriminatory policies of Grady.

Rev. McEwen's letter was to J. H. Aldredge. It criticized the statements of Fred J. Turner, chairman of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, referred to the board as a "special interest group."

"One of the most ambiguous statements was to the effect that Grady Hospital cannot be influenced by special interest groups in the operation of the hospital," the letter read.

"As we understand it, Grady Hospital is supported by public tax funds. Publicly elected county commissioners delegate responsibility for the operation of the hospital and the Hospital Authority. This Authority in turn delegates the responsibility for provision of medical care in the public hospital and the school.

"If racial discriminatory policies limit the opportunities of Negro doctors -in-training, by prohibiting their working in the wards of the public hospital, whose 'special interests' are served?"

"Disease knows no racial barriers. The public interest requires that Grady Hospital, the Hospital Authority and medical school with whom it contracts for supervision of hospital care, relinquish whatever 'special interests' are served by the present policies — and begin to serve the whole public in all opportunities afforded by this institution."

Yates referred to the report on Grady's operations by a New York consultant firm that the advisory board has been unable to obtain copies of. He noted that the survey supported the board's contention that depreciation is not chargable, as Grady has been charging to Spalding. He also protested the charging for miscellaneous items and the 10 indigent patients.

The survey further supported board members in their desires that Spalding be made a separate entity from Grady, and allowed to operate on its own.

Some board members said they are still hoping to get the report. A meeting with the Authority has been requested on this and other matters. The members expressed disappointment over the release of the report to the press before they could see it.

LETTERS TO THE Editor

Says Grady Should Begin to Serve Whole Public

To The Editor:

The "prepared statement" of the Chairman of the Fulton-Dekalb Hospital Authority as reported in the press August 11th, leaves many questions unanswered and many citizens puzzled. One of the most ambiguous statements was to the effect that "Grady Hospital cannot be influenced by 'special interest groups' in operation of the hospital."

As we understand it, Grady Hospital is supported by public tax funds. Publicly elected County Commissioners delegate responsibility for the operation of the hospital to the Hospital Authority This Authority in turn delegates the responsibility for provision of medical care in the public hospital to a medical school through a "contract" between the hospital and the school. If racially discriminatory policies limit the opportunities of Negro doctors-in-training, by prohibiting their working in the wards of the public hospital, whose "special intrests" are served?

A report released this week by the Southern Regional Education Board points out that Georgia lags behind the nation in the proportion of physicians to population. Can the County and its elected officials continue deference to "special interest groups" whose policies limit the development of doctors sorely needed by the community and the state? Disease knows no racial barriers. The public interest requires that Grady Hospital, the Hospital Authority and the medical school with whom it contracts for supervision of hospital care, relinquish whatever "special interests" are served by the present policies — and begin to serve the whole public in all opportunities afforded by this institution.

HOMER C. McEWEN.

Atlanta.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1960

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Sound Man Faces Grady's Problems

All the questions about Grady Hospital policies are being asked at once. This is healthy for the hospital and for the community which supports it. Through it all there is a solid reassurance.

That is the character and experience of the man at the top, Fred Turner. As the unpaid chairman of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, he is the kind of man we have come to depend upon to support the right—and to correct the wrong.

Two years ago, Fulton County auditors criticized the authority for not investing the hospital's trust funds in order to earn interest. Mr. Turner's authority ordered them invested.

The auditors criticized the authority for claiming depreciation on buildings and equipment, stating this was a double charge on the taxpayer who bought the items in the first place. Mr. Turner's authority discontinued depreciation of buildings.

But it is continuing the practice on equipment. Mr. Turner says this is proper. Fulton Commissioner Carlyle Fraser agrees and says "there has been no idea on the hospital's part to take advantage of the taxpayers." DeKalb Commissioner Claude Blount, however, intends to ask some questions about the practice.

Meanwhile the allied Spalding Pavilion for Negroes turns up with broken glass in the operating room, reflecting administrative inertia. Emory-Grady differences persist. Negroes press for training facilities.

And Mr. Turner's problems become clearly defined in the mind of the public, which has confidence in him to sort out some fair solutions.

* * *

Georgia's Near Bottom In Number of Doctors

Georgia, including the state government, is painfully aware of the state's tragic deficiencies in all aspects of mental health and care and treatment of the mentally ill. But what about other aspects of the medical problem?

The state ranked fifth from the bottom in the nation in 1959 in the number of physicians per 100,000 population. Only four states—Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Kentucky—were ranked below us. And the region as a whole is still far behind the nation. The regional average is 101 doctors for every 100,000 persons, compared with the national ratio of 129.

There is one encouraging aspect. The South at least has held its own while the national average has been declining since 1949. But in many areas the lack of medical facilities and physicians adds up to no medical service of any kind.

The major problem—as in psychiatry—has been the lack of educational facilities, high costs of training and huge financial outlays necessary for medical institutions. The Southern Regional Educational Board has helped take up the slack with its contract program but the need has not yet been met.

Three new medical schools have been built in the South since World War II—at the Universities of Florida, Kentucky and Miami. Three others have been expanded from two-year schools to four. Georgia has initiated a statewide scholarship program that is helping. But this state and the whole region must continue to work at the problem as the population increases.

Freeing of Pavilion From Grady Urged

AUG 18 1960

Operation of Hughes Spalding Pavilion as an independent unit responsible only to the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority was urged Wednesday by the Pavilion's chief medical spokesman.

"I have been beating my head against the wall at Spalding and it has been utterly frustrating," said Dr. Haywood N. Hill, specialist in internal medicine, who is on Emory University's teaching staff.

Dr. Hill is president of the medical staff at Spalding Pavilion, a 125-bed hospital for Negroes with ability to pay.

LITTLE POWER

Spalding currently is operated as a fiscal offshoot of Grady Hospital, which is governed by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority. Spalding Pavilion has a biracial advisory board with little power since Grady Hospital holds the administrative reins.

Dr. Hill was expressly critical of the "red tape" in funneling all of Spalding affairs into Grady Hospital, where they were diluted or lost before reaching their ultimate goal, the hospital authority.

In a bid for autonomous operation of Spalding Pavilion, Dr. Hill said:

"Spalding's policy-making board and the professional staff should have some direct contact with the hospital authority. Until it does, Spalding will be a stepchild."

FINE POTENTIAL

Said Dr. Hill, "Hughes Spalding Pavilion is potentially a very fine installation not only for care of Negro patients in Atlanta but for training young Negro doctors.

"Unfortunately, it suffers from being a step-child with five sets of parents—the Spalding advisory board, the Spalding administration, the Emory University school of medicine, the administration of Grady Hospital, and the hospital authority.

"The result is no one has authority and influence to provide for the Pavilion. Any attempt to improve its facilities gets so balled up in red tape that nothing concrete results.

"Everyone disclaims responsibility."

From the professional standpoint, Dr. Hill said Spalding's training program would be considerably improved by entering a working relationship for training technicians and interns in conjunction with Grady Hospital. But he observed this runs into racial problems and lack of funds.

The alternative, he said, is a beefed-up policy-making board directly responsible to the hospital authority. With direct appeal to the hospital authority, it could improve the training program for Negro interns, he claimed.

REQUESTS TURNED DOWN

This improvement demands a director of internal medicine, a pathologist, and an anesthesiologist, said Hill. Requests for these positions, likely to cost $100,000 a year in salaries and equipment, already have been turned down by the hospital authority.

"I've been trying to help out to no avail for so many years that I'm glad to see the newspapers thrashing out this thing," said Dr. Hill. "Maybe the public will sit up and take interest."

Although Spalding Pavilion, built eight years ago, is for Negro patients, it is widely used by white doctors. About 80 per cent of its patients are referred by white physicians.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1960

Two Major Needs Emerge at Grady

The Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority gave the proposal for more public relations personnel at Grady Hospital the consideration it deserved. None.

The consultants' report shows two major matters do need action, however.

First, the authority and Emory University need to sort out their budgetary and professional differences. Whether this will take a whole new contractual arrangement or mere clarification of their present relationship is up to the common sense of the men who will work it out.

Second, new policies should be framed relating to the Spalding Pavilion and Negro medical training. The consultants' discovery of friction here is very real. The consultants recommended separating Spalding from Grady. Authority Chairman Fred Turner says he is studying such an approach.

Agreements under which Spalding was built will complicate such efforts. But plain talk and mutual respect between the Spalding and Grady boards, taking account of the very real problems involved, can result in constructive changes that clearly are required.

Spalding has been a stepchild, frustrated by Grady red tape and restive under its sparse capabilities to train Negro doctors. With suspicion of motives put aside and recognition of legitimate need faced squarely, Spalding's future can be worked out on a rational basis which this community will back.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1960

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Why Hide Grady Needs From Public Attention?

An interesting reaction to the examination of Grady Hospital came in the morning mail from someone at Emory University.

The writer noted a part of a consultants' report on Grady which said: "During recent years newspaper articles criticizing the hospital . . . have created widespread doubts about the caliber of patient care provided."

The writer rather acidly inquired whether this was what the newspapers "wished to accomplish."

No, sir. We wish to accomplish a public understanding of the needs at Grady, so there can be public support for fulfilling them.

It is rather obvious from the consultants' report, from Grady comments, and from Emory statements ("We are doing a poor job in out-patient service") that the press is reporting a problem, not inventing one.

Should we tippytoe away and let the public believe everything is hunkydory? We believe the public cannot understand or fill a need that is kept from it.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1960

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Action at Grady Cheers The Whole Community

The Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority's decision to act on its problems will cheer and hearten the community.

Chairman Fred Turner's appointment of two study committees strikes at the heart of Grady Hospital's problem: the Grady - Emory relationship, and the troubles of Spalding Pavilion.

W. O. Duvall is chairman of the Grady-Emory committee and Scott Candler heads the Spalding study. These men are capable of getting the job done.

Chairman Turner's instruction to the Spalding committee was especially welcome in that he urged it to approach the Negro institution's difficulties with fresh thinking and an open mind. Such an approach is critically necessary to extricate the Pavilion from its unhappy state. It clearly needs some administrative disentanglement from Grady, and removal of some roadblocks that hamper training of Negro doctors.

With the problems defined and these constructive studies begun, we are confident Atlanta is going to see a vigorous follow-through that will give the community a sounder hospital system.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Saturday, August 20, 1960

Grady to Reexamine Ties With Emory and Pavilion

By BUDDY DAVIS

A "fresh new look" at two critical and controversial areas of Grady Hospital operations was undertaken Friday by members of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority.

In quick one-two order, the authority's executive committee established two task forces to:

1. Thoroughly review and suggest modification of a contract by which Emory medical school furnishes medical supervision for Grady Hospital.

2. Probe the relationship between Grady Hospital and Hughes Spalding Pavilion for Negroes, a 125-bed hospital which is a fiscal off-shoot of Grady.

A mandate to "square away" these sore problems before the end of the year was issued by Authority Chairman Fred J. Turner, who laid out the areas of work for the committees.

Turner then offered a spirited and thorough defense of the authority in other major areas, including handling of trust funds, pensions and depreciation.

Public attention has centered on the authority and its policies as a result of two reports—the first a $35,000 study by New York hospital consultants, which was initiated by the authority itself; the second a five-year audit ordered by the Fulton County Commission.

Primary recommendation of the New York consultants was (1) revision of the Grady-Emory medical care contract and (2) operation of Hughes Spalding Pavilion independent of Grady Hospital. Turner assigned committees Friday to study both of these areas.

The Fulton County audit was largely outdated when completed. It was critical of the authority's pension system, trust administration and depreciation policy. Each of these Turner updated or vigorously defended.

The 10-member authority spends $6,770,000 a year in the operation of Grady Hospital, which is primarily for indigent patients. In a working relationship with Emory University, medical students utilize the "clinical material" while Emory supervises medical care in return.

The $35,000 consultant's report said the relationship between Grady and Emory was poorly defined and friction exists, particularly as to financial adjustments.

Singling out W. O. DuVall as chairman and Frank G. Thomas and R. W. Schilling as members, Turner selected the committee to "study and come up with recommendations regarding the contract with Emory."

He urged them to "implement the meritorous suggestions" made by the New York consultants, but he indicated all of the recommendations were not valid.

Characterizing Hughes Spalding Pavilion as a "hot potato," he chose a study committee headed by Scott Candler and composed of I. Carl Milner and Walter R. Thomas.

"I don't think there's a thing here that can't be worked out," said Turner, referring to Spalding, which is for Negro patients with ability to pay.

"Many important questions have been asked. Should it be independent? What about contractual agreements? We need some good hard common sense thinking on the subject.

"I want the committee to get the answers about Hughes Spalding Pavilion. I want the committee to go into it with an open mind. I want fresh thinking. The committee might want or need to get a nationally known accounting firm to look into the accounting problem.

"Spalding says we are poor bookkeepers over here, and we should find out the exact condition. Is Spalding in the red and, if so, why is it in the red.

"The committee should look into contracts about Negro doctor training. Is it a responsibility of Grady Hospital to furnish beds (clinical material) for Spalding?"

The session was enlivened by the comments of Hospital Authority member Samuel Rothberg, who said much adverse publicity would have been avoided if the authority had acted three months sooner as it should have done.

In an allied move, Turner instructed an existing committee to make recommendations soon regarding possible fee increases for Grady patients able to pay part of their bill. The consultants recommended raising another $300,000 a year through fee increases, and L. L. Gellerstedt's committee has it under consideration.

Pulse of the Public

Makes Good Sense To Remove Barriers To Negro Interns at Grady, He Writes

Atlanta — Congratulations to you for pointing out that it makes good sense to remove barriers that impeded the training of Negro interns and residents at Grady Hospital. Georgia is fifth from the bottom in the number of physicians it has available to its population. Does it make sense to train men from other states who leave Georgia after they have had their training and at the same time refuse to train Georgia citizens, M.D.'s who need to serve 250,000 Negroes in our metropolitan Atlanta?

As president of the white-Negro staff of the Spalding Pavilion for four years, I have tried to cope unsuccessfully, with the task of creating a training program. Since 1952 our efforts have had these pitiful results—three surgical residents received one year of training; four others (who are rotated from their program in Tuskegee) received three months training each at Spalding. None received experience in obstetrics, pediatrics or medicine. I would consider our efforts pretty much incomplete, wouldn't you? The reasons for our failures are as follows: (1) There are not enough beds available for training purposes at Spalding. They are filled, and rightly so, by Negro pay patients; (2) Emory Medical School does not have the money to set up a separate teaching program at Spalding. Our present program is financed by special annual grant of $40.000 I helped to procure from the National Heart Institute in Washington.

What is necessary to rectify this mess? (1) Action by the trustees of Emory University authorizing Dr. Richardson, top-flight Dean of the Emory Medical School, to accept and train Negro physicians on the Negro wards of Grady Hospital. I have reason to believe he and his staff of splendid teachers would comply readily. If more money is needed for the program, I know it can be made available (without costing our taxpayers a dime) from other grants-in-aid (in medicine, surgery and pediatrics) from my friends at the U.S. Public Health Service in Washington.

To make Negro x-ray and laboratory technicians available to Spalding and the city at large, I recommend that the Hospital Authority authorize this training at Grady.

These matters are policy making ones which should be determined by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority and not by administrators. If this appointed body is not strong enough to control employes (which I believe they can do if they have the facts), our county commissioners should help them.

ALFRED A. WEINSTEIN,
President Emeritus, Spalding Hospital.

Saturday, August 20, 1960 The Atlanta Journal

Hospital Men Study Report To See If Advice Will Work

Grady-Pavilion Relations Also to Get Attention

By MIKE EDWARDS

A management consultant firm's report on Grady Hospital—a report which cost $35,000 and which one member of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority says never has been discussed at an authority meeting—will be studied by an authority committee with the view of implementing its "meritorious" recommendations.

Authority Chairman Fred Turner appointed a committee to study the report at a meeting of the executive committee Friday.

He also appointed a committee to study the relationship between Grady and the Hughes Spalding Pavilion. The 125-bed pavilion is a private institution for Negroes, but is under the authority's jurisdiction. It was been agitating for freedom.

* * *

CHAIRMAN TURNER got a vote of confidence from the executive committee and defended the administration of trust and pension funds and the $500-a-month retirement plan for hospital Supt. Frank Wilson.

Mr. Turner also said the authority has no choice, under its court-approved contract with Fulton and DeKalb counties, but to charge depreciation on its property.

All of these matters were commented upon in an audit prepared for Fulton County by the accounting firm of Mount and Carter.

* * *

IT WAS AUTHORITY member Sam Rothberg who declared the management consultant firm's report—done by Cresap, McCormick and Paget of New York and given to the authority last February—never had been discussed at an authority meeting. Referring to recent newspaper articles, he said: "Much of this publicity would not have appeared if we had studied the report or ever discussed it at a meeting."

He was told by G. Arthur Howell that it was available for inspection by anyone, himself included. Mr. Turner said he hadn't wanted too many copies of it around.

* * *

MR. ROTHBERG also asked for information on an insurance policy the authority took out on Supt. Wilson, which will pay him $500 a month for up to 12 years after his retirement.

Mr. Rothberg also wanted to know what Mr. Wilson's salary is, what bonus he gets and "Are you paid for being on time?"

"What do you mean, 'being on time'?" Mr. Wilson asked.

"If you don't know, I'll withdraw the question," said Mr. Rothberg.

"I'm always on time," Mr. Wilson said.

* * *

WHEN MR. HOWELL declared that Mr. Wilson's compensation had been thrashed out years ago, and that Mr. Rothberg ought to remember it, Mr. Rothberg answered, "Don't give me speeches, give me facts."

Mr. Turner said the retirement plan for Mr Wilson was provided from trust funds, not tax money, and that it is 'clear and clean as a hound's tooth." He described it as "deferred compensation" and said it wasn't unusual in business.

The meeting adjourned without Mr. Rothberg getting additional information on Mr. Wilson's compensation. According to the Mount and Carter audit, Mr. Wilson got $18,000 a year in salary and received a total of $18,400 in bonuses in a five-year period ending in 1958.

In appointing committees to study the Cresap report and the Spalding Pavilion, Mr. Turner noted that the authority had been described in the Cresap report as a "weak board" and that some members had said they weren't asked to do anything.

* * *

HE APPOINTED W. O. Duvall to head the committee to study the Cresap report and Scott Candler to study the Spalding Pavilion situation.

The Cresap report, among other matters, makes recommendations on the relationship between Grady and the Emory University medical school. Mr. Turner commented that "Emory University is just as anxious to work with Grady in a constructive way as Grady is to work with Emory."

* * *

THE REPORT has both criticism and praise of Grady, and Mr. Turner observed that it found "many things were not exactly what they should be."

He told Mr. Duvall his committee need only consider implementing those recommendations "we consider good."

As for Spalding Pavilion, he said auditors should be called in to determine if it is operating in the black or in the red and, if in the red, why.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1960
The Atlanta Journal and CONSTITUTION

A $35,000 Report

GUARDIAN ANGEL GRADY HAS POOR PUBLIC IMAGE

By JOHN PENNINGTON

Down in the depths of the multistoried "fat guardian angel" that is Grady Hospital, behind the one-way mirror that looks out from the office of Supt. Frank Wilson, the $35,000 report by a New York consultant firm has a chapter dedicated to public relations. It speaks of Grady's poor "public image."

Out on the north side of Atlanta there is a mother who can help explain that phenomenon, which has a basis deeper than newspaper reports.

A small child, a year and a half old, picked a couple of tomatoes from a backyard garden and ate from the forbidden vegetable, which had been sprayed with poison. The mother was frantic. What was the antidote?

* * *

SHE TELEPHONED an entomologist, who told her there was a "poison center" somewhere, maybe at Emory University Hospital. She telephoned Emory, and they referred her to Grady. She telephoned Grady, her concern growing by the moment.

"I would like to speak to someone in your poison section, or division, in your emergency room," she said.

"White or colored?" a dispassionate voice answered.

"I can't see what it mattered," said the mother, "whether the child was pink or blue. I wanted to know what to do about the poison."

The result turned out good, however. The mother was connected with the "poison center," and she got the information she so desperately wanted. And now that the press of the moment is removed, she can laugh about the whole thing. She realizes the hospital has two emergency clinics—one for whites, one for Negroes. Perhaps the question was necessary.

* * *

BUT THE POINT is that this this little incident, necessary or not, had a bearing on Grady's "public image."

And this reference to the public view of Grady, big dispenser of charity medical care to the indigent of Fulton and DeKalb Counties, points back to March, 1959, when The Atlanta Journal ran a series of controversial stories in which patients complained about the quality of care they received at the big hospital, a matter also bearing heavily on Grady's image.

The articles received a chilly reception from individuals in control of the hospital's patient care, who left the inference that, complaints to the contrary notwithstanding, the indigent sick were getting "the very best possible care."

Nobody has been promoting the findings publicly, but the aforementioned consultants' report on Grady confirmed the general text of patient complaints—that patient care in the the clinics primarily, emergency and out-patient, was subject to improvement—and quietly got something done about it.

* * *

THE REPORT was returned to Grady's guiding fathers in February. It was publicly explored as to content only during the past two weeks.

The report itself was delivered in language calculated to point up deficiencies without making anybody mad. With skillful strokes the consultants painted pictures, one after another, of areas needing improvement, then just as skillfully smoothed over the rough brush marks with periodically emitted paragraphs of praise.

The newspaper articles referred to earlier quoted patients on their experiences in emergency and out-patient clinics. The consultants' report said:

"Most complaints stem from care provided in the out-patient and emergency clinic areas."

* * *

ONE ARTICLE quoted a Negro man whose wife died in the emergency clinic after waiting several hours and without having been seen at all by a doctor.

The consultants' report said nursing in the Negro emergency and out-patinent clinics was "insufficient" in that only about seven minutes of nursing time was available to each patient who came in. This amount was called "insufficient to provide quality patient care" and not enough to allow doctors to properly utilize their time with patients.

That situation has now been remedied, according to the hospital authorities who turned a cold shoulder on the original reports. Additional nurses have been put in to help doctors utilize their time better.

The articles of a year and a half ago pointed up a lack of full-time professional supervision in the clinics. Overworked interns found the pressure of decision-making heavy on them. Some patients were sent away with seriously broken bones and other injuries and defects undetected by examination or laboratory tests.

* * *

THAT SITUATION has also been remedied. Hospital authorities said a full-time professional supervisor of the clinics has been employed.

The consultants' report said professional supervision also was lacking in clinical pathology laboratories, where there was no full-time pathologist assigned to review the work of technologists. That situation also has since been remedied, according to hospital authorities.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Thursday, August 25, 1960

Pulse of the Public

Atlanta Medical Assn. Calls for Removal Of Racial Barriers To Training at Grady

Atlanta — Fulton and DeKalb counties support with public funds a tremendous and valuable public hospital, Grady Memorial. The Hospital Authority developed Hughes Spalding Pavilion to help meet the needs for hospital care of one economic segment in this community. The authority was assisted in constructing the Pavilion by state and federal funds. The Pavilion, although contributing usefully to provision of needed hospital facilities, has been unable to fill the basic gap in the community's health service.

This gap can only be filled by removing racial bars to training opportunities afforded by the tax supported hospital. The hospital and the medical school responsible for supervision of patient care there admit to limitations in services because of the medical personnel shortage.

The fact that 70 per cent of the patients served by Grady Hospital are Negroes adds little comfort to Negro doctors-in-training who are barred, solely because of race, from the learning opportunities afforded by this public hospital.

This injustice has been the source of distress and frustration for many years. We realize that too few members of the public-at-large have been aware of the situation. Even fewer appreciate the deprivation to the public welfare which is the consequence. Included among the interns and residents of Grady Hospital are some foreign doctors. This the Atlanta Medical Assn. considers a wholesome policy, as they are meeting the educational requirements. Y we feel greatly aggrieved that members of our association have been totally excluded only because of race. Of course, we are tax payers and citizens.

GEO. C. LAWRENCE, M.D.
President, Atlanta
Medical Assn.

Wednesday, August 24, 1960

Atlanta Daily World

Published Every Morning Except Monday

Let The Hughes Spalding Study Proceed

Members of the advisory board of the Hughes Spalding Pavilion in its favorable expression to appoint a commission to study the 125-bed unit, is a step in the proper direction. It is one which should be memorialized right now by those who fully realize the grave danger we face in a limited health facility in this ever increase in population.

It is pleasing to discern that others are thinking seriously about this peril surrounding the health of the Negro people of this municipality—over programmed and under-doctored.

An impartial study, free from the entanglements should have full sway on a premise where the whole people are involved regardless of race.

That on this important committee should be Negroes to represent those whose health risk is ever increasing as the days go by, is also in keeping with fair play and the desire to get at the bottom of what is causing such a display of criticism.

Whatever legal bottlenecks that might serve as barriers to the main objective sought in the enlargement of the opportunities of Negro doctors and the general good health of the people, should be immediately removed.

The main cry among us just now is doctors with area of service, not races and creeds.

There is a sacred obligation of just stewardship, with its objective seeking the best for the health of the county.

★ Thursday, September 1, 1960 The Atlanta Journal

Negro Physicians Condemn Grady Racial Discrimination

By DAN SWEAT

Atlanta Negro doctors have charged wholesale discrimination at Grady Hospital and have asked the Fulton County Commission to appoint a Negro to the Hospital Authority so they can get their problems brought before it.

The doctors pointed out wide discrepancies in white-Negro nursing pay and racially discriminatory admission policies at Grady's School of X Ray Technology and School for Laboratory Technicians.

They also said the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority pays no heed to recommendations by the Hughes-Spalding Pavilion Advisory Committee, which is 50 per cent Negro.

* * *

THE DOCTORS, members of the Atlanta Medical Society, presented a wide variety of problems associated with Grady and Hughes-Spalding to the county commissioners, Hughes-Spalding officials and a member of the Hospital Authority at a meeting Wednesday night.

In answer to the question of whether or not consideration had been given by the county commission to the placement of a Negro on the Hospital Authority, Commissioner Jim Aldredge said the commission tries to appoint the best man it can find without consideration of race, religion or professional capacity. He said the board considers all recommended candidates when a vacancy occurs and selects the best man.

Commissioner Archie Lindsey said he has never given serious thought to placing a Negro on the authority and knew of no opposition to doing this. "I don't know of any request being made before that the commission appoint a Negro hospital board member," he said.

* * *

THE DOCTORS maintained that out of the 10 members of the authority, Negroes should be represented by at least one member, since they comprise one-third of Atlanta's population. They said they needed "a direct line of communication" with the authority so their problems could reach the board direct.

There are no Negro interns at Grady and no Negro residents, the doctors charged, while other doctors from "countries all over the world" are allowed to train and practice there.

"The only difference in some of them and some of us is that they speak Spanish while we are American citizens and speak English," one doctor said.

Dr. G. C. Lawrence, moderator of the discussion meeting, said when he was in the Navy in Japan, one of his duties was to approve requests for Japanese medical students to practice in certain American hospitals where he could never hope to practice.

* * *

THE DOCTORS also said the 125-bed Negro Hughes-Spalding Pavilion is "just a shunt from the Grady main line" and that Grady administrators have said it is "nothing but a headache" and would like to get rid of it. They charged that the Negro hospital has failed to meet its purpose, mostly because the "people who are responsible don't find out what is going on."

They said a wide difference exists in pay scales of Negro and white nurses and technicians and hospital administrators refuse to do anything about it.

They also said they have tried unsuccessfully for three years to get Negroes admitted to Grady's X-Ray Technology School, and succeeded only once. That time, the registrar was relieved of his duties and the Negro admission cancelled, they said. The registrar, a pathologist, resigned from Grady's staff and left the state, a doctor said.

Dr. Lawrence said the commissioners were asked to the meeting and questions directed at them because they were the elective officials responsible for the hospital.

Mr. Aldredge said "Well, you have the wrong group here. You need the hospital authority. We appoint them, but they run the hospital."

Authority member Walter R. Thomas, a member of the recently formed Hughes-Spalding subcommittee, was the only hospital board member present. No Grady officials attended.

THE ATLANTA INQUIRER, *Sunday, August 21, 1960*

Auditor's Figures Not the Whole Story at Hughes Spalding

A broiling controversy surrounding the Hughes Spalding Pavilion has turned the public eye on one of Atlanta's sorest spots. Arising from a 1947 Urban League Report, the Pavilion was to provide solutions to at least two pressing problems: (1) the need for a non-profit hospital facility for care of patients of Negro physicians; (2) the need for developing post-graduate training opportunities in the municipal hospital for Negro interns.

When it was opened in 1952, the Hughes Spalding Pavilion Preamble-By-Laws assured "a means of training needed Negro doctors, nurses, medical and technical hospital personnel for the community . . . and . . . fullest utilization of the hospital facilities of the Grady Memorial Hospital for the greatest good to the community as a whole." Emory University agreed to develop a training program and to supervise professional services. This all had a good sound and seemed fully to justify the use of Federal funds in the construction of the facility.

However, between 1952 and 1954 nothing was done on either the training program or the supervision of services, although in the meantime (1954), Emory University had presented yet another "proposal" concerning what "ought" to be done, and had "agreed" again, in 1955, to undertake the job.

The Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority approved a 1955 proposal to provide "overall supervision" of the teaching program, and "certification of interns and residents," and had agreed that Negro surgical "ward patients, out-patients, and patients of the emergency service at Grady Memorial Hospital shall be available to interns and residents of Spalding Pavilion."

The proposals, agreements and promises were all duly written, recorded and filed. Nothing was done.

Spalding's Advisory Board of Trustees, seeing no chance of action from the Hospital Authority and Emory, went begging for foundation funds to support a program of their own. The Ford Foundation denied their appeal because Spalding was supposed to have tax funds for its operation. Other foundations rejected requests because "graduate training is an essential part of patient care in the tax-supported hospital (Grady)," in which Negro intern-training should also be included, and because "efforts to support Hughes Spalding Pavilion as a teaching hospital were interpeted as strengthening the bonds of segregation in medical training," and were therefore considered "unworthy" of foundation funds.

Finally, in March 1958, Dr. Asa Yancey was hired as chief of surgery, and a 4th year graduate training program for one resident surgeon was begun. Subsequent petitions by the Spalding Advisory Board for expanded training have called forth a "sympathetic" letter from the Chairman of the Hospital Authority, expressing the "aim to eventually establish" a fuller teaching program for Negroes; informing the Board that the Hospital Authority "would like to see" implementation of an adequate program and reminding the Board that both Emory and the Hospital Authority had "gone on record as stating" that they wanted such a program.

The whole story of the Hospital Authority's handling of Hughes Spalding is only being hinted at in the present controversy centered around a consultant's report and around auditor's credits and debits. After paying $35,000 in tax funds to a New York consultant firm for a study of Grady operations, the Hospital Authority still has not provided copies of the firm's report to Spalding Advisory Board members despite requests. And, by charging the Pavilion with "miscellaneous expenses" by refusing them credit for some $97,000 in accounts receivable, by charging the facility for 10 non-paying ward patients (placed in Spalding for training purposes and to keep Negro physicians out of the Grady wards), the Hospital Authority has declared the Pavilion to be operating $60,000 in the red for the first six months of 1960. Board members, on the other hand, interpret auditors' figures to indicate that the Pavilion actually has a six-month surplus of $89,585.

It will be of interest to all of us to watch the development of the present issues very closely, and to be alert to proposed resolutions. The debit-credit ball is being quite thoroughly dribbled by Atlanta's daily press, as indeed it should be — there is most certainly a valid question occasioned by the fact that Grady charges for depreciation and at the same time permits poor maintenance of Spalding surgery rooms to reach such proportions that surgery patients are in danger of infection from broken glass walls.

But the heart of the matter which makes antagonists of the Pavilion and the Hospital Authority seems to be illuminated by the stand taken by Hospital Authority Chairman Fred J. Turner. He states that Grady is charged with the care of "indigent sick of all races," and that "having assumed this responsibility, the hospital and Emory must exercise their best judgement as to how the responsibility is to be discharged." Looking back over the promises, agreements and proposals of the past, and viewing the inaction of the Hospital Authority in regard to Spalding's most pressing needs, perhaps we should refer to a letter written in 1954, by the Dean of the Medical School at Emory: "Eventually ward experience for the interns, already desirable, will prove mandatory. This brings up again the necessity for a policy decision by the Hospital Authority and Emory University as to just how far each institution is willing to go in erasing the color line."

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These copies went to laymen, church leaders, educators, etc.

Requests for copies of from two to 100 were filled for the following persons and/or organizations:

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In addition, copies of two or more of the pamphlets were mailed, on request to persons in a number of Southern cities not listed above.

Some of the persons making the above requests, as indicated, are educators and expressed the desire to use the pamphlet in their teaching. Requests from church leaders also were heartening.

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ROBERT SCOTT OF LITTLE ROCK WOULD APPRECIATE TWO HUNDRED STATEMENTS OR ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE=

EDWARD A DRISCOLL=

James Robert Scott
Executive Secretary
Arkansas State Council of Churches
Route 12, Box 246
Little Rock, Arkansas

250 copies

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1957 DEC 3 AM 8 54

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LN REMARKS

Miss - Lists

June 30, 1966

TO: J. Edwin Stanfield

FROM: Mississippi Council on Human Relations

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The Rev. Duncan Gray, Jr.
116 23rd Ave.
Meridian, Mississippi 39301

Vice-Presidents
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517 Jefferson St.
Laurel, Mississippi

The Rev. N. Machesky
Rt. 1, Box 28
Greenwood, Mississippi 38930

Mr. John E. Pettus
443½ E. Division St.
Biloxi, Mississippi 39530

Secretary-Treasurer
Mrs. W. I. Schutt
955 Pecan Blvd.
Jackson, Mississippi 39209

Executive Director
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4108 North State St.
Jackson, Mississippi

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Biloxi, Mississippi 39530

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Jackson, Mississippi 39216

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Jackson, Mississippi 39216

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Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi 39174

Mrs. Jesse E. Brent
P.O. Drawer S
Greenville, Mississippi 38702

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300 E. Church Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

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Box 1044
Tupelo, Mississippi

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4135 N. Honeysuckle
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Lameuse Street
Biloxi, Mississippi

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2349 Twin Lakes Circle
Jackson, Mississippi 39203

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Mississippi 39478

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109 Price Street
Oxford, Mississippi 38655

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451 Dunbar Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39216

Mr. Aaron Henry
213 Fourth Street
Clarksdale, Mississippi 38614

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Mrs. Ann Hewitt
950 North Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dr. D.J. Horn, Jr.
Box 545
West Point, Mississippi 39773

The Rev. Bernard Law
Box 2248
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Mr. William D. Lynch
134 Chippewa Circle
Jackson, Mississippi 39211

The Rev. B.A. Mays
616 E. 12th Street
Laurel, Mississippi 39440

Dr. Perry Nussbaum
Box 4766, Fondren Station
Jackson, Mississippi 39216

The Rev. Charlemagne Payne, Sr.
725 Watson Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39213

Dr. Matthew J. Page
1659 East Union Ave.
Greenville, Mississippi 38701

Dr. George E. Powers
202 Anderson Bldg.
Gulfport, Mississippi

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715 Rose Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39203

Mr. Sid Sicotte
Box 114
Biloxi, Mississippi 39533

Dr. Leon Whitney
891 Crawford
Jackson, Mississippi

La - LISTS

LCHR

First Federal Building
7986 Scenic Highway
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70807

Louisiana Council on Human Relations

ok
card made

December 8, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

The following is a list of names and addresses of our Board of Directors and local council chairmen:

- Board of Directors -

1. President
   ✓Dr. James R. Oliver
   324 Charlotte Street
   Lafayette, La.
2. Vice Presidents
   ✓Father Albert McKnight, C.S.Sp.
   Delcambre, La.
3. Dr. Leonard Burns
   1813 N. Rocheblave
   New Orleans, La. 70119
   Dr. Ralph Dreger
   Post Office Box 64543
   Audubon Station
   Baton Rouge, La. 70806
4. Treasurer
   ✓Dr. Martin L. Harvey
   Southern University
   Baton Rouge, La. 70807
5. Secretary
   Mrs. Leo Mervis
   34 Audubon Blvd.
   New Orleans, La. 70100
6. ✓Executive Director
   Mrs. Patricia Miller
   7986 Scenic Highway
   Baton Rouge, La.

✓Others

✓7. Rev. Sam Allen
721 Government Street, Rm. 328
Baton Rouge, La.

✓8. Mr. Israel Augustine
2010 Humanity Street
New Orleans, La.

✓9. Mr. Barton Freeland
1 Freeland Lane
Crowley, La.

✓10. Mr. Camille Gravel
611 Murray
Alexandria, La. 71301

✓11. Mr. J. Carlton James
1103 Lamar Street
Lafayette, La.

✓12. Mr. John Nelson
4123 Walmsley
New Orleans, La.

✓13. Mr. Vanderbilt Sewell
2272 - 79th Avenue
Baton Rouge, La.

14. Msgr. A. O. Sigur
USL Box 2250
Lafayette, La.

COUNCIL CHAIRMEN (Local)

1. Baton Rouge Chapter on Human Relations
Mrs. Ginni Allen
220 Oklahoma Avenue, #204
Baton Rouge, La. 70802

2. Shreveport Chapter on Human Relations
Dr. Alice Baker Holoubek
6032 River Road
Shreveport, La. 71105

3. St. Mary's Chapter on Human Relations
Mrs. B. Bernard Broussard
Post Office Box 192
Franklin, La. 70538

4. New Orleans Chapter on Human Relations
Mr. Winter Trapolin
119 Audubon Blvd.
New Orleans, La. 70118

5. USL Chapter on Human Relations
✓Mr. John R. Meriwether
407 Camillia
Lafayette, La.

Yours very truly,

Pat/vec

Patricia B. Miller
Executive Director
La. Council on Human Relations

PBM;vec

Cards made

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33146

August H. VandenBosche, Executive Director
William H. Miles, Associate Director
Gye L. Long, Rural Advancement Project Director

Local Council Presidents

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Mr. Wilbur Roberts
1218 Marie Ann Blvd.
Panama City, Florida 32401

Central Brevard
Dr. H.R. Jerkins
465 King St.
Cocoa, Florida 32922

Broward County
Mr. George Allen
303 S.E. 17th St.
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33316

Ft. Pierce
Mr. John Cruz
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Fla. Council on Human Relations December 1967

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Daytona Beach, Fla.

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20 S. Betty Lane
Clearwater, Fla. 33516

Ark. - LISTS

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Little Rock, Arkansas 72205

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A.M. & N. College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601

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4816 Country Club
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207

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P.O. Box 45
Conway, Arkansas 72032

Mr. William T. Kelly, Treasurer
5428 Maryland
Little Rock, Arkansas 72204

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York Williams
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El Dorado, Arkansas

Reverend J. A. Toney
Salem Baptist Church
105 Haven
Forrest City, Arkansas 72335

U. S Brown
219 East Second
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
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Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

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314 Western Avenue, #2
Conway, Arkansas 72032

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Fort Smith, Arkansas 72901

John W. Smith
415 West 21st Street
North Little Rock 72114

Dr. William H. Townsend
1304 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

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Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401

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Camden, Arkansas

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Mrs. Carole I. Taylor, Administrative Assistant

Mrs. Carol Tucker, Office Secretary

Rev. Ben Grinage, Executive Director, Arkansas
Voter Education Project

Tenn - LISTS

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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1969	Vice-President, Middle-Tenn. The Rev. William L. Barnes 1503 16th Avenue South Nashville, Tennessee 37212
1968	Vice-President, East Tennessee Mr. Seamour Shavin 334 North Crest Road Chattanooga, Tennessee 37404
1970	Secretary Mrs. Lee Spaulding 105 Rosebud Lane Tullahoma, Tennessee 37388
1969	Treasurer Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr. 1713 18th Avenue North Nashville, Tennessee 37208
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1969	Mrs. Walter Bishop 102 West Lake Forest Knoxville, Tennessee 37920
1969	Mr. Robert Booker 1515 Wilder Place Knoxville, Tennessee 37915
1969	Mr. Will Campbell P. O. Box 12044 Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Class	Name
1970	Mr. David Caywood 128 North Court Memphis, Tennessee 37830
1969	Mr. Roger Cloutier 168 Cumberland View Drive Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830
1968	Dr. John Compton Vanderbilt University Nashville, Tennessee 37203
1968	The Rev. W. T. Crutcher 2459 Brooks Street Knoxville, Tennessee 37915
1968	Mr. Dana Curtis, Jr. 711 Spring Street Memphis, Tennessee 38112
1970	Mr. James S. Gilliland 1325 Commerce Title Building Memphis, Tennessee 38103
1969	Dr. James D. Glasse Vanderbilt Divinity School Nashville, Tennessee 37203
1970	Dr. LeRoy Graf Rt. 10, Little Switzerland Road Knoxville, Tennessee 37920
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1969	Mrs. Henry Harrell 1710 East Main Street Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130
Pres. Coffee-Frank. Co.	Mr. J. E. Harris 824 Emerson Street Manchester, Tennessee 37355

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1969	Mrs. Eugene S. Kilgore 1505 West Watauga Avenue Johnson City, Tennessee 37601
1969	Mrs. William Knox 306 Deer Park Circle Nashville, Tennessee 37205
1968	Mr. Hunter Lane, Jr. Commerce Title Building Memphis, Tennessee 38103
Pres. Memphis	The Rev. James M. Lawson 653 Alston Avenue Memphis, Tennessee 38126
1970	Mr. Thomas Mason Rt. 1, Box 229 Mason, Tennessee 38049
1969	Mr. Gilbert Merritt, Jr. 801 Broadway Nashville, Tennessee 37203
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Pres.	Mr. Levi Moore 163 East End Ripley, Tennessee 38063

Class	Name
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1968	Mrs. Fred Muhleman 3011 Rivermont Road Chattanooga, Tennessee 37415
1968	Dr. William G. Pollard 191 Outer Drive Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830
1969	Mr. John Price 921 Maple Street Kingsport, Tennessee 37660
1970	Mrs. Marvin Ratner 925 University Memphis, Tennessee 38107
1970	Mr. J. R. Rutter 3512 Plumwood Road Knoxville, Tennessee 37921
1968	Mrs. Earl Sasser 1041 31st Avenue North Nashville, Tennessee 37209
1969	The Rev. Leo C. Siener 2300 Elliston Place Nashville, Tennessee 37203
1969	Mrs. Ernest Silver 107 Lehigh Lane Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830
1970	Mr. Joe Sir 114 North Elk Avenue Fayetteville, Tennessee 37334
1969	The Rev. Kelly Miller Smith 1229 Caldwell Avenue Nashville, Tennessee 37212
Pres.	Dr. Phillip Sottong Parsons Lane Signal Mountain, Tennessee 37377

Class	Name
1970	The Rev. Renfro Sproul 909 20th Avenue South Nashville, Tennessee 37212
1968	Mr. Whitworth Stokes 618 Stahlman Building Nashville, Tennessee 37201
1969	Dr. Roscoe Strickland, Jr. 219 East Clark Boulevard Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130
1969	Dr. G. J. Tarleton Meharry Medical College 1005 18th Avenue North Nashville, Tennessee 37208
1969	Mr. Landon Thomas P. O. Box 375 Ripley, Tennessee 38063
1970	Mrs. James M. Todd 1489 Clairmont Place Nashville, Tennessee 37215
1969	Dr. Tom Vandervort Middle Tennessee State Univ. Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130
1969	Dr. Fred Vendetti 1913 Wintergreen Road Knoxville, Tennessee 37912
1968	Dr. C. J. Walker 1218 Phillips Nashville, Tennessee 37208
1970	The Rev. Dogan Williams 2332 Herman Street Nashville, Tennessee 37208
1968	The Rev. Charles Winters University of the South Sewanee, Tennessee 37375
1968	Miss Louise Young Park Manor Apartments 115 Woodmont Boulevard Nashville, Tennessee 37205

Class	Name
Pres. Fayette Co.	Mrs. John McFerrin Route 4 Somerville, Tennessee 38068
1969	Dr. Gideon W. Fryer 3312 Bunker Hill Road Knoxville, Tennessee

Va- L/SIS

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

NOMINATIONS FOR 1968

Officers

Position	Name	Local Council
President	Mr. Carl E. Auvil	Fairfax County
First Vice-President	Mrs. Carolyn Worrall	Charlottesville
Vice-President	Mr. John A. Lapp	Harrisonburg
Vice-President	Mrs. George A. Mattus	Blacksburg
Vice-President	~~Henry P. Howell, Jr.~~ A. Byron Smith	Norfolk
Secretary	Mrs. Lyle Jones	
Treasurer	The Rev. E. M. Gregory	Richmond

Executive Committee-at-Large

Mr. Roger P. Bristol	Charlottesville
Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin	Alexandria
Dr. Harry W. Roberts	Petersburg
Mr. A. Byron Smith	Roanoke

Steering Committee

Mr. Carl E. Auvil	Fairfax County
Mr. David H. Scull	Fairfax County
Mr. A. Byron Smith	Roanoke
Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, Jr.	Richmond
Mrs. Carolyn Worrall	Charlottesville
Mr. Burton B. Moyer, Jr.	Alexandria
Mr. Calvin Kytle - David Apter & Associates	Washington
Mr. David Apter - David Apter & Associates	Washington
Mr. Frank T. Adams, Jr. - Executive Director	Richmond
Mrs. Phyllis Conklin --- Assistant Director	Richmond

PROPOSED MEETING DATES:	BOARD	STEERING COMMITTEE
March 9, 1968 -------	Norfolk	Second Saturday in each month
June 8, 1968 -------	Roanoke	
Sept. 14, 1968 -------	Fredericksburg	
January 1969 -------	Northern Va. (Annual Meeting)	

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1968 BOARD NOMINATIONS

Term Expires 1970

Old

Beardslee, The Rev. Alvord M.	Roanoke
Bristol, Roger P.	Charlottesville
Frank, Rabbi Emmett A.	Alexandria
Harvey, Miss Ruth L.	Danville
Hodgin, Mrs. Wilson J.	Alexandria
Marmion, The Rt. Rev. W. H.	Roanoke
Mattus, Mrs. George E.	Blacksburg
McMahon, The Rev. John J.	Richmond
Scull, David H.	Fairfax County
Troy, Mrs. Sam Z.	Richmond
Walker, W. R., Jr.	Peninsula
Worrall, Mrs. Carolyn	Charlottesville
Wyatt, Dr. Philip Y.	Fredericksburg
Howell, Henry E., Jr.	Norfolk

New

Carpenter, The Rev. J. G.	Richmond
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Banks, Donald	
Bourne, Mrs. Henry	Danville
Brown, Drewary	
Heifetz, Robert	Peninsula
Epps, Andrew C., III	Richmond
Jones, Mrs. Lyle	
Brown, Rev. Arthur H.	Roanoke
Rier, John P.	
Lynch, Ed	

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term Expires 1968

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Annandale, Va. 22003

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Mr. A. Byron Smith 343-5219
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Roanoke, Virginia 24016

-Out of State on Leave

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term Expires 1969

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Mr. James B. Woodson 445-4362
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THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Term Expires 1970

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SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
BOARD OF DIRECTORS - 1968

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Second Vice-President			
Mrs. Thelma Heath	1013 Gregg Street	Columbia	29201
Secretary			
Mrs. C. O. Spann	2200 College St.	Columbia	29205
Treasurer			
Mr. Thomas B. Boyle	P. O. Box 837	Columbia	29202
Past President			
Dr. William H. Wesson	4511 Shannon Springs	Columbia	29206
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Dr. Charles H. Thomas	S. C. State College	Orangeburg	29115
Mrs. Edmund Yaghjian	1730 College Street	Columbia	29201

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Mr. Monroe Wright	Erskine College	Due West	29639

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Chrm.: Dr. Merrill Palmer	208 Highland Dr.,	Clemson	29631
Columbia			
Chrm.: Mr. Webster Myers	6309 Pinehill Rd.	Clemson	29631
Rep. : Mr. James Artemus	2500 Laurel St.	Columbia	29204
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Chrm.: Dr. Iverson Graham	Central Methodist	Florence	29501
Rep. : Rev. W. P. Diggs	1607 N. Irby St.	Florence	29501
Greenville			
Chrm.: Dr. W. F. Gibson	409 E. McBee St.	Greenville	29601
Rep. : Mr. Martin England	P. O. Box 10201	Greenville	29603

Hartsville

Chrm.: Mrs. Paul Rogers	1105 Dogwood Lane	Hartsville	29550
Rep. : Mr. Harold Young	1907 Sixth Street	Hartsville	29550

Three

North Augusta

✓Chrm.: Mr. Tommie Johnson	416 Le Compt Ave.	N. Augusta	29841
Rep. : Mr. Robert Poteet	535 Tanager Rd.	N. Augusta	29841

Rock Hill

✓Chrm.: Rev. Edward Wahl	P. O. Box 895	Rock Hill	29730
Rep. : Mrs. Sallie Moreland	Clinton Jr. Col.	Rock Hill	29730

Sumter

✓Chrm.: Rev. Edward Randall	St. Jude's Catholic	Sumter	29150

TERMS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1968

three deceased

Sister Mary Anthony	77 America Street	Charleston	29403
Mr. Hudson Barksdale	331 N. Dean Street	Spartanburg	29302
Mr. Sanford P. Bradby	310 Barnwell, N. E.	Aiken	29801
Mr. Ervin Dargan	Route 3, Box 311-A	Darlington	29532
Mr. John Hills	4405 Winthrop Ave.	Columbia	29206
Rev. James M. Hinton	1222 Heidt Street	Columbia	29204
Dr. H. D. Monteith	6505 Main Street	Columbia	29203
* Dr. Robert J. Moore	835 Stebondale Rd.	Columbia	29203
Dr. Joseph D. Novak	802 Poinsettia St.	Columbia	29205
* Mrs. John F. Potts	Voorhees College	Denmark	29042
Mr. I. Mayo Read	103 Tradd Street	Charleston	29401
Rev. James O. Rich	324 W. Reed Street	Anderson	29621
Mrs. Dorothy Robertson	Route 5, Box 19-C	Anderson	29621
* Dr. C. H. Thomas	S. C. State College	Orangeburg	29115
Mr. Dewey Duckett, Jr.	2304 Manse Street	Columbia	29203

TERMS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1969

Mr. William B. Barron	689 Sedgewood Dr.	Rock Hill	29730
Dr. Laurence Brubaker	9 Churchill Circle	Columbia	29206
Mrs. Gladyce R. Cole	1540 W. Market St.	Cheraw	29742
Mr. Austin V. Edwards	S. C. State College	Orangeburg	29115
Mr. David G. Ellison	1019 Rickenbacker Rd.	Columbia	29205
Rev. Howard McClain	2519 Stratford Road	Columbia	29204
* Rev. M. D. McCollom	P. O. Box 423	Walterboro	29488
Mr. Hemphill P. Pride	4042 Coronado Drive	Columbia	29203
✓Rev. Fred M. Reese	435 Summit Drive	Greenville	29609
* Mrs. C. O. Spann	2200 College Street	Columbia	29205
Mr. John Stevenson	1906 Oak Street	Columbia	29204
* Dr. William H. Wesson	4511 Shannon Springs	Columbia	29206

TERMS ENDING DECEMBBR 31, 1970

Dr. Racine Brown	851 Arbutus Drive	Columbia	29205
Mr. Herbert DeCosta	91 Spring Street	Charleston	29403
Rev. A. M. Fisher	1814 Bradley Drive	Columbia	29204
Mrs. Daisy Johnson	1920 Blossom St.	Columbia	29205
Dr. Everett Laitala	112 Keowee Trail	Clemson	29631
Mrs. Ruth Levine	1040 Brentwood Dr.	Columbia	29206

TERMS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1970 (continued)

Miss Helen W. Mims	110 Janeway Ave.	Greenwood	29646
Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman	P. O. Box 1148	Columbia	29202
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton	Benedict College	Columbia	29204
Rev. O. L. Porter	305 N. Calhoun St.	Greenville	29601
Mrs. Helen Rader	518 Woodrow St.	Columbia	29205
Dr. Odell Reuben	Morris College	Sumter	29150

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Dr. Wil Lou Gray	1851 Devine St.	Columbia	29201
Mrs. Charlotte Hickman	Columbia	(Deceased)	
Dr. L. P. Hollis	P. O. Box 1377	Greenville	29602
Miss Rebecca Reid	Sumter	(Deceased)	
Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse	1513 Laurel St.	Columbia	29201
Mrs. James M. Dabbs	Route 1	Mayesville	29104
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman	3401 Brookwood Ct.	Columbia	29204

* Already listed under Executive Committee.

N.C. - LISTS

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
233½ North Greene Street, Room 4
Greensboro, North Carolina 27401

Officers & Board Members for 1967-1968 Council Year

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Mr. Heslip M. Lee, 2nd V-Chairman (W) College Administrator	3326 Friar Tuck Road Raleigh, North Carolina 27602
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Mr. Fred D. Alexander (N) Apartment Manager, City Councilman	P. O. Box 273 Charlotte, North Carolina 28201
Mrs. Sylvia X. Allen (N) Attorney	1802 Murchison Road Fa yetteville, North Carolina 28301
Mr. W. M. Barbee (W) Labor Official	P. O. Box 10805 Ral eigh, North Carolina 27605
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Dr. H. Curtis Bowens (N) De ntist	1212 Faye tteville Street Durham, North Carolina 27707

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La - Lists

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Mr Jude Alsandor

Lafayette, La.

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New Orleans, Louisiana 70118

The Most Rev. Maurice Schexnayder
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Father Andrew Smith
New Orleans, Louisiana

The Most Rev. Robert E. Tracy
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Mr. A. P. Tureaud
1821 Orleans
New Orleans, Louisiana 70116

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Mr. Leroy Landry
Vice President
AFL-CIO & OCAW
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LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

AFFILIATED CHAPTERS

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St. Francisville H.R.C. - St. Francisville, Louisiana
Mr. David Noflin
General Delivery
Weyanoke, Louisiana
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STILL UNAFFILIATED BUT PARTICIPATING WITH LA. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Lake Charles Deanery C.H.R. - Lake Chas.
Mrs. P. J. O'Carroll
3811 Lake Street
Lake Charles, Louisiana
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Vermillion Parish H.R.C. - Crowley, La.
Sister Ann Catherine
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Abbeville, Louisiana
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The South Carolina Conference (66)
THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
The Conference Program Council

STATE COLLEGE, BOX 1566
ORANGEBURG, S. C. 29115

Chairman.
REV. C. JASPER SMITH
163 S. Coit St.
Florence, S. C. 29501
Phone: 662-2940

Pres.
S.C. ~~State~~
Council
on Human
Relations

Director:
DR. M. D. McCOLLOM
209 Bowling Ave.
Columbia, S. C. 29203
Phone: (803) 754-2947

Old address:

P.O. Box 423
Walterboro, S.C. 29488

New Address:

209 Bowling Ave.
Columbia, S.C. 29203

N.B:

Will not be able to attend annual meeting because of conflict of schedule.

Mc.

FBR
Up-to-date as of 12/21/54

STATE DIVISIONS
Officers and Staff

Officers

Professional Staff

Alabama Council on Human Relations

Rev. Dan Whitsett, Chrmn.
The First Methodist Church
Sylacauga, Alabama

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Alabama State College
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Rocky Mount

John H. Wheeler, Chrmn, Pers.Com.
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Tele: 5-3011 (office)
3-0053 (home) Elford St.

Mr. A.J. Clement, E-O, V.Chrmn.
Section A, Box 36
Charleston

Mrs. E.H. Spearman, Ex.Sec.
3315 Colin Kelly Drive
Columbia, S.C.

TENNESSEE DIVISION, SRC

Mr. F. Woods Beckman, Chrmn.
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20
Tele: Knoxville 7-4038

Miss Elsie M. Lewis, Sec.
1724 14th Avenue, N.
Nashville

TENNESSEE (cont'd.)

Mr. Dan May, Treas.
425 Chestnut Street
Nashville

Mr. Roane Waring, Jr., MB
2410 Sterick Building
Memphis

Mr. Lucius Burch, M.B.
Burch, Porter & Johnson
Court Square Building
128 N. Court Avenue
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TEXAS COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

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Prairie View College
Prairie View, Tex.

Dr. J.L. Clark, V.Pres.
1421 14th Street
Huntsville

Mr. D.A. Rowe, Sec.
Jasper

Mr. J.D. McLeod, Historian
805 19½ Street
Huntsville

Mr. Thomas S. Sutherland, Ex.Sec.
309 West 21st Street
Austin
Tele: 7-8819

VIRGINIA DIVISION, SRC.

Rev. C. Emerson Smith, Chrmn.
Virginia Council of Churches, Inc.
109 West Grace Street
Richmond 20
Tele: 3-0274 (office)
3-3951 (home)

Rev. W. Carrol Brooke, EO, MB
Box 208
Staunton,

not dated

Rev. 2/23/56

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Wesley, Carter*	Publisher	Box 3086, Houston, Texas
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Williams, Paul D.	Businessman	3320 Gloucester Rd., Richmond, Va.
Wright, Marion A.*	Lawyer	Top Knot, Linville Falls, N.C.
Young, Thomas W.	Publisher	Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

SYMBOLS

* SRC officer
\# Ex-officio
% State Representative

bf/

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"Top Knot"
Linville Falls, North Carolina

4/20/56
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as of 8-22-56
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Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

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Department of Education
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Frankfort, Kentucky

Mr. William M. Wood, Principal
Rosenwald High School
Harlan, Kentucky

Consultant for John Hayes's program also.

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Morehouse College
Atalnta, Georgia

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Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

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201 Ashby Street, N. W.
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Dr. E. K. Weaver
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Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Whitney Young *
Atlanta University School of
Social Work
Atlanta, Georgia

* Consultant for John Hope's program also.

FSR

as of
8-22-56
mef

CONSULTANTS

in

CONSULTANTS SERVICE PROGRAM
(John Hope II)

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Asst Prof. of Psychology
City College of New York
New York, New York

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* Consultant also for John Hope Program

as of
8-22-56
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FBR
Lists

CONSULTANTS

in

CONSULTANTS SERVICE PROGRAM
(John Hope II)

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New York, New York

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Atlanta University School of Social Work
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

* Consultant also for Hope Program

file
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New York, New York 10010

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Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
American Civil Liberties Union
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Mr. Jack Greenberg, Director
NAACP Legal Defense Fund
10 Columbus Circle, Suite 2030
New York, New York

Miss Marian Wright
538 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Mr. Beryl Bernhard
Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
Washington, D. C.

file

Harvey Friedman

Southern business leadership

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E. Elson, Atlanta

J. Allen Parker, Tuskegee

Sam Wyley, Chmn, University Computing, Dallas, Finance Chamn, Texas '70

Tom Beebe, President, Delta, former atlanta school board

Brant Ayers, Publisher, Annaston Star

X Larry Gellerstedt, Atlanta, Contractor

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IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
KATHERINE STONEY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

October 24, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 26 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Dear George:

Josephine Wilkins advanced an idea which I warmly second but which I imagine has already occured to you. That is that you should now begin making a full list of names and addresses of individuals, firms or foundations who have heretofore contributed to SRC or who might in the future be induced to contribute. Miss Wilkins thinks that this should be a pretty complete document giving all the suggestions which you might have as to proper approach to the persons involved.

With your departure imminent there ought to be available this necessary information to guide those who will take over.

I pass this suggestion on to you though I am sure that you must have already seen the necessity for such list.

It was good to set foot again in the office after so long an absence and to meet the bright and competent people that you have rounded up as staff.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. W.

M. A. Wright

file

Livingstone College

Salisbury, N. C.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES

November 21st 1959

RECEIVED NOV 23 1959

Mr Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
The Southern Regional Council
Room 432 , 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3
Georgia

Dear Mr Anthony,

Thank you, the 8copies of "Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence.." came to-day. Many thanks.

Thanks too for the address of the Anti-Defamation League and the note re the small $2.)) charge for The Face of the South.

I feel very encouraged and so hope you do need someone or two persons in summer .Dr Harris Chairman of the Division of the Social Sciences was in this office just after your letter came and remarked "We must get the job for a social science person". We here realise that it would mean SO much to any student even if he had merely odd jobs to do fold envelopes, clip bulletins for mailing address mailing lists or carry stuff from here to there.

I will write to the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials and hope to see someone in that office for a few minutes when I am in new York during the Christmas vacation.

Yours truly

Berta Hamilton

Berta Hamilton

Director of Special Services

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

Livingstone College
Salisbury, N. C.

file

M
please note

OFFICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES

Nov. 30. 1959

Dear Mr. Anthony

The letter I wrote to the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials just came back. I am sending you the address I found in a Manhattan Telephone Directory of this year which we just acquired i.e.

152 West 42nd St. I guess the group has moved. You may want to correct the address in your files.

Yours sincerely
Berta Hamilton

MEMBER UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND FOUNDED 1944

Please find 3 "The South's Future for the Nation", Vance. 7-26-54

Stamps 10¢ RHA

Sent 7-28-54 RHA

Any free materials (pertinent to 1830-65 period in particular) for 7+8th grade Social studies will be most welcome.

Also Pub list

Hello to George, Dick Locke

P.S. A Chalk talk, for instance!

Putney Vt. '52

Dick Locke
L.T. College S.S. Workshop
Lyndon Ctr, VT

MONTPELIER
JUL 26
6 30PM
1954
VT

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

UNITED STATES
2¢
FIGHT TB
SUPPORT OUR
TB ASSOCIATION
POSTAL CARD

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga

RECEIVED
JUL 28 1954
Southern R

October 21, 1958

Mr. F. Ray Marshall
Department of Economics
College of Commerce
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I will be happy to offer such help as I can as you prepare to work on the Fund for the Republic's study of racial practices in unions. So far as I now know, I will be in my office November 20th and 21st. I would welcome a visit with you and an opportunity to learn what you are proposing as a study and the kinds of information which you have already uncovered.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:ls

December 3, 1958

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. John K. Loggerman:
2395 Palisade Avenue
New York 63, New York

Dear Mr. Loggerman:

At the request of Mr. Fleming we are sending you the enclosed reproductions of portions of three issues of The Citizens' Council which contain Sections I & II of "A Manual For Southerners."

If we can be of further help please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA:ls

LAW OFFICES
LOKEY AND BOWDEN
CITIZENS AND SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

HAMILTON LOKEY
HENRY L. BOWDEN
CHARLES M. LOKEY
GLENN FRICK

December 5, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me the copy of the study on "School Closing Plans."

It is a well documented report and will help to clarify some of the problems confronting us.

Sincerely yours,

Ham Lokey

Hamilton Lokey

HL:w

FILE COPY

February 4, 1959

Mr. Hamilton Lokey
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Lokey:

On February 19, the Fellowship of the Concerned and the Board of Directors of the United Church Women of Georgia are having a workshop facing the situation in our school crisis. We are meeting in the library of the Y.W.C.A. and will have two sessions, commencing at 2:00 - 4:30 and 7:00 - 9:00.

We really need you to be with us as we will have many people from other towns and cities in the state where as yet there has been no concerted effort to keep the schools open. You have done such a good job here in Atlanta, and we need you to be with us and give some direction as to how it came to be that the interest in Atlanta has been as great as it has. We feel you have a message for our group and I hope that the legislature will be so near over that you will be able to give us some time.

I would like for you to be with us in the afternoon if possible, but if not we will certainly be glad to have you speak to us at the evening session. We are asking Jamie Mackay to talk to us on what has happened in the legislature, but we want you especially on what can be done at the local level.

Deeply appreciative of all the work you have been doing to save our schools, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work

MET:lee

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CF
1-4215

Called
2/25/59

MRS. HAMILTON LOKEY
737 WOODWARD WAY N. W.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

Dear Mr. Fleming.

Since I have been working with HOPE Inc. I have heard a good deal about the Southern Regional Council. I am very interested in learning more about it and in receiving the publications. I didn't know how to go about joining, so I thought I would write to you and ask.

I was impressed with the announcement that Atlanta was the 33d city to have de-

MRS. HAMILTON LOKEY
737 WOODWARD WAY N. W.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

segregated busses. (Is it busses or buses? I should write "public transportation" - I can spell that.) The release of this type of information is a valuable public service.

Sincerely yours,

Muriel M. Lokey

MT - ~~File for later reference if a UNC trip develops~~ HCF

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

RECEIVED SEP 8 1959

Two Park Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

September 3, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

During the period October 9 to December 11, Americans like you who are leaders in their respective communities will have a unique opportunity to get a special inside look at the United Nations in action.

The World Affairs Center for the United States, a private agency which provides factual information on international affairs, is carrying out this program which has been made possible by a special foundation grant. At the Center's request I am making available the cooperation of the United States Mission to the United Nations to the extent that the requirements of regular work permit. Details of the program are described in the enclosed leaflet prepared by the Center.

The 82-nation General Assembly of the United Nations will be in session. It will be debating and taking action on many issues which involve United States interests.

As you will note from the leaflet, officers of the United States Mission will, whenever possible, meet with you and other leading citizens in a small group in the morning to discuss our country's role in the United Nations, how the issues affect us, and what we are doing about them. If my duties at the United Nations permit, I hope to be able to meet you personally.

The World Affairs Center has planned also what appears to be an informative program for the remainder of your day, including actual observation of United Nations debates. I hope you will find it possible to set aside one Friday between October 9 and December 11, inclusive, when you plan to be in New York, to be with us; and in accordance with the above, I extend to you a cordial invitation to visit the United Nations.

Cordially yours,

Henry Cabot Lodge

enclosures

Henry Cabot Lodge

THE WORLD AFFAIRS CENTER FOR THE UNITED STATES

is a service center for civic and business organizations, educational institutions and communities throughout the United States.

It was founded in 1957 by the Foreign Policy Association in cooperation with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to assist these organizations in the development of their programs for citizen education in world affairs.

The World Affairs Center is a private, nonprofit organization which is supported by foundation grants.

426

WORLD AFFAIRS CENTER FOR THE UNITED STATES

COMMUNITY LEADERS PROGRAM ON THE UNITED NATIONS

47TH STREET AND FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

PHONE: OXFORD 7-3934

COMMUNITY LEADERS PROGRAM FOR 1959

To be repeated on each of the following days:

Friday, October 9, 16, 23, 30, November 6, 13, 20 (please note omission of November 27th) and December 4, 11.

9:45 A.M. — Registration in the World Affairs Center for the United States, 47th Street and First Avenue, directly across the street from the United Nations.

10:00 A.M. — Outline of purposes, activities and resources of the World Affairs Center.

10:20 A.M. — Briefing and discussion in the Center by staff officers of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations concerning the organization and functions of the United Nations and of United States representation in the United Nations.

11:00 A.M. — Coffee break.

11:15 A.M. — Informal discussion and question period with U.S. Mission and other government specialists.

12:30 P.M. — Reception and luncheon given by the World Affairs Center for participants and members of the staff of the U.S. and other Missions to the United Nations, officials of the Secretariat of the UN and the Specialized Agencies, journalists and other specialists in the field of world affairs.

2:30 P.M. — Meeting at the United Nations Headquarters with the United States Representative to the UN, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

3:00 P.M. — Observation of the UN General Assembly or its committees in session.

3:45 P.M. — Postscript Discussion — At the World Affairs Center, for questions and answers concerning observations at the United Nations and exchange of ideas regarding the needs and opportunities for improving understanding of international affairs at the community level.

If your { *wife* / *husband* / *colleague* } *is with you on your New York trip,* { *she* / *he* } *will be welcome to join the program.*

In order that you may benefit more fully from meeting other guests and the experts who are invited to this program, we try to limit the number of participants each week.

May we urge you, therefore, to make your reservations as soon as possible.

THE COMMUNITY LEADERS PROGRAM ON THE UNITED NATIONS, made possible by a supplementary foundation grant for this particular purpose, is planned to provide for leading citizens from all parts of the United States a special opportunity to observe the United Nations in action and to meet and talk with U.S. and UN officials.

I will attend the Community Leaders Program on the United Nations and World Affairs and the luncheon at the World Affairs Center on Friday,

.....

Please { do / do not } reserve a place for { wife / husband / guest }

Name.....

Address.....

.....

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

COMMUNITY LEADERS PROGRAM ON THE UNITED NATIONS
World Affairs Center for the United States
47th Street and First Avenue
New York 17, New York

—file "Lo" gen

RADIO BROADCAST ON WRAI BY LOUIS LOMAX
October 17, 1961

What is a reporter's responsibility to the people who read what he reports? Indeed, what is the reporter's responsibility to himself? And if you happen to be Negro and a reporter where does you state of being a Negro and your fidelity to being a Negro reporter, where do these things meet, how do they mesh and how do they limit each other?

Some time ago in the course of the normal activity there came to me a moment that comes to every reporter. I came upon a good story, a scoop. For the good of the race because some people saif if I broke the story then I'd muddy the water and the thing wouldn't come to pass, I kept quiet. I've been quiet about the story for the better part of three months now and I'm by no means the only reporter, Negro or White, in the United States who knows the story that I am going to share on this commentary.

And I'm going to share the story not so much as a news event as a comment on the role of leadership organizations, organizations whose leaders are not elected by the masses but rather by a board of directors and yet organizations which stand in the name of the people for the sake of a cause. To what extent then are these organizations responsible to the masses? To what degree do the masses have any right whatsoever to say what these to say what these organizations should or should not do ? In the course of the next few minutes and in the unravelling of this story I hope we can embrace these questions.

Several months ago a New York foundation set aside a sum of money to be used to finance voter registration drives among Negroes, particularly in the South. The money, estimated to be upwards of a quarter of a million dollars was to be given by the foundation to a responsible civil rights organization. The money was earmarked for voter registration only. This naturally raised the question to whom should the money be given. Should it go to the N.A.A.C.P.? Should it go to Dr. Martin Luther King and his Southern Leadership Council? Should it go to the Congress on Racial Equality? Should it go to the Southern Regional Council? Should it go to either one of the student organizations engaged in non-violent attacks on segregation?

After considerable investigation and officals of the foundation decided to call in the heads of the major civil rights organizations themselves and ask that the Negro leaders

participate in the decision as to just how the money should be handled, and who should handle it and how the program should be set up and who indeed should design it. The top spokesman of the N.A.A.C.P., the Southern Christian Leadership Council, C.O.R.E., the Urban League and the two student organizations plus the Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council were all called to New York. They met in the Foundation's headquarters in New York for consultation. The foundation presented these leaders - with one exception they were all Negroes - the foundation presented them with a rather clear civil rights proposition.

We have the money to finance voter registration drives among Negroes, "the foundation said. "Now you as civil rights leaders present us with a plan under which you can unite for concentrated attack on discrimination at the ballot box."

After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned, having agreed only to meet again. Over the next two months two other meetings were held. The representatives of all the major civil rights organizations were there and it was finally decided that the grant would work in this way. The money would be given to the Southern Regional Council, a staid and somewhat conservative, yet very active longtime organization in the area of civil rights. It was decided that the Southern Regional Council would act as a repository for this money and that the other civil rights organizations, that is to say the N.A.A.C.P., C.O.R.E., the students and whomever would design their own attacks on voter registration and they would apply directly to the Southern Regional Council and share in the money to finance their drives.

The entire plan, however, was contingent upon the willingness of the other civil rights organizations involved to work with the Southern Regional Council and the general supervision of the Council as to the expenditure of the money. It was agreed that the Southern Regional Council would circulate among the participating agencies, as the other civil rights agencies were called, a position paper saying just how it would handle the money, how it thought the registration plan would go. Indeed, it was understood that once the participating organizations had ratified this plan and signalled their willingness to work under it the money was already available and off to the polls we go.

Well, about a month ago the Southern Regional Council circulated the plan of action among the participating civil rights organizations. But the Urban League had withdrawn, saying that voter registration was outside their province. Those involved are C.O.R.E., that is the Congress

on Racial Equality, the N.A.A.C.P., the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the two student non-violent organizations, and of course the Southern Regional Council as repository of the grant. In circulating its position paper the Southern Regional Council said in effect, "This is how we think the voter registration program should be administered. As soon as there is general agreement on approach and as soon as each participating organization certifies the role it is willing to play in the registration drive we can announce the plan and begin work."

That, as I said, was about a month ago. Some of those organizations until this moment have not even replied to that memorandum. As a result a quarter of a million dollars that has already been set aside to crack segregation at the ballot box lie dormant and as of now imperilled for if the various civil rights organizations fail to certify and agree upon some approach to the question there is the disturbing likelihood that the grant may be withdrawn.

Now it is not mine to lecture the nation's civil rights organizations. These organizations are not public property. Organizations like C.O.R.E. and the N.A.A.C.P. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference were not formed by the masses. They were organized by interested individuals and as such these organizations are responsible to their own boards of directors. But this aside, these organizations do stand in the name of the people, in the name of civil rights. It is inevitable then that persons in foundations interested in giving aid to civil rights causes will call upon these organizations. When civil rights organizations accept this public function then at least, so it seems to me, they also take on public responsibility.

That responsibility is a mandate for these organizations to proceed with all speed and clarity to examine and ratify any offer that will aid the Negro in his eternal battle against bigotry. There is some evidence that this has not been done under the instance under discussion here. I find it incredible that civil rights leaders would take the better part of six months to accept and implement such a program. Here we have a case of an interested foundation being willing to give a large sum of money to underwrite Negro voter registration and here we have a case of civil rights leaders, let's face it, almost all of them Negro, failing to bring the matter to a speedy fruition.

There are, to be sure, some problems involved. For example the Southern Regional Council, the repository of the money, is what many Negroes like to call a white organization and there probably will be some ruffled feathers in Negro circles because some people will feel that the time

has come when the Negro is mature. He doesn't need a white man any more to tell him what to do. But this argument hardly remains valid when one takes a second look and realizes that practically every, in fact every civil rights organization is laced with white people. Therefore one of them can hardly be critical of the Southern Regional Council because some of its top functionaries happen to be white.

Then of course there is the general question of voter apathy. Civil rights organizations have not succeeded in getting Negroes to go to the polls in large numbers in the North. The chances of immediate and dramatic overnight success in the South are not good and it is understandable, organization ego being what it is, that many of these organizations will hesitate to be associated with something that, well, if it's not a failure, will not be an immediate success. For, we live in an era of dramatic success where the leader is the man who can go out and slay the dragon in time for a commercial.

Then of course one must recognize the organization ego for what it really is. A peculiar phenomen in our society is growing up of independent organizations doing good jobs in a good cause and having excellent results. Yet somewhoe they become drunk with the wine of their own being and of course when one is critical of them as certainly I know, one gets into a lot of difficulty.

But it seems to me this current situation involving the quarter of a million dollars that we don't have and need so desperately must finally be examined in the light of two current facts. The first is that it is general knowledge that the Kennedy program turns upon the concept that the vote is the answer to the civil rights question. Whether one agrees fully on that proposition with Mr. Kennedy or not is not the question under discussion here. What is under discussion is this. The Kennedy administration has shown over the past six months a rather pleasant willingness to take the ball and go forward in the cause of voter registration.

Just today they have filed suits, one in Louisiana and one in Mississippi. If indeed then we have an administration in Washington which is willing to take the initiative toward voter registration in this phase it would indeed be a great help to them and to the cause of voter registration if a well-run Negro corporation backed by a quarter of a million dollars was also in the field getting people to the polls, overcoming the fangs of bigotry.

The other thing which must be used as a backdrop for this kind of story is the dark and dismal and deplorable continuing story how coming out of Mississippi. Here we

have Negro students, one a girl only fifteen years old, now in reform school. These students have lost sit-ins. They've gone all out for the sake of voter registration. Some of them have been beaten. Others have been kicked, some of them seriously injured.

It is for me, and I speak only for myself, incredible that Negro students in Mississippi are bleeding for the sake of voter registration and Negro leaders in general have been unable to agree upon a plan whereby a quarter of a million dollars have been put at their disposal to overcome the very evil for which our young people are bleeding and for which they are prepared to die.

If one wnats to be a leader that is his job. The least we can ask him to do is to lead.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT
BATON ROUGE

November 21, 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

Thank you so much for sending me the reprints of your recent articles. I particularly enjoyed "The Annealing of the South". I was interested in your comment about the universities being politically sterile and silent on important questions. I certainly agree with you and it a discouraging fact in the present struggle against injustices and inequality. However, universities generally in the United States don't seem to have much of an impact on public policy.

Sorry you weren't able to make it to Gatlinburg--although the program generally was not outstanding.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert J. Steamer
Associate Professor of Government

RJS/js

E - general

August 31, 1962

Professor Bernice Eisman Lott, and
Professor Albert J. Lott
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Professors Lott:

Fortunately, it is not often that I have to write such an apology as this will be. When the first three sections of your report of Negro and white high school seniors in Lexington was received last Summer, I referred them to another staff member for first examination. I regret to say that it did not get done, and with the press of many other matters I inexcusably forgot that the report was in the office for review. I was deeply chagrined when a few weeks back it came to my attention. I have since then found time to read it, although not as carefully as I would have liked and it deserves. I think probably at this time any comment from us would be un-needed and almost inappropriate. I did, however, find the report most instructive and I was repeatedly struck by the care with which you had researched.

I hope that you will not be wholly disillusioned with us and that you will give us opportunities in the future to consult with you in your very valuable work. I promise that we shall do better.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD:A
BCC: Blackford

September 7, 1962

Mr. Donald N. Lombardi
The National Conference of
Christians and Jews, Inc.
1011 Washington Street
Wilmington 1, Delaware

Dear Mr. Lombardi:

I am enclosing a letter which was intended for you but which went to Albert J. Lott. I suspect that you received his.

With repeated apologies, my best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

September 7, 1962

Professor Albert J. Lott
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Professor Lott:

Now you know that I had to make two apologies. The enclosed is the letter which was intended for you and which probably went to Mr. Lombardi.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar

LWD:A
Enclosure:
copy of original letter

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

September 5, 1962

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Yesterday I received this letter by mistake.

Sincerely yours,

Albert J. Lott

cr. ref. "L"

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Longaker, Mr. Richard P.
Univ. of California

REGARDING

Atlanta visit - December 13, 1963; appointments with LWD & WB

DATE

December 2, 1963

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

University of, California

File "L" - Gen. Corresp.

April 28, 1965

Mrs. Hamilton Lokey
737 Woodward Way, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Lokey:

Thank you very much for lending me the enclosed booklet. I have read it now and found it quite interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (South Africa: 1910-1960)

See file "Gen"

May 2, 1967

The Reverend P. E. Lott
Mount Zion Baptist Church
134 Hemlock Street
Redwood City, California

Dear Mr. Lott:

Miss Long is no longer with us, but we have received your manuscript. One of our editors is now reading it and you will hear from him shortly.

We will certainly do anything we can to help you and appreciate your sharing this with us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

OFFICE TELEPHONE
368-5705

MANSE: 142 CENTER STREET
TELEPHONE 369-2182

Mount Zion Baptist Church
134 HEMLOCK STREET
REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA
REV. P. E. LOTT, MINISTER

CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DEACONS
DAVID HARMON

CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF TRUSTEES
LONNIE McCLAIN

CHURCH CLERK
IRENE HOOKER

5/2. 67

Southern Regional Council
M. Margaret Jony Editor
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear M- Jony:

Please excuse this hand written letter I know a business letter should be typed but my machine is out of fix this letter is to remind you that I sent to your office a little manuscript book about 3 months ago the title was what is it that seperates us

I hope you received it and can help me get it in publication I am an old retired Preacher and I want to write

OFFICE TELEPHONE
368-5705

2

MANSE: 142 CENTER STREET
TELEPHONE 369-2182

Mount Zion Baptist Church

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DAVID HARMON

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CHURCH CLERK
IRENE HOOKER

more books and articles but as you know I need financial help to get matter in circulation if you can please refer my manuscript to any publication or any agency or philanthropist who may help a sincere person to send a message to both old - young and the American - people - thanks and hope to hear from at you best convience -

Yours truly
P. E. Lott

P.S. I use living Jackson, Mississippi but I now live with my son here - P. E. Lott Jr.

Rev. P. E. Lott Sr.
142 Center St.
Redwood City, Calif.

File
"Lo" Gen.

September 26, 1967

Dr. & Mrs. Gordon Lovejoy
Room 581
St. Johns Hospital
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Doc and Charlie:

I am so happy that I had an opportunity to visit with you both on Saturday.

Doc, I was very, very disturbed when I heard of all the problems you have had and almost reluctant to come and visit you, but I am so glad I did because I saw your eyes. The Devil was in them - loud and clear! And since you still have a lot of Hell to raise that was so reassuring.

Charlie, I enjoyed so much our visit together and the opportunity to talk, and I appreciate so much the drive you gave me. Please keep me informed and let me know if there is anything I can do.

My warmest regards to you both.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

file
"Low" gen.

April 10, 1968

Mrs. Madeline Low
417 Park Avenue, West
Apartment #8
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mrs. Low:

Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy has told me of your interest in the Voter Education Project, directed by Mr. Vernon Jordan, and has suggested that I share with you the enclosed report of that work.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures

August 20, 1968

Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
1415 East 19th Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74020

Dear Dr.:

Thank you very much for the clipping. Needless to say, I am delighted to know you will be teaching in the fall.

As Audrey may have told you, I will be in Tulsa on the morning of September 21st, and would like to run by for a visit after I speak to the teachers. I will call you early that morning.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

August 17, 1968

Dear Paul:

I hope you will find the attached item interesting. If all goes well I shall be doing some teaching this fall.

Sincerely

Gordon W. Lovejoy

1415 East 19th. St
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74020

September 23, 1968

Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Lovejoy
1415 East 19th Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dear Doc and Charlie:

It was a real pleasure to visit with you on Saturday.

Charlie, I am sorry I had to leave before you returned, but I suspect you had enough of a surprise when you got there.

I am delighted you are making plans to return East, and shall keep that fact in mind as I wonder around the South.

Warm regards to you both.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

April 11, 1944

The Rev. William H. Marmion
Chairman, Alabama Committee of
the Commission on Interracial Cooperation
1910 - 12th Avenue, South
Birmingham 5, Alabama

Dear Mr. Marmion:

In order to plan our work and to coordinate it with the work of local interracial committees in the South, we very much need as complete a list as possible of the active local committees in each state. At your earliest convenience, therefore, will you please let us have such a list for Alabama with the names and addresses of the local chairmen, if possible.

Will you also kindly let us know the number of members of your state organization?

We shall greatly appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

This letter sent to:

local

The Rev. William H. Marmion
Chairman, Alabama Committee of the
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
1910- 12th Avenue, South
Birmingham 5, Alabama

Mrs. Henry Havens
Secretary, Florida Council of the
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville 5, Florida

Mr. F. C. Willcoxon, Chairman
Mississippi Council on Interracial Cooperation
Y. M. C. A.
Vicksburg, Mississippi

The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold, Director
North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

NC

local

The Rev. Thomas C. Allen, Director
Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation
715 Central National Bank Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

local

Dr. E. A. McDowell, Chairman, Kentucky Council ~~of the Commission~~ on Interracial Cooperation
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary
Louisville, Kentucky

Williams, Chairman

Georgia (
South Carolina (Send later
Texas (

T.C.U.
Ft. Worth

SK. Com

THIS LETTER SENT TO ALL STATE COMMITTEE HEADS
(Carbon of Mr. Clayy's letter to Dr. R. L. Russell).

April 20, 1945

Mr. Ernest J. Arnold
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Ernest:

I am glad to inform you that Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, is going to help us in developing closer cooperation with the state interracial committees. As you may know, Mrs. Tilly is Secretary of Christian Social Relations and Local Church Activities of the Southeastern Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Council. She has assisted the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in many ways for a number of years and is well acquainted with the work of the state committees.

One of Mrs. Tilly's duties will be to obtain from each of the state groups news-worthy items about its activities so that we can devote more attention to such items in the Southern Frontier. So far we have been working under such handicaps that we have not done justice to the work of the state committees in the columns of the Frontier. We are prepared to enlarge the Frontier if we can get in enough material to justify it.

Mrs. Tilly will be writing to you from time to time. We shall appreciate your cooperation.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
ORDER NUMBER
This clipping from
Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 21, 1945

RACE RELATIONS AIDED BY STUDY

CHICAGO—Thirty-one cities now have municipal interracial committees to deal with problems of improving interracial relations on the local level. In addition, unofficial citizens' interracial committees, which often have the approval and cooperation of city officials, have been set up in more than 50 other cities, the International City Managers Association reports.

Many of the official local committees are in the 12 states with official state-wide interracial committees — California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Texas.

The interracial councils in Detroit, Chicago and Los Angeles are financed by city funds. Other committees receive free office space and clerical help from the city and depend upon cooperation of interested agencies for the rest of their support.

Practical improvement in basic conditions to bring about equal opportunity for all people regardless of race, creed or color is the function of Chicago's committee on race relations. With a budget of $25,000 appropriated by the city council, the committee works to uncover sources of racial tension and suggests programs to relieve and remove causes of tension.

The interracial federation of Milwaukee County, a joint city-county project, has adopted a program calling for action similar to that taken in Chicago, the association said.

The Los Angeles committee for home front unity works to coordinate efforts of all organizations in the city interested in problems of discrimination and serves as an advisory council to the mayor. The interracial committee of Detroit includes five citizen members, three of whom are Negroes, and six municipal department heads. Set up in January by the mayor with $15,000 appropriation, its first task is to solve the problem of housing for 40,000 Negroes reported inadequately housed.

Committees in Rockford, Ill., and St. Paul stress education as the basis for interracial understanding. In Dayton the committee named subcommittees to study employment practices, public accommodations, housing, education of public opinion and legislation.

Other official city interracial committees are functioning in Passaic, N. J., Philadelphia, St. Louis, Hartford, Baltimore, Boston, New York City, Bridgeport, Conn., Kansas City, Mo., and Buffalo, N. Y.

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Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald 5-21-45

Interracial Commission Ga + N.C.

October 24, 1951

Mr. Augustus P. Campbell
Dept. of Sociology
Livingstone College
Salisbury, N. C.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

The Georgia Interracial Commission has been in continuous existence since 1919 or 1920. For its early period it was part of the work of the (Southwide) Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and since 1944 it has been an independent agency affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. I believe it has nineteen or twenty local Interracial Committees scattered over the State and a substantial membership. Its executive secretary is Mrs. M. E. Tilly, whose offices are in this building, 63 Auburn Avenue.

The North Carolina Interracial Commission had for its early years a similar relationship to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation. When the Southern Regional Council was established in 1944, the North Carolina Interracial Commission continued as an independent agency affiliated with the Council. A couple of years ago the North Carolina Commission resolved itself into the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council. I cannot claim that it has been active in the last three years or so, but plans are on foot for a general membership meeting of the North Carolina Division of SRC in a few months' time. You could get in touch with its officers by writing to Dr. Guy Johnson, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

If I can send you more information, I will be glad to do so.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

Livingstone College
Salisbury, N. C.

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

RECEIVED
OCT 23 1951
Southern Regional Council

21 October 1951

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mr. G.H. Ferguson, of the Department of Public Instruction of the State of North Carolina, has suggested that I should write to you.

I am interested in securing some recent information about the work of the Commission on Interracial Relations in Georgia and North Carolina.

Yours very sincerely,

Augustus P. Campbell

Augustus P. Campbell,
Chairman
Department of Sociology

Comm on Interr. Corp
~~Interracial~~
~~Committee~~
Hist

August 9, 1951

Mr. Harrison Clark
Earl Newsom & Company
597 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am not at all clear as to your request of August 2. Most of the Southern States, including the two you mentioned, have for many years had State-wide private committees or commissions on interracial cooperation. The phrase you use is "inter-racial conferences." Any detailed account of the various interracial conferences that have been held in North Carolina and Georgia is beyond me; but I can give you some outline of the two Interracial Committees.

Beginning in 1919, in the civil unrest that came at the end of World War I, various Southern persons, led by Will W. Alexander, established rapidly over the South a great deal of local city and town interracial committees. In the early 20's these were organized into State Interracial Committees, and they in turn were federated into the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which had headquarters in Atlanta. The Commission itself, beginning in 1919, lasted under that name until 1944, when it became one of the component groups of the Southern Regional Council.

The North Carolina and the Georgia Interracial Commissions (probably techincally named Committees on Interracial Cooperation) were two of the oldest and better established State organizations. In both States quite distinguished figures among white and Negro citizens took part in the work of the State Committees. The organizations were concerned to reduce interracial violence, prevent lynchings, improve educational opportunities, and to attain equal respect and equal opportunity for all the citizens of their States. They were entirely private organizations, with members paying tiny dues into a central treasury. Over most of their history, I dare say, they were frequently refreshed in their activities by organizing efforts stemming from the Commission on Interracial Cooperation here in Atlanta. They worked in close association during the late 20's

Harrison Clark

and early 30's with the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching (organized by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, of Texas) and the Conferences on Education and Race Relations (organized by Mr. Robert Eleazer), both of which organizations had their headquarters in the Atlanta office of the Commission. Both State Committees worked through periodic local and State-wide interracial meetings. For the ordinary gathering a church building or other available location was used. From a handful to a hundred or more citizens would gather and discuss the immediate and long-range needs of their communities. Special committees would then be told off to attempt to get action on the several matters brought up. These were frequently such things as inadequate police protection, infrequent collection of garbage, lack of paving and sidewalks in Negro communities, unequal treatment in the courts of law, bad housing, poor schools, campaigns of violence or intimidation conducted by various bigoted groups.

It would be possible to lay out the history of these two State Committees fairly completely from the files of the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

When the Southern Regional Council was established, the North Carolina and the Georgia Commissions promptly affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. A couple of years ago the North Carolina Commission turned itself into the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council. The Georgia Commission continues as an independent but affiliated body.

The officers of the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council are: Chairman, Rev. Leon Russell, Jarvis Memorial Methodist Church, Greenville; Secretary-Treasurer, C. C. Spaulding, Box 201, Durham; Chairman of the Board of Finance, Gurney P. Hood, Box 951, Raleigh.

The officers of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation are: Chairman, Rev. George E. Clary, 626 Maupas Ave., Savannah; Vice Chairman, Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta; Secretary, Mrs. Herman Heyman, 1271 Oxford Rd., N. E., Atlanta; Treasurer, L. D. Milton, Citizens Trust Company, 212 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta; Executive Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Encl.

EARL NEWSOM & COMPANY

EARL NEWSOM
FRED L. PALMER
W. H. FERRY
CHARLES F. MOORE, JR.
SYDNEY MORRELL
THEODOR SWANSON

August 2, 1951

RECEIVED
AUG 6 1951
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Dr. Odum of the University of North Carolina has suggested you as a source for information about the inter-racial conferences in Georgia and North Carolina. Perhaps there are reprints or bulletins on this subject which you could send us. If not will you be kind enough to suggest another source for the information?

Sincerely yours,

Harrison Clark

Harrison Clark

HC:vr

597 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

Interracial Committee

Sept. 25, 1951

Dr. J. L. Clark
1421 W. 14th St.
Huntsville, Texas

Dear Mr. Clark:

That was extremely kind of you to stop by on Saturday. I know it meant a considerable discommoding of your plans. But we are very grateful for the chance it gave us in the Council to know more about the situation in Texas.

I do hope the two organizations can continue to be increasingly helpful to each other.

Don't forget, please, that we want you to write something about the history of the Texas Interracial Committee for New South.

And I will remember to notify you and Mrs. Crate as soon as I have any word of a Texas trip for me.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec
Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence.

5/1/51 - Wrote GSK out of town -
Said thought someone could come up
- VBR

For Int. Center -

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN
ATHENS, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1951
Southern Regional Council

ROBERT H. AYERS
204 LECONTE HALL
ANNE ELLEN QUEEN
LUSTRAT HOUSE

April 30, 1951

Dear George,

I have just recently been elected chairman of our local inter-racial committee. In looking forward to our next series of programs, we thought it might be well to acquaint the members of our group with the work of some regional organizations in this field.

We want to discuss at our next program the work of the S. R. C. and would like very much to have your leadership in this program. We will meet on Monday evening, May 21st, at 8:00 P. M. at Hill's Chapel on Broad St. Athens, I'd like for you to come on our early in the afternoon so we can have some time together & get a bite to eat.

If you find it impossible to come, could you suggest a possible substitute

With best regards, I am
sincerely yours
Bob Ayers

Virginia
Dept. Int. Corp
of Va Cof C.

April 11, 1951

Mr. James H. Tipton
Lake Road
Columbia, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Tipton:

The Council does not have a State Division in Virginia, but we do work closely with the Virgiania Department of Interracial Cooperation of the Virginia Council of Churches. This organization's director is Reverend Emerson Smith, 109 West Grace Street, Room 202, Richmond. Reverend Smith would be very helpful for your group to see.

There are many interested and active Council members in Virginia, and in Richmond, our president, Mr. Paul Williams, 3320 Gloucester Road, would be happy to see you. His business address is the Mentzer-Bush Publishing Co. Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of economics and sociology at Virginia Union University (Box 5082), has knowledge of the South and has worked closely with the Council for many years.

A visit with any or all of these people would be of value to your group of students.

We sincerely appreciate your interest in the Council and hope you will write again if we can help.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

NH:jwh

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Your SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL membership renewal becomes due this month.

If you can send this in promptly it will help us and will save in time and expense as well, and insure your receiving Council publications.

We thank you for your cooperation.

(Mrs.) Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

If your dues have just recently been sent, please disregard this notice.

.....

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

I enclose dues for the current year as follows: (check one.)

Single membership	$ 3.00	1044
Husband-wife membership	4.00	
Contributing membership	5.00	
Supporting membership	10.00	
Sustaining membership	25.00	

Name James H. Tipton

Address Lake Road, Columbia, Conn.

Mrs. Huff: Please tear off this stub and enclose with your remittance.

Does the council have a representative in Richmond, Va? I am taking a group of students there in May and would be grateful for a chance to meet some one or more people there who would talk with us about conditions there.

James Tipton

3

Local Committees - Current

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. Guy B. Johnson

FROM: J. O. Slade

SUBJECT: Municipal Race Relations Committees in the South.

1. Baltimore, Maryland
   Mayor's Interracial Commission on Housing
   City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland

2. Durham, North Carolina
   Committee on Interracial Affairs,
   appointed by Mayor.
   City Hall, Durham, North Carolina.

3. Elizabeth City, North Carolina
   Interracial Council,
   appointed by Mayor.
   City Hall, Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

4. Louisville, Kentucky
   Louisville Interracial Committee,
   appointed by Mayor.
   Louisville Trust Building,
   Louisville, Kentucky.

5. Norfolk, Virginia
   A bi-racial committee was appointed in 1946 by the City Manager to study a local housing problem. This may or may not be a "permanent" committee.

NOTE: It is very probable that there are other Southern Municipal Race Relations Committees authorized by Mayors, but the committees above are the only ones listed in A Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations.

Good Neighbor Committee
in Daytona Beach, Florida.

1.

How the Good Neighbor Committee Began.

The formation and activities of Good Neighbor Committees in other Florida cities - West Palm Beach, Miami, Lakeland, Orlando, Fort Lauderdale, Clearwater, Tallahassee, Marianna, Pensacola, Gainesville, Tampa, etc. - influenced, in a measure at least, the formation of the Committee in Daytona Beach. In Daytona Beach there were many public-spirited white and colored citizens who, desiring to make their community a better place in which to live, spurred the formation of the group.

Herbert M. Davidson, editor of the News-Journal, presided as temporary chairman at the first meeting. Two speakers were presented to the group to explain the general purpose of the Committee. Rev. Lee Nichols, the first speaker, told the group that there were "grounds for encouragement in the fact that members of both races can discuss community issues objectively and more freely than ever before". In that way, he said, problems can be "better solved". Mrs. Henry Havens, the second speaker, made reference to the existence of about 200 such committees in the thirteen Southern States, and explained the work of some of these groups in improving the economic and social life of the South.

The group adopted a prepared constitution providing that officers shall consist of two chairmen, one white, one Negro; two vice chairmen, a secretary, treasurer, and four executive board members equally divided between the races.

Nine standing committees were provided for: vocational, housing, health and sanitation, educational, recreational, youth, civil rights, transportation, and program.

Sixty-one men and women who attended the meeting signed a "declaration of principles" which forms an integral part of the committee constitution, and in signing it became members of the committee. Thirty of these were white citizens; 31 were Negroes. The aims of the "Good Neighbor Committee" are set forth as follows in the declaration:

"With a desire to make Daytona Beach a better city for all of uf to live in, the undersigned white and Negro citizens do constitute ourselves a committee to study and recommend action on matters affecting certain aspects of our common community life.

"We consider these concerns of common interest to be namely: making a living, raising and educating families, performing our duties as citizens, maintaining health, enjoying recreation, and fostering religious aspirations. We realize that our opportunities for development in these several areas of living are largely controlled and limited by the environment in which we live. We believe that all of us will perform our responsibilities more adequately when such injustices and inequities as now exist among our people are removed. To this end we purpose to study the family, vocational, health, civic, educational, recreational and religious life of Daytona Beach with the express purpose of fostering a program of community betterment. We believe such a program affecting the total life of our community will tend to unite the entire citizenship in an effort to make Daytona Beach a better city."

MEMBERSHIP

Membership shall consist at all times of an equal number of white and colored citizens.

Regular meetings shall be held quarterly.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to manage and administer the programs and policies of the Good Neighbor Committee as expressed by the membership.

DUES

Dues shall be $2.00 per year, payable at or prior to the May membership meeting each year. In the event that any regular member shall be delinquent in payment of dues for 90 days, the Executive Board may drop such member from the roll.

DATE OF FORMATION OF COMMITTEE: MAY 29, 1945.

Compiled by:
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

LOCAL INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTH

Committee	Chairman and Address	Secretary and Address
ALABAMA		
Auburn	The Rev. William Byrd Lee Rector, Holy Innocents Church Auburn, Alabama	
Camden (just forming)	The Rev. James E. Tate The Methodist Church	
Jacksonville (not formally organized)	The Rev. James Doom Jacksonville, Alabama	
Mobile Interracial Committee	The Rev. Capers Satterlee 115 S. Conception Street	
Montgomery Interracial Committee	Mr. W. B. de Lemos Dixie Office Supply Company	The Rev. Daniel Whitsett Corner Perry and Noble Sts.
ARKANSAS		
Conway Interracial Committee	The Rev. Edward Harris Center Street	Miss Ethel K. Millar Conway
Interracial Commission of Greater Little Rock	Dr. J. D. Hammons 2824 Gaines Street	Miss Margaret Marshall 1414 Rock Street
FLORIDA		
Daytona Beach Good Neighbor Committee	Prof. A. R. Taylor, Co-Chairman Campbell Street High School Mr. George Robinson, Co-Chrmn. YMCA	Mrs. W. J. Gardiner 402 Hillside Avenue
Fort Pierce Interracial Committee	Mr. E. R. Enns 424 S. 13th Street	
Gainesville Interracial Council	The Rev. Francis Wakefield Holy Trinity Episcopal Church	Dr. A. R. Mead University of Florida
Committee on Interracial Affairs of Jacksonville Ministerial Alliance	The Rev. J. Russell Young St. Johns Presbyterian Church 4357 Lexington Avenue	
Key West Interracial Committee (just forming)	Mrs. Martha Fort 423 Carolina Street	

Committee	Chairman and Address	Secretary and Address
(FLORIDA - continued)		
Miami - Dade County Interracial Committee	Mr. C. H. Crandon, Chrmn. Board of County Commissioners	
Ocala	Mr. Charles Thompson	
Orlando Interracial Committee (Mayor's)	Mayor Beardall	
Pensacola - Interracial Committee of Gulf Health and Welfare Council	Mrs. L. C. Parks 240 W. Moreno Street	
Sanford - Chamber of Commerce Committee on Interracial Affairs	Mr. Edward Higgins Sanford, Florida	
St. Petersburg Chapter of the Florida Council of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation	The Rev. J. J. Rooks 526 - 24th Avenue, S.	(Other contacts: W.G. Coxhead, YMCA)
Tampa Interracial Committee (formative stages)	The Rev. C. L. Spottswood,Jr. 3010 Bay Court Tampa 6, Florida	
Winter Park Interracial Committee	Mr. Fred S. Hall 637 New York Avenue	

GEORGIA

Atlanta -- Fulton-DeKalb Committee	Dr. W. B. Stubbs Emory University	

(NEWSLETTER of Georgia State Interracial Committee reports local committees also in Augusta, Columbus, Macon. Addresses of officers may be secured from Mrs. M. E. Tilly, 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta.)

KENTUCKY

Berea	Mrs. E. J. Weekes Berea	
Frankfort	Dr. R. B. Atwood Kentucky State College	
Lexington (just forming)	Mr. E. E. Jacobson, Manager Lexington Water Company 167 North Upper Street Lexington 15, Kentucky	

Committee	Chairman and Address	Secretary and Address
(KENTUCKY - continued)		
Louisville - Mayor's Committee on Race Relations	Lorenzo K. Wood Louisville Trust Building	Robert E. Black 418 South Fifth Street
MISSISSIPPI		
Vicksburg Interracial Committee	Dr. D. Swan Haworth First Baptist Church	Miss Florence W. Buckner Vicksburg, Mississippi
NORTH CAROLINA		
Asheville - Inter-racial Committee of Ministerial Association	The Rev. C. Grier Davis First Presbyterian Church Twenty-Six Church Street	
Charlotte Interracial Committee	Mrs. F. O. Clarkson 227 Cherokee Road	Mrs. E. L. T. Haynes 612 E. Ninth Street
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Charleston - Citizens' Bi-Racial Committee	Lowell Howard Bennett Avery Institute	
Columbia - Richland County Committee on Race Relations	Mr. George A. Buchanan The Columbia Record	Mr. James M. Hinton P. O. Box 1145
Florence Interracial Committee		Treasurer: Miss Mary Helen Oetzel 302 County Court House
Greenwood - Greenwood County Interracial Committee	Dr. Roswell Long (Probably) Greenwood, S. C.	
TENNESSEE		
Chattanooga Interracial Committee	Mr. S. Bartow Strang Hamilton Bank Building	
Columbia Interracial Committee (just forming)	The Rev. W. Fred Gates, Jr. St. Peter's Episcopal Church	
Knoxville Interracial Committee	Mr. Bill McGlothlin, Chief Training and Educational Relations Staff Tennessee Valley Authority	Mr. David N. Howell 605 West Clinch Street
Memphis - Interracial Committee of Memphis Council of Churches	Mr. Earle L. Whittington YMCA, 245 Madison Avenue	

Committee	Chairman and Address	Secretary and Address
(TENNESSEE - continued)		
Nashville - Committee on Community Relations	Dr. King Vivion McKendree Methodist Church	
TEXAS		
Austin	Miss Lulu Daniel Ames 2807 Longview Street	
Bryan	Mrs. C. C. Stone West 29th Street	
Dallas Council on Human Relations	Miss Gaynell Hawkins 2419 Maple Avenue	
Dallas - Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee	Mr. C. F. O'Donnell Southwestern Insurance Co.	
Fort Worth	Dr. A. L. Porterfield Texas Christian University	
Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation	Mrs. James S. Crate 2410 Inwood Drive	
San Antonio Interracial Council	Miss A. Bowden 2120 Dakota San Antonio, Texas	(Other contact: Dr. John C. Granbery, Editor, The Emancipator)
Woxahachie	Mrs. B. A. Hodges Woxahachie, Texas	
VIRGINIA		
Alexandria	Rev. John C. O'Shea 711 N. Columbus Street	Mrs. C. B. Chissell Alexandria, Va.
Arlington - Interracial Commission of Arlington Cty.	Dr. Walter M. Lockett, Jr. 1707 North Bryan Street	
Ashland - Hanover County Interracial Group	Dr. J. Paul McConnell Ashland, Va.	
Charlottesville	Dr. F. D. Daniel 202 E. High Street	Rev. C. R. Dawson 415 - 10th St., N.W.
Danville	Dr. J. M. Shelbourne 898½ Pine Street	Prof. I. W. Taylor 206 Holbrooke Street
Farmville	Mr. B. M. Crawford Farmville, Va.	

Committee	Chairman and Address	Secretary and Address
Franklin	The Rev. James R. Stein,Jr. Franklin, Va.	Mr. W. R. Thomas Box 335
Lawrenceville	Rev. H. L. Ford Lawrenceville, Va.	Dr. J. Alvin Russell Lawrenceville, Va.
Lexington		Mr. Leander J. Shaw 218 Massie Street
Lynchburg	Rev. R. L. Randolph 504 Franklin Street	Mr. C. W. Seay 620 Jackson Street
Newport News	Dr. H. T. Stevens 2312 Orcutt Avenue	
Norfolk	Rev. Moultrie Guerry 1043 Spottswood Avenue	
Petersburg	Dr. Clyde N. Parker Second Baptist Church	Dr. Luther P. Jackson Virginia State College
Portsmouth - Joint Church Committee on Interracial Relations	Rev. William Archer Wright 404 Bruce Avenue Grove Park	Rev. H. N. Johnson 1329 Effingham Street
Richmond Committee on Interracial Cooperation	Dr. Edwin S. Sheppe,Jr. Richmond, Va.	Mrs. Isabel B. Dunn Richmond
Roanoke	Rev. R. Edward Dowdy Hollins, Va.	Dr. L. C. Downing 807 - 7th Street, NW

STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTH

ALABAMA COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Chairman: The Rev. William H. Marmion
1910 - 12th Avenue, South
Birmingham 5, Alabama

FLORIDA COUNCIL OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Chairman: The Rt. Rev. John D. Wing
130 North Main Street
Orlando, Florida

Secretary: Mrs. Henry Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville 5, Florida

GEORGIA COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Director: Dr. R. L. Russell
McDonough, Georgia

Chairman: Rev. George C. Clary
Trinity Church
Savannah, Georgia

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Chairman: Dr. E. A. McDowell
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Chairman: Dr. M. C. D'Argonne
Xavier University
New Orleans, Louisiana

MISSISSIPPI COUNCIL ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Chairman: Mr. F. C. Willcoxon
YMCA, Corner Clay and Monroe Streets
Vicksburg, Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Director: The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

Chairman: Bishop Edwin A. Penick
Raleigh
North Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Chairman: Mr. Marion A. Wright
Conway
South Carolina

Secretary: Miss Rebecca Reid
29 E. Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

TEXAS COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Chairman: Dr. A. L. Porterfield
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Director: The Rev. Thomas C. Allen
1444 E. Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

STATE AND LOCAL INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

Local Committees

VIRGINIA — Alexandria, Arlington, Ashland, Charlottesville, Danville, Farmville, Franklin, Lawrenceville, Lynchburg, Lexington, Newport News, Norfolk, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke

ALABAMA — Montgomery, Mobile, Auburn, Jacksonville

KENTUCKY — Louisville, Frankfort, Berea, Lexington

MISSISSIPPI — Vicksburg

ARKANSAS — Little Rock

FLORIDA — St. Petersburg, Fort Pierce, Winter Park

NORTH CAROLINA - Charlotte

SOUTH CAROLINA - Greenwood County , Florence

TEXAS - Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Bryan, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie

TENNESSEE — Knoxville, Nashville

State Committees

Alabama Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Florida Council of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Georgia Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation
Louisiana Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Mississippi Council on Interracial Cooperation
North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation
South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council
Texas Committee on Interracial Cooperation
Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
710 STANDARD BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

The Southern Regional Council is anxious to maintain the closest possible relationship with all state and local interracial organizations in the South. In keeping with this aim, our Membership Committee has instructed me to invite the officers of all such interracial committees to become members of the Southern Regional Council.

No doubt you already know something about the Southern Regional Council--that it was in part an outgrowth of the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences, that it has absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and that it is working on a broad program for the improvement of social, economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South. The enclosed pamphlet will give you further details about the Council.

I trust that you will want us to enroll you as a member of the Council. Members receive our monthly paper, THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, and all pamphlets issued by the Council. Dues are only one dollar a year. A reply blank is enclosed for your convenience.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

Enclosure

STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

MISSISSIPPI

Name	Office	Address
F. C. Willcoxon	Chairman	Corner Clay and Monroe Sts. Vicksburg
J. L. Reddix	1st Vice-Chairman	Jackson College Jackson
Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens	2nd Vice-Chairman	702 North Street Jackson
Miss Mary Frances Lacey	Recording Secretary-Treasurer	213 Millsaps Building Jackson
Mrs. Stanley Wilson	Chairman, Research Committee	2212 15th St. Meridian
Dr. John R. Morton	Chairman Educational Committee	State College
Col. Alexander Fitzhugh	Chairman Finance Committee	P. P. Williams Company Vicksburg

KENTUCKY

Edward A. McDowell	Chairman	2825 Lexington Road Louisville
Mrs. G. W. Hummel	Vice Chairman	652-12th Street Bowling Green
R. B. Atwood	Vice Chairman	Kentucky State College Frankfort
Mrs. Lucy Hart Smith	Vice Chairman	258 E. Fifth Street Lexington
L. N. Taylor	Executive Committee	State Department of Education Frankfort
Mrs. E. J. Weekes	Executive Committee	Berea
H. E. Goodloe	Executive Committee	Danville
Rev. J. M. Mundy	Executive Committee	Henderson
Frank Gregg	Executive Committee	Louisville Council of Churches, Y. M. C. A. Louisville

FLORIDA COUNCIL OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Office	Officer	City
Chairman	The Rt. Rev. John D. Wing	Orlando
Vice-Chairman	Mrs. Israel L. Kaplan	Jacksonville
Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Henry Havens	Jacksonville
Executive Committee	Francis Rhett Bridges	Tallahassee
Executive Committee	Dr. John D. Culmer	Miami
Executive Committee	Edward D. Davis	Ocala
Executive Committee	Mrs. Florence J. Dixon	Jacksonville
Executive Committee	Mrs. James Dobbin	Jacksonville
Executive Committee	Judge George Couper Gibbs	Jacksonville
Executive Committee	Dr. H. D. Goode	Pensacola
Executive Committee	Mr. Wm. H. Gray, Jr.	St. Augustine
The Rt. Rev. Frank A. Juhan	Executive Committee	Jacksonville
Mr. G. D. Rogers	Executive Committee	Bradenton
Miss Eartha M. M. White	Executive Committee	Jacksonville
Mrs. Warreb Zeuch	Executive Committee	Vero Beach

GEORGIA COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Dr. R. L. Russell, State Director, McDonough, Ga.
Rev. George C. Clary, Chairman, Macon, Ga.
Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Vice Chairman, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Secretary, Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. E. B. Harrell, Macon, Ga., Treasurer

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

M. C. D'Argonne	**Chairman**	**Xavier University New Orleans**

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

Alabama Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Chairman: The Rev. William H. Marmion
1910 - 12th Avenue, South
Birmingham 5, Alabama

Florida Council of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Chairman: The Rt. Rev. John D. Wing
130 North Main Street
Orlando, Florida

Georgia Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Director: Dr. R. L. Russell
McDonough, Georgia

Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation
Chairman: Dr. E. A. McDowell
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Louisiana Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Chairman: Dr. M. C. D'Argonne
Xavier University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mississippi Council on Interracial Cooperation
Chairman: Mr. F. C. Willcoxon
YMCA
Corner Clay and Monroe Streets
Vicksburg, Mississippi

North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Director: The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council
Chairman ; Mr. Marion A. Wright
Conway, South Carolina

Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Chairman: Dr. A. L. Porterfield
Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, Texas

Virginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Director: The Rev. Thomas C. Allen
1444 E. Main Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CHAIRMEN OR SECRETARIES OF LOCAL INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEES

VIRGINIA LOCAL COMMITTEES

City	Chairman and Address	Secretary & Address
Alexandria	Rev. John C. O'Shea (temp.) 711 N. Columbus Street	Mrs. C. B. Chissell
Arlington	Rev. W. M. Lockett, Jr. 1707 N. Bryan Street	
Ashland (and Hanover County)	Dr. J. Paul Mc Connell	
Charlottesville	Dr. F. D. Daniel 202 E. High	Rev. C. R. Dawson 415 10th St., N.W.
Danville	Dr. J. M. Shelbourne 898½ Pine Street	Prof. I. W. Taylor 206 Holbrooke Street
Farmville	Mr. B. M. Crawford (temp.)	
Franklin (and Southampton County)	Rev. James Stein, Jr.	Mr. W. R. Thomas Box 335
Lawrenceville (and Brunswick County)	Rev. H. L. Ford	Dr. J. Alvin Russell
Lynchburg	Rev. R. L. Randolph 504 Franklin Street	Mr. C. W. Seay 620 Jackson Street
Lexington		Mr. Leander J. Shaw
Newport News	Dr. H, T. Stevens 2312 Orcutt Avenue	
Norfolk	Rev. Moultrie Guerry 1048 Spottswood Avenue	
Petersburg	Dr. Clyde N. Parker (temp.) 2nd Baptist Church	Dr. L. P. Jackson Virginia State College
Portsmouth	Rev. William A. Wright, Jr. 206 Court Street	Rev. H. N. Johnson 1329 Effingham Street
Richmond	Dr. Theodore F. Adams (temp.) First Baptist Church	Mr. Wiley A. Hall 112 W. Charity Street
Roanoke	Rev. R. Edward Dowdy Hollins, Virginia	Mr. L. C. Downing 807 7th Street, N.W.

ALABAMA LOCAL COMMITTEES

City and Committee	Chairman or Head	Address
Jefferson County Interracial Committee	F. M. M. Richardson Chairman	4433 10th Avenue South Birmingham, 5
Montgomery Interracial Committee	Rev. Daniel Whitsett Acting Head	Corner Perry and Noble Streets Montgomery, 6
Mobile Interracial Committee	Rev. Capers Satterlee Chairman	115 South Conception Street Mobile
Auburn, Alabama	Rev. William Byrd Lee (Active, but not officially connected with State Committee)	Rector, Holy Innocents Church
Jacksonville, Alabama	Rev. James Doom (Not formally organized but consists of several outstanding citizens working together quietly for the betterment of the races)	

KENTUCKY LOCAL COMMITTEES

City	Chairman	Address
Louisville	Dr. Robert A. Warner	4607 South 2nd Street Louisville, Kentucky
Frankfort	Dr. R. B. Atwood	President, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky
Berea	Mrs. E. J. Weekes	Berea, Kentucky
Lexington	Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith	258 East 5th Street Lexington, Kentucky

MISSISSIPPI LOCAL COMMITTEE

Vicksburg	Dr. D. Swan Haworth President c/o First Baptist Church	Miss Florence W. Buckner Secretary

ARKANSAS LOCAL COMMITTEE

Interracial Commission of	Dr. J. D. Hammons President	2824 Caines Street Little Rock
	Margaret Marshall Secretary	1414 Rock Street Little Rock

FLORIDA LOCAL COMMITTEES

St. Petersburg Chapter of the Florida Council of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation		(No officers listed, but Rev. J. J. Rooks was presiding officer at June meeting)
Fort Pierce Committee	The Rev. James M. Howard, Chairman 914 Atlantic Avenue	
Winter Park Committee	Mr. Fred S. Hall 637 New York Avenue	

NORTH CAROLINA COMMITTEE (LOCAL)

Charlottee Committee	Mrs. F. O. Clarkson, President 227 Cherokee Road.
	Mrs. E. L. T. Haymes, Secretary 612 E. Ninth Street

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMITTEES

Greenwood County Committee	(Officers not listed in this office; Dr. Roswell Long of Greenwood might have information)
Florence Committee	Miss Mary Helen Oetzel, Treasurer 302 County Court House Florence, S. C.

TEXASLOCAL COMMITTEE

Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation	Mrs. James S. Crate, Chairman Houston, Texas

TENNESSEE LOCAL COMMITTEES

Knoxville Interracial Commission		
	David N. Howell Executive Secretary	605 West Clinch Street Knoxville
	Mr. Martin, Chairman	Knoxville
Nashville Interracial Commission	Mr. King Vivion Chairman	McKendree Methodist Church Nashville

OUTSIDE THE REGION - Delaware

Delaware Council on Interracial Cooperation
Mr. J. Edgar Rhoads, Temporary Chairman

TEXAS LOCAL COMMITTEES

City	Chairman	Address
Austin	Miss Lulu Daniel Ames	2807 Longview Austin
Bryan	Mrs. C. C. Stone Chairman, Inter-group Council, County Federation of Churches	West 29th Street Bryan
Dallas	Miss Gaynell Hwakins, Civic Federation	2419 Maple Avenue Dallas
San Antonio	Dr. John C. Granbery	Editor, The Emancipator
Fort Worth	Dr. A. L. Porterfield	Texas Christian University
Houston	Mrs. James S. Crate	2410 Inwood Drive
Woxahachie	Mrs. B. A. Hodges or Mrs. J. M. Herring	Woxahachie

OFFICERS OF STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

ALABAMA

The Rev. William H. Marmion, Chairman
Alabama Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation
1910 - 12th Avenue, South
Birmingham 5, Alabama

FLORIDA

The Rev. John D. Wing, Chairman
Florida Council of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Orlando, Florida

Mrs. Henry Havens, Secretary-Treasurer
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville 5, Florida

GEORGIA

Dr. R. L. Russell, State Director
Georgia Committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation
McDonough, Georgia

Rev. George C. Clary, Chairman
Macon, Georgia

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Secretary
Atlanta Urban League
Atlanta, Georgia

KENTUCKY

Dr. Edward A. McDowell, Chairman
Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. R. B. Atwood, Vice Chairman
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

LOUISIANA

Dr. M. C. D'Argonne, Chairman
Louisiana Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Xavier University
New Orleans, Louisiana

MISSISSIPPI

Mr. F. C. Willcoxon, Chairman
Mississippi Council on Interracial Cooperation
Corner Clay and Monroe Streets
Vicksburg, Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI - contd.)

Miss Mary Frances Lacey, Recording Secretary-Treasurer
213 Millsaps Building
Jackson, Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA

The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold, Director
North Carolina Commission On Interracial Cooperation
College Station
Durham, North Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. Marion A. Wright, Chairman
South Carolina Committee of the Southern Regional Council
Conway, South Carolina

Miss Rebecca Reid, Secretary
29 E. Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

TEXAS

(No information on state committee that is currently active; possible source of data: Mrs. J. L. Brock
609 North Washington Street
Bryan, Texas

VIRGINIA

The Rev. Thomas C. Allen, Director
Vriginia Commission on Interracial Cooperation
715 Central National Bank Building
Richmond 19, Virginia

From Atl. Urban League

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES IN THE SOUTH

State Committees

THE KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Edward A. McDowell, Chairman
Room 215, YMCA
Third and Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION TO STUDY THE PROBLEMS OF THE COLORED POPULATION
c/o Governor Herbert O'Connor
State of Maryland
Baltimore, Maryland

STATE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
Marion A. Wright, Chairman
Conway, South Carolina

VIRGINIA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
Dr. Thomas C. Allen, Director
109 North Jefferson Street
Richmond, Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION
Dr. Carl Frasure, Chairman
State Capitol Building
Charleston, West Virginia

City Committees

MONTGOMERY INTERRACIAL COMMISSION
Rev. D. C. Whitsett, Chairman
Pastor of St. Marks Methodist Church
Montgomery, Alabama

INTERRACIAL COMMISSION
Dr. Tandy W. Goggs, President (Executive Secretary of the Commission)
Arkansas Baptist College
Little Rock, Arkansas

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS
Wilbur La Roe, Jr., Chairman
743 Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

Interracial Committees (South) - #2

City Committees (cont'd)

CITIZENS' BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE
Lowell Howard Bennett
Avery Institute
Charleston, 16, South Carolina

RICHLAND COUNTY INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
George A. Buchanan, Chairman
c/o Columbia Record
Columbia, South Carolina

INTERRACIAL COMMISSION, MEMPHIS COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
Rev. J. B. Horton, Secretary
Memphis, Tennessee

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS
Dr. King Vivion, Chairman
McKendree Methodist Church
Nashville, Tennessee

MAYORS' BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE
Mr. C. F. O'Donnell
Southwestern Insurance Company
Dallas, Texas

INTERRACIAL COMMISSION OF ARLINGTON COUNTY
Dr. Walter M. Lockett, Jr.
1707 North Bryan Street
Arlington, Virginia

JOINT CHURCH COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL RELATIONS
Rev. William Archer Wright, Jr.
Portsmouth, Virginia

HANOVER COUNTY INTERRACIAL GROUP
Dr. J. P. McConnell, Chairman
Ashland, Virginia

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
Dr. George V. Lieberman
Eoff Street Temple
Wheeling, West Virginia

FOUR FREEDOMS FELLOWSHIP
Ervin Kampe, Secretary
Box 653
Charleston, West Virginia

Interracial Committees (South) - #3

Regional Committees

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE
C. Howard Lee, Executive Secretary
Presbyterian Building
Nashville, Tennessee

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Ala - Camden

May 17, 1944

Rev. James E. Tate
Methodist Church
Camden, Alabama

Dear Mr. Tate:

Mr. R. B. Eleazer has written to me about your concern over local interracial tensions and your desire to take some preventive steps.

If you do not have a local interracial committee, I think it would be wise to organize one. I know of no better way of starting than to get the ministers of the community together and let them form the nucleus for an interracial committee. Church people have a privileged position in sponsoring matters of this sort, for they can make public statements and take stands without being branded immediately as radicals and agitators. If the mayor could be approached and brought around to the point of appointing a city interracial committee, it would be all to the good, but if he is not willing to do this, I hope that you and other interested citizens will proceed to set up some kind of committee, even though it is a very informal one. The committee could offer its services to the mayor, and should try to get a series of closed conferences with him in which he would hear reports on certain danger spots and on the need for constructive planning to improve the lot of the Negroes and to prevent race friction in the postwar period. Even if these conferences seem to be getting nowhere at first, they serve a valuable purpose in educating a city official. I am sending under separate cover the following pamphlets: America's Tenth Man, Understanding Our Neighbors, How Shall We Organize?, What About It?, and a copy of the March issue of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER. I hope this material will be of some use to you in organizing an interracial committee.

You might be interested in getting in touch with Rev. Daniel Whitsett, who is chairman of the Montgomery Interracial Committee. He might be willing to come to Camden and give you some of the benefit of his experience in starting a committee in Montgomery. I hope you will keep in touch with us and let us know how your local situation develops. Please do not hesitate to call upon us at any time for assistance.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
JOHN Q. SCHISLER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATHANIEL F. FORSYTH, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

ROBERT B. ELEAZER
SPECIAL WORKER IN RACE RELATIONS

810 BROADWAY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

May 12, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Doctor Johnson:

Rev. James E. Tate, pastor of Methodist Church, Camden, Alabama, writes me that he and others are concerned about local interracial tensions,with special anxiety about possible postwar trouble. They desire to take preventive steps, and a meeting of the ministers of the town is to be held soon to discuss the situation.

Mr. Tate has written me for suggestions. It occurs to me that he would appreciate a letter from you, together with copies of your materials, especially "How shall we Organize." I will prepare him for your reply.

I wish also that you would write Rev. C. L. Spottswood, Bay Court, Tampa, Florida, giving him any help you can toward the organization of a committee in Tampa. He is trying to interest the Methodist preachers as a nucleus, but needs names of others known to be interested. Probably your office can supply them.

Cordially yours,

R B Eleazer

RBE/b

Ala.
Loc. Com.

October 4, 1944

Mr. W. B. de Lemos
President
Dixie Office Supply Company
205 Montgomery Street
Montgomery 2, Alabama

Dear Mr. de Lemos:

Miss Clay has handed me your letter of September 26. I am sorry that there has been an unavoidable delay in our reply.

Under separate cover I am sending you some literature, including a copy of the by-laws of the Southern Regional Council, a tentative draft of the Constitution and By-Laws of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and a leaflet entitled "How Shall We Organize?". Since I am not certain that the North Carolina document was finally adopted in the form which I am sending you, I have asked Mr. Ernest Arnold, Secretary of the North Carolina Commission, to mail you an official copy.

I hope that this material will be of use to your committee. In so far as I have any suggestion concerning a constitution and by-laws, it is that they be kept as simple and brief as possible.

You might want to consider doing something which is being done by an increasing number of cities throughout the country, namely, forming an organization with some such title as the Montgomery Council of Human Relations or the Montgomery Council for Democracy, whose program is broader than the problem of race relations. Such an organization has the advantage of being able to attract the support of people who might be fairly liberal in some respects but not so liberal on race relations. If this approach appeals to your group, there should be some very careful groundwork done in order to line up influential supporters before making any public announcements.

Let me say, however, that I feel that there is still much good work to be done by interracial committees, and I would certainly not urge your proposed organization to broaden its scope unless the local people feel that this is the best thing to do.

Whatever form your organization takes, there is urgent need for some kind of machinery for interpreting the needs and problems of Negroes to

the white leaders in your community and for bringing just the right amount of pressure upon the city officials to keep them from completely ignoring the things which they should be doing to insure interracial harmony and social progress in the postwar period. Most cities are talking a great deal about postwar plans, and most of them are saying very little about their Negro citizens. Nothing would pay greater dividends in good will and community prosperity than the inclusion of Negroes in their postwar plans for better housing, better schools, better recreation, jobs for all, etc.

We want to keep in touch with you and to help your good work in every way we can. If you reach the point that you think that one of our staff members could be of some direct assistance, just let us know and we will try to arrange a visit.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

P. S. Among the literature which we are sending is a copy of the Public Affairs Committee pamphlet, THE NEGRO IN AMERICA, which is a summary of the two-volume work by Myrdal. The Council has a supply of these pamphlets for distribution at the following prices: 10¢ a copy, $1.00 a dozen, $7.50 a hundred. If you think that the pamphlet might be good for the "education" of certain people in your community, send me a dozen or so names and I will be glad to mail them complimentary copies.

GBJ:m

Separate cover
SRC #1
SRC #2
Understanding Our Neighbors, study guide
The Negro in America
Constitution and By-Laws of the NC Commission on IC
How Shall we Organize?
SRC By-Laws

✓ M

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MONTGOMERY, ALA. 2

PHONES 7381-7382
205 MONTGOMERY ST.

September 26, 1944

Miss Emily Clay, Secretary
Southern Regional Council, I.N.C.
7010 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Madam:

Please send me some literature that would be helpful in drawing up a constitution and bylaws, and such other help as you can give in enabling our locality to go ahead.

Sincerely,

DIXIE OFFICE SUPPLY COMPANY

W. B. de Lemos

W. B. de Lemos
President

WBD/bm

[Chairman of Montgomery Interracial Com. EBJ]

Local Committees
Ala.

December 20, 1944

Miss Hilda A. Davis, Secretary
Talladega Federation of Teachers
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Miss Davis:

I have at last found a little breathing spell and can follow up on the letter which my secretary wrote you on December 12.

The problem of what to do about your local interracial committee has me stumped. Getting these things started is a tough job anywhere, and particularly so in small towns. It was possibly a strategical error to let the Federation of Teachers take the lead in trying to organize a community-wide committee. The small group which grew out of the meeting with the Federation of Teachers sounds as if it should be a good nucleus for a committee, but it may be that there is simply not enough interest outside of the college to support a community committee. Our observation has been that it is usually wise to approach two or three of the best ministers in town and let them turn the idea over in their minds for a while. As a rule there are a few business and professional people who are willing to come in if the ministers take the lead. The process is slow, but it sometimes brings forth pretty good results.

If you will send us the names of some local people who can stand a little "education," we shall be glad to send them some literature which might help to get them interested in working with an interracial committee.

We are so shorthanded in our staff at present that I can not promise to visit Talladega any time soon, but we hope to have additional staff help within the next six weeks, so that we can be of more service to local committees.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

P. S. We have no Council members in Talladega at present. We are broadening our membership, and we will be glad to have your suggestions as to worthwhile nominations.

OFFICE OF
THE DEAN OF WOMEN

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

November 29, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
701 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Last year the Talladega Federation of Teachers (Local 654 of the American Federation of Teachers) after much discussion appointed a committee of its members to study the advisability of organizing a group of interested Negro and white citizens of the Community to consider ways of fostering better relations between the two racial groups. The Committee as a part of its report drew up a list of Negro and white persons who were thought to be both interested and capable of working together on problems in which there was tension because of racial differences. Finally the three white persons invited and two of the Negro community persons met with the members of the Talladega Federation of Teachers, which is an interracial group. In a very strained atmosphere the three white persons expressed the belief that a much smaller group should be the working group. After discussion which revealed great reluctance on the part of the white members to participate at the same time each expressed the opinion that they were probably the three members of their group most able to function in such an undertaking, it was agreed that a sub-committee of the group present should be chosen as the working group.

Accordingly the group chosen comprised the three white persons present, two of the Negroes from the Community, and one person from the College as Community Coordinator. The College Coordinator acted as convener. At the time this young man went to a new position in September the group had met once and had made little if any progress.

It is feared that the effort will be allowed to come to nothing. The Talladega Federation desires your assistance in this community. It appears that any movement concerning race relations emenating from any group connected with Talladega College will be met with a lack of enthusiasm, to say the least, because the racial policies of

the College are not in accord with the practices of the Community.

We shall appreciate whatever assistance you can give in this matter.

Very truly yours,
Hilda A. Davis

Talladega Federation of Teachers
James O. Hopson, President
Hilda A. Davis, Secretary

HAD:j

December 12, 1944

Miss Hilda A. Davis, Secretary
Talladega Federation of Teachers
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

Dear Miss Davis:

Your letter of November 29 came in the midst of preparations for the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council. Following the meeting, Dr. Johnson was obliged to go out of the city to fill an engagement which will keep him away until December 15. He asked me to say that he regrets very much that he has not been able to give proper attention to your letter, and that he will write you as soon as he can after his return.

Cordially yours,

Secretary to Dr. Johnson

Tuscaloosa Negro Community Center

The Tuscaloosa Negro Community Center

By Mrs. Mary Lynn Whitman, Director,
Tuscaloosa County Department of Public Welfare

The historic and beautiful old Samuel Mintern Peck home in Tuscaloosa buzzes today with new life occasioned by the activities of the Negro Community Center.

This Center was the project of the Inter-Racial Relations Committee of the Tuscaloosa Religious Council, whose plans for it were adopted by the Council in September 1945. Its doors were first opened to the public on January 27, 1946, and since that time there has been vast development along the chief lines of interest, outlined by the Committee as follows:

"1. To create a social agency that could constantly bring together the Negro leadership not only in Tuscaloosa, but of the entire county.

"2. To provide a well-rounded recreational center of interest to all ages.

"3. To establish a County Library for Negroes that will in some measure fill in the vast deficiency of reading materials available for Negroes in the county and that will to some extent decrease the discrimination between the provisions in the county for library reading opportunities for the white people and the colored people.

"4. To gradually develop an adult educational center of practical values along the lines of health information, questions of civic importance, agricultural development and other types of occupational training."

The Center was made possible by the cooperation of many groups. The City Commission purchased the old Peck home consisting of twelve rooms, together with ten lots surrounding same. It is located between 18th and 19th Streets at 30th Avenue. It faces about twenty-eight acres of land owned by the City for Negro school development. Situated between the Center and the Industrial High School, much of this land has been utilized as an athletic field providing recreational needs of many types for all ages.

The first year its operation was financed by donations from local churches, both white and colored, and in 1947, it became a Community Chest project. The Council of

(Continued on page 4)

Tuscaloosa Community Center

(Continued from page 3)

Churches and the City Commission supplemented Chest donations last year. The budget has increased from approximately $4,000.00 the first year to about $7,500.00 for 1950.

Operation of the Center is under the control of an Executive Committee composed of seven leading Negroes appointed by the City Commissioners. The Inter-Racial Relations Committee of the Religious Council serves in an advisory capacity and undertakes to promote interest in the Center throughout the Tuscaloosa area.

The Center is managed by two full-time trained employees, Director, S. W. Washington; Librarian, Carrie O'Rourke Johnson, and a full-time caretaker. The Director and his wife live in a small apartment connected by a long veranda to the main building. His wife works at the Center about as steadily as the Director, although she is not a paid employee. The Center is of paramount interest to her and it was she who conducted the writer over the Center and provided her with information regarding activities.

In the summer two trained assistants were employed to supervise recreation, and a Recreation Institute was conducted by a paid expert from the National Recreation Association.

How well the Center is serving its purpose is testified to by the number of people using it and the variety of activities carried on there. Over ten thousand residents enjoyed its facilities last year and apparently this number will be surpassed this year. There is a monthly schedule of activities ranging from Boy and Girl Scout groups, Sunday School and Bible classes, story hours, and veterans organizations to women's clubs and moving picture shows. The grounds under the beautiful old oak trees have been landscaped and walks have been paved so that children may use them for skating. Playground equipment has been installed for young children, and seven teams have been organized by the softball league. A "Threescore and Ten" party is given twice a year. This party last year provided entertainment for old folks ranging in ages from sixty to one hundred and fifteen. Many other parties are held in the large recreation room from children's birthday parties to the Juliet Lowe Tea for Girl Scouts.

A garden program has been sponsored in which families plant and cultivate plots owned by the School Board, under direction of the County Farm Agent.

Another project last year was a concert in the Foster Auditorium featuring the renowned Jubilee Singers of Fisk University.

Many radio programs have been planned and broadcast over WTBC.

On the ground floor one finds a woodwork shop for boys and a radio school for young veterans under the direction of the City School System.

On the third floor are located the clinic rooms, where a children's clinic is held weekly under sponsorship of the Tuscaloosa Junior Welfare Association. A Negro physician, Dr. A. B. McKenzie, serves as examiner in the clinic.

One of the most valuable services offered by the Center is its well-filled library of more than two thousand volumes of new and used books, including eight magazines for children and five for adults. Each year additions are made to the library through purchases and donations. There is a children's library separate from the adults'. The library conducts a circulating system to several rural schools —a much needed service. Children from the city schools may check books out directly. Although many more books are needed for adequate service, a fine start has been made in library service to the Negro Community.

Indeed, a fine start has been made in many directions, and the sponsors of this project are to be congratulated on the service rendered.

Personals

Betty Coons has replaced Bess Savage as Fayette County Director. Miss Savage is on educational leave.

22- Local Interracial Committees.

Ala

X

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Atlanta Ga.

12-22-49
Northport Ala

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I am interested in the work of your Council and will appreciate any information you may send me from time to time. The enclosed mimeographed sheet will explain something of the work our Committee is trying to do. The enclosed picture will also show you the project we have been working on for the past four years.

Because of the fact that I have been physically unable to follow an occupation for 20 years, I have been forced to refrain from memberships that cost any money. That is, any thing except my local church and community chest.

I think you are doing a splendid work and as I have already said would appreciate any information, from time to time, that will help me to lead our committee in constructive studies and work

Yours very truly
J. T. Miller

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS
OF THE TUSCALOOSA RELIGIOUS COUNCIL
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 9-20-49

The first meeting of the Committee was held at the Center on September 15, with eighteen persons present. The Committee plans to hold regular meetings, once every six weeks at the Tuscaloosa Negro Center.

This is the inter-racial committee and will be composed of twenty-five to thirty white people and ten to twelve Negroes. At present we have three Negro ministers, three high school principals, the Negro County nurse, one dentist, two leading club leaders among the Negro women, and one Negro barber who operates a barber-shop for white men on 6th Street.

Our meetings will be for the purpose of hearing reports of studies to be made by different groups that will be assigned special topics for study. Among the topics that will be studied are, first, the organization and development of Negro centers, such as ours, throughout the country. In this way we hope to improve considerably the educational and recreational programs at our own Center, and, better still, sell the possibilities of the Center to both our white people and Negroes. At the recent meeting of the Committee, attention was called to two very important matters of recreation not yet provided for Negroes. There is no place around Tuscaloosa, except the Warrior River, where a Negro can learn to swim, and there is no place suitable for Negro Scout groups, or other groups of Negro children, to hold camps.

A second study topic will be cooperative, inter-racial, religious efforts being made in the South by different denominations; in other words, what successful efforts have been made by Southern Baptists, Methodists, Catholics, Presbyterians, etc., in the matter of cooperative religious developments between the races.

A third topic will be concerned with remedial health measures in an effort to guarantee safer living conditions for all the people of the Tuscaloosa area. This topic will naturally include a study of housing, sanitation, etc., available for Negroes. For example, the dangers involved in living conditions that are conducive to the development of T.B. among Negro families are not confined to Negroes. Too, there are certain fundamentals of health and happiness to which all people who live in our area are entitled.

A fourth topic of study will have to do with occupational opportunities here in Tuscaloosa County, and elsewhere, for Negroes that should be an inducement to Negro children to go on through high school, and for many, through college. These and other study topics will be the basis of the work of the Committee on Inter-Racial Relations.

At our September 15th meeting, a committee was appointed to study the possibilities of an inter-denominational Sunday School at the Center on Sunday afternoon, particularly for those who live near the Center and are not attending Sunday School elsewhere. Miss Williamson, Head of the Department of Religious Education at Stillman, is chairman of this committee and will be glad to make available her students in religious education at Stillman to help carry on this project.

One iron-clad rule of the Committee on Inter-Racial Relations, which will be adhered to in all discussions, is to avoid all racial criticism and to engage in no racial-controversial discussions. Our interest lies solely in finding problems that can and should be solved in the interest of all the people of the Tuscaloosa area which will enable them to build up more effective racial relationships in our peaceful community.

J. T. McKee
Chairman

Arkansas
local

Conway, Ark.
Apr.18,1944

Southern Regional Council,
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

I see the account of your recent organization in The Southern Frontier. We have a small interracial committee here in Conway organized somewhat along the lines suggested by the Commn. on Interracial Cooperation. A few men and women of both races have been meeting for discussion and study once a month since last December. Our chairman is Rev. Edward Harris, Center St.,Conway,Ark. We thot you might like to know about our existence.

You ask for expressions of opinion on your proposed program. This is merely my individual opinion. Seems to me that equalization of freight rates would be a big step toward justice in the South. It would make possible more industries with additional jobs and better pay for some of the existing jobs.

Also if plans could be laid now, perhaps by industry as well as Congress, for full employment after the war, as nearly as possible, would not that ease racial and class tension greatly? Is not fear lest the white workers have no jobs after the war, a big element in the opposition to hiring and up-grading of Negroes? These are both tremendous propositions and I am not sure whether they would come in the scope of your organization, but seems to me the more groups working toward them the better.

In general it would seem that your statement of aims is excellent.

Yours very truly,

Ethel K. Millar

Enclosed is a pamphlet that has come to my hands, you might be interested in. It was suggested by the Detroit Public Libry. pamphlet and shows what can be done in that line

July 19, 1944

Miss Margaret Marshall
Secretary
Interracial Commission of Greater Little Rock
1414 Rock Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Miss Marshall:

I am terribly sorry that your letter of June 1 seems to have been misplaced somehow, and has only recently come to my attention.

We are delighted to learn that the organization of the Interracial Commission of Greater Little Rock has been completed, and we stand ready to cooperate in every way we can.

Our Committee on Membership has voted to invite the officers of all state and local interracial committees to become members of the Council. Therefore, all of your officers are automatically eligible to membership in the Council. We would want at the very least your president or chairman, and secretary. They would be the official representatives of your organization in our Council, and it might be best to designate one of them, probably yourself, as the official correspondent. Other members of your Commission may of course apply for membership in the Council if they wish. Dues are at present one dollar a year, and each Council member will receive THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all pamphlets published by the Council. Under separate cover I am sending several membership blanks and two copies of our pamphlet No. 1, "The Southern Regional Council - Its Origin and Purpose." I hope that we shall be hearing from you again soon.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover

1414 Rock St.
Little Rock, Ark.
June 1, 1944

Commission on Interracial Cooperation,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

On Friday October 30, 1943 the Interracial Commission of Greater Little Rock was organized. Regular meetings have been held since that time. The Commission is desirous of becoming affiliated with your organization and would like to take whatever steps are necessary to bring this about. We are especially desirous of receiving literature which is sent out from your office. Dr. J. D. Hammons, 2824 Gaines St. is the president of the group.

Thanking you for this favor, I am

Yours truly,

Miss Margaret Marshall
Secretary

April 15, 1946

Mr. Samuel F. Freeman, Jr.
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Freeman:

Thank you very much for your two letters. Please accept my apologies for not giving you a quicker reply to your first letter. Our schedule was so full that we sometimes fall behind with our correspondence.

First, your question concerning the procedure for a local committee becoming a chapter of the Southern Regional Council. We have not formed any local SRC chapters, but we have a number of local interracial committees which are affiliated with us. The procedure is simple. The local committee agrees that its elected officers will become members of SRC and that it would encourage all of its members to join SRC. We agree to supply literature and advice and to do our best to pay at least one field visit to the local committee each year.

Several state-wide interracial groups have merged with us to become state divisions of SRC. When this is done, all membership is SRC membership and the members living in a particular state form a state division. When our Arkansas membership gets to be a little larger, we would like to set up a state division there.

Your experience with the Arkansas Parole Board in the case of Tee Davis is very discouraging. Thank you for sending me your write-up of your experience. I am glad you are having some success in getting the Board of Control to consider a better location for the proposed Negro Girls Training School. A similar situation arose in Florida recently, and the Florida Interracial Council (now Florida Division of SRC) was successful in relocating the proposed school.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

SAMUEL F. FREEMAN, JR.
MINISTER
TELEPHONE 3-4032

JOHN W. SHANKS
CHAIRMAN OF OFFICIAL BOARD
TELEPHONE 3-3072

Pulaski Heights Christian Church

HILLCREST AND SPRUCE : TELEPHONE 3-5268

Little Rock, Arkansas

★

RECEIVED
APR 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

April 8, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson, Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

No doubt you got my recent letter asking for counsel in the interest of the Racial Commission as it looks toward the possibility of joining the Southern Regional Council. I am still awaiting your answer to this letter.

An item of interest to you will be the fact that we have succeeded in putting off the trial of the injunction against the Board of Control of the Arkansas Negro Boys Industrial School to place the proposed Negro Girls Training School within five hundred yards of the Boys. Out of a study, whose purpose was to determine the best practical location of the school in the light of prison and reform school experience, we are favoring a high hill with trees on it some a mile and a half distance from the Boys School on State property. Too, I thought you might be interested in my recent experience before the Arkansas Prison Parole Board. Enclosed is a copy.

Sincerely yours,

S. F. Freeman, Jr.

Samuel F. Freeman, Jr.

SAMUEL F. FREEMAN, JR.
MINISTER
TELEPHONE 3-4032

JOHN W. SHANKS
CHAIRMAN OF OFFICIAL BOARD
TELEPHONE 3-3072

Pulaski Heights Christian Church

HILLCREST AND SPRUCE : TELEPHONE 3-5268

Little Rock, Arkansas

★

April 1, 1946

RECEIVED
APR 4 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, NE,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Will you permit me a question. This question is in the light of some materials which have come to my attention from the Council where Inter-relations Commissions have joined the Southern Regional Council. I may have told you that I am the President of the Little Rock Inter-~~relations~~ Racial Commission. This is the question, if this Inter-~~relations~~ Racial Commission were to become a Chapter of the Southern Regional Council, what would be the procedure?

Yours very truly,

S. F. Freeman, Jr.

Samuel F. Freeman, Jr.

See Cin-Ark

May 2, 1946

Mr. Samuel F. Freeman, Jr.
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Freeman:

Thanks for your good letter of April 25. Under separate cover we are sending 250 copies of our leaflet, The South Is Yours. I hope that they arrive in time to be of use during the convention of the Disciples of Christ. I regret that the pressure of work after an absence from the office of nearly a week, has caused some delay in getting these things to you.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

5/2/46

SAMUEL F. FREEMAN, JR.
MINISTER
TELEPHONE 3-4032

JOHN W. SHANKS
CHAIRMAN OF OFFICIAL BOARD
TELEPHONE 3-3072

Pulaski Heights Christian Church

HILLCREST AND SPRUCE : TELEPHONE 3-5268

Little Rock, Arkansas

★

RECEIVED
APR 29 1946
Southern Regional Council

April 25, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I appreciate your recent letter indicating the method by which the Inter-racial Commission may become affiliated with the Southern Regional Council. I think most of our Executive Committee members have taken membership with the Council; but I will check on that and I am sure that this can be arranged at the next regular meeting of the Executive Committee.

During the first week in May the Disciples of Christ in Arkansas are going to have a convention. If you would like to send me some two or three hundred of our membership folders entitled, "The South is Yours;" I will be glad to try to distribute them to the best advantage.

In this letter I can report to you about many of us working together last Tuesday before the Court, and were able to secure a permanent injunction against the Arkansas Board of Control for the Negro Boys Industrial School, preventing them from placing the proposed Negro Girl's Training School, Reform Institution, within 500 yards of the Boy's School. The Judge was with us for the best welfare of humans and the State.

With all good wishes to you and for the cause, I am

Sincerely yours,

S. F. Freeman, Jr.

Samuel F. Freeman, Jr.

Lox Committees - Little Rock

May 29, 1946

Mrs. L. Madeline Walker
The Greater Little Rock
Interracial Commission
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mrs. Walker:

I am sorry that the heavy pressure of duties recently has delayed my reply to your letter of May 11. We are delighted to learn that the Greater Little Rock Interracial Commission has voted to affiliate with the Southern Regional Council. We shall look forward to closer cooperation with the Little Rock Commission.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1946
Southern Regional Council

THE GREATER LITTLE ROCK
INTERRACIAL COMMISSION
of
Little Rock, Arkansas

May 11, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council , Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Interracial Commission, the matter of our becoming an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council was taken up.

Mr. S. F. Freeman, Jr., Chairman, asked me to write to inform you that the vote was favorable and we are in process of completing the necessary requirements.

Sincerely yours,

L. Madeline Walker

(Mrs. G. G.) L. Madeline Walker
Secretary

Info-
Loc Com Quiz

July 15, 1946

Miss Ethel K. Millar
Hendrix College
Conway, Arkansas

Dear Miss Millar:

I hope you will forgive the long delay in replying to your request for information about setting up local interracial committees. Somehow or other it was overlooked in the big pile of correspondence which always seems to be on my desk!

Let me make the following suggestions about organizing a local interracial committee:

(1) First, confer with a number of people of both races who are reasonably sure of being interested in setting up such a committee. These should include, if possible, ministers, editors, lawyers, businessmen, and leaders in women's church and civic organizations. Try to get a person of wide influence and recognized leadership to take the initiative in calling the group together for the organization meeting.

(2) When the group has its first meeting, there should be full and free discussion of the type of committee which it wants to establish, the sort of membership it wants (that is, open or limited) and the kind of by-laws under which it wants to operate.

(3) If I may give a suggestion as to the initial activities, it would be that the committee begin with something on which it is reasonably sure to succeed. This is not only good for the morale of the committee members, but it also tends to strengthen the relationship of the committee to the community. The committee might want to devote its first efforts to surveying the facts on some local problem such as recreation facilities, sanitary conditions, hospital facilities, etc., and bringing the facts to the attention of the proper city authorities. A group of citizens in Jacksonville, Florida, have recently made a survey of this kind, with professional advice from the Southern Regional Council. They published an excellent report of the survey, and are now in the process of getting action on the recommendations which they made in the report. If you would like to see a copy of Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community, you may order one from the Jacksonville Council of Social Agencies for one dollar.

The Southern Regional Council is anxious to be helpful to local committees wherever it can. We can supply literature which might be helpful, and we are occasionally able to send a staff member to speak to a local group or to advise them on their work. I am enclosing a list of our publications, as there may be some of our literature with which you are not familiar. We are prepared to send bundles of leaflets and pamphlets at special rates for use by local groups.

We shall be interested to know about the progress of any local project you set up. Please let us know if we can be of any further help.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosure

Hendrix College
Conway, Ark
Je 16 '46

Gentlemen:

Please send me information as to how to set up a local council of the kind which you recommend.

Yours very truly

Ethel K. Millar

RECEIVED
MAY 9 1946
Southern Regional Council

Local Interracial Com.: Ark.

INTERRACIAL COOPERATION IN ARKANSAS.

There is no active state interracial committee in Arkansas. In fact, there is not in the files any folder on "State Committee--Arkansas" as there is for other states. This report is taken from the report of Dr. J. R. Ewbank at the Conference of State Directors in 1946.

Mr. Ewbank stated that there is no active state committee in Arkansas, but there is such a committee in Little Rock. He said that SRC members in Arkansas"are convinced that with a little impetus a state chapter can be organized there, and that he does not think it will be difficult to raise money to employ a full-time person."

MP
6/14/47

Orlando, Florida
Morning Sentinal
January 6, 1943

Reappoint Race Group

The Inter-Racial Committee of Orlando yesterday were reappointed in toto, following a ceremony at city hall at the first meeting of the group.

Colored members of the committee presented Chm. Dr. A. Fred Turner, vice chairman, Mrs. Edna Giles Fuller, secretary, Miss Ruth Latta and Mayor William Beardall with tokens of appreciation for their outstanding work in helping to solve the problems which have confronted the committee.

Mayor Beardall, Dr. Turner and Mrs. Fuller were presented with large sprays of peach gladiolas and Miss Latta received a present.

Mayor Beardall, after expressing the city's appreciation for the splendid work done by the committee, reappointed the entire committee, which then re-elected Dr. Turner chairman.

Committee members are: Joseph Bumby, J. J. Caldwell, Mrs. Edna Giles Fuller, vice chairman; Dean Melville E. Johnson, Mrs. W. M. Lane, Rabbi Morris Skop, Dr. A. Fred Turner, chairman; and colored members, Prof. C. Banks, Esther Brayboy, the Rev. P. J. Gethers, Bluette Jenkins, the Rev. S. J. Johnson, colored chairman; T. R. Neal and James B. Walker.

Fla-
Tampa

June 29, 1944

The Rev. C. L. Spottswood, Jr.
3010 Bay Court
Tampa 6, Florida

Dear Mr. Spottswood:

As it was necessary for Dr. Johnson to go out of the city before he was able to write you, he asked me to reply to your letter of June 16.

The Council has not yet had an opportunity to make contacts with the various groups of white and Negro ministers over the South who are working together in an effort to bring about a better understanding between the races. At the moment, therefore, our information concerning these groups is very limited.

Early last year the Jacksonville, Florida, Interracial Ministerial Alliance, composed of both white and Negro ministers, was organized "to deal with all racial problems before they become acute and to serve in the best interests of the churches and the Nation during the war." If you will write to Dr. Thomas Hansen, pastor of the Main Street Baptist Church, Jacksonville, I feel sure that he will be able to give you information which will assist the Tampa ministers in organizing an interracial group.

An Interracial Fellowship, composed of both ministers and laymen from the Negro and white churches of the city, was organized in Fort Pierce last year. The Rev. James M. Howard, 914 Atlantic Avenue, Fort Pierce, will be able to tell you about its program.

There are similar organizations, I think, in North Carolina. The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold, who is Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Council of Churches and Director of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, can report on the interracial activities of the ministers in that state. His address is College Station, Durham, North Carolina.

Although I am not sure that an interracial organization has been effected in Richmond, Virginia, I know that there has been some cooperation between the Richmond Ministerial Union, a white group, and the Negro ministers of the city. Dr. Theodore F. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Richmond, will be able to give you suggestions which will aid you in developing a program.

I regret that we cannot give you direct information about these ministerial groups, but I hope that you will be able to get some help from the persons whose names I have given you. We shall greatly appreciate your keeping us informed as to the development of your plans for an interracial organization among the ministers of Tampa.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

Enclosed
Sept 1943 Frontier
Dep.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

OF BAYSHORE AREA

C. L. SPOTTSWOOD, JR.
PASTOR

3010 BAY COURT
TAMPA 6, FLORIDA

June 16, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for the material you so kindly mailed to me.

I come now to you with specific questions. Our plan in Tampa at present isto have outstanding ministers of each denomination meeting together with like ministers and leaders from Negro Churchs.

Could you give us any help in planning and suggesting plans for future cooperation in this area? Specifically do you have a record of many ministerial groups who have worked inter-racially, their projects and some of the results?

You can give us great help in this area. With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. L. Spottswood, Jr.

C.L. Spottswood, Jr.

Fla
Tampa

May 17, 1944

Rev. C. B. Spottswood
Bay Court
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mr. Spottswood:

At the suggestion of Mr. R. B. Eleazer, I am writing you concerning the organization of an interracial committee in Tampa. I know of no better way of starting a local committee than to get the ministers of the community together and let them form a nucleus for an interracial committee. Church people have a privileged position in sponsoring matters of this sort, for they can make public statements and take stands without being branded immediately as radicals and agitators. If the mayor could be approached and brought around to the point of appointing a city interracial committee, it would be all to the good, but if he is not willing to do this, I hope that you and other interested citizens will proceed to set up some kind of committee, even though it is a very informal one. The committee could offer its services to the mayor, and should try to get a series of closed conferences with him in which he would hear reports on certain danger spots and on the need for constructive planning to improve the lot of the Negroes and to prevent race friction in the postwar period. Even if these conferences seem to be getting nowhere at first, they serve a valuable purpose in educating a city official. I am sending under separate cover the following pamphlets: America's Tenth Man, Understanding Our Neighbors, How Shall We Organize?, What About It?, and a copy of the March issue of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER. I hope that this material will be of some use to you in organizing an interracial committee.

Our Council has two members in Tampa, Dr. C. B. Wilmer and Mr. G. D. Rogers. Dr. Wilmer is quite old and might not be able to have an active part in your committee, but he was for many years a mainstay in the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and I am sure that he would be delighted to advise you or help you in so far as he is able. Other persons in your section who might be helpful are Mr. Carl Brorein in Tampa, Dr. E. L. Clarke and Dr. Henry M. Edmonds of Rollins College in Winter Park, Rev. John Gowdy of 378 Victoria Avenue in Winter Park, Bishop John D. Wing, 130 North Main Street, Orlando, and Mr. G. B. Knowles, First National Bank, Bradenton.

I hope you will keep in touch with us and let us know how your interracial committee project gets along. Please do not hesitate to call upon us at any time for assistance.

Cordially yours,

GBJ:m
Separate cover

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

Fla -
Jacksonville

September 27, 1944

The Rev. J. Russell Young
St. Johns Presbyterian Church
4357 Lexington Avenue
Jacksonville 5, Florida

Dear Mr. Young:

I regret that there has been an unavoidable delay in my reply to your letter of September 18. We are still short-handed in our staff, and we have to be away from Atlanta a good deal.

I think it is excellent that your Ministerial Alliance has appointed a Committee on Interracial Affairs. Such a Committee can do a great deal of good. I feel that the church, as trustee for the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man, is under greater obligation than any other institution to stand for the elimination of race prejudice and discrimination.

Under separate cover I am sending some literature which I hope will be of use to your Committee in planning a program. Among this material is a copy of UNDERSTANDING OUR NEIGHBORS, with study guide, and a copy of REPAIRERS OF THE BREACH, both of which should be particularly helpful. In past issues of the SOUTHERN FRONTIER, and particularly September, 1943, there have been reports on the activities of the various interracial committees. I regret that these issues are out of print, but I hope that you will be able to locate them among some of our subscribers in Jacksonville. I am sure that Mrs. Henry Havens, of 2845 Corinthian Avenue, Jacksonville 5, Florida, not only has a file of SOUTHERN FRONTIERs, but will be glad to give you some concrete suggestions as to a program of activity.

Since the Council is still in its infancy, it has not yet had an opportunity to obtain detailed and up-to-date reports from the various groups of white and Negro ministers over the South who are working together in an effort to bring about better racial understanding. You might want to write directly to some of the active ministerial committees and ask for their advice. For example: Rev. C. L. Spottswood, Jr., 3010 Bay Court, Tampa, Florida; Rev. James M. Howard, 914 Atlantic Avenue, Fort Pierce, Florida; Dr. Theodore F. Adams, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Virginia. There are quite a number of ministerial interracial committees in North Carolina. The Rev. Ernest J. Arnold, who is secretary of the North Carolina Council of Churches and Director of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, can tell you something about their work. His address is: College Station, Durham, North Carolina.

Now let me suggest briefly some of the functions which a ministerial interracial committee can fulfill:

(1) There is the function of trying to "educate" its own members to a greater awareness and better understanding of the contributions and problems of the Negro in American life. It would be fine if all of them could read the monumental work by Dr. Myrdal entitled An American Dilemma (Harper Brothers, New York, 1944. Two volumes, $7.50), but since it takes a great deal of time to read books, the next best thing is to read good pamphlet literature dealing with race relations. The Council can supply quantities of excellent pamphlets, and can put you in touch with other sources for pamphlet literature.

(2) It is the obligation of the Committee to keep itself well-informed upon the conditions of the Negro and the problems of race relations in its own community. Too frequently, white citizens are totally unaware of the feelings of the Negroes concerning certain conditions which they have to put up with. The Committee should adopt the practice of having completely frank and confidential discussions of Negro problems.

(3) The Committee can fulfill a very useful advisory function in relation to the mayor, the chief of police, and other public officials. It might have informal conferences with the city officials from time to time. I know of instances in which this sort of interest and ~~general~~ gentle pressure has been helpful with respect to problems of sanitation, health, bus and street car transportation, police relations, etc.

(4) The Committee can constantly function as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information and ideas which should eventually spread over into sermons, personal contacts, relations with the press, public officials, etc.

(5) There may be occasions when a firm public stand is imperative. Through resolutions, open letters, or statements to the press— endorsed by a substantial number of the ministers, of course— the Committee exercises a real influence in a time of crisis. Churchmen occupy a privileged position in situations of this sort, ~~and~~ their opinions are highly respected, and they can take firm stands on social issues without being branded immediately as radicals and agitators.

Let me add that the specific program activities which the Council ~~would~~ will try to promote through interracial committees and other channels of action include: (1) the postwar employment of Negroes in the South; (2) fair standards and practices in household work for Negro women; (3) the police and human relations; (4) equalization of teachers' salaries and other expenditures for public education; (5) constructive approaches to the problem of Negro participation in primary elections; (6) housing reform in the South.

I hope that your Committee or an over-all interracial committee in Jacksonville will be interested in making studies and recommendations upon some of these problems. The Council stands ready to assist in every way it can.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover

Publications List
Repairers of the Breach
Negro in America (PAP)
I Never Knowed
Methodist Resolution
July Frontier
Singers in the Dawn
Understanding Our Neighbors, Study Guide
The Challenge of Race
Src #1
Src #2

√m

St. Johns Presbyterian Church
REV. J. RUSSELL YOUNG, MINISTER
4357 LEXINGTON AVENUE
JACKSONVILLE 5, FLA.

September 15,1944

Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

Jacksonville, Florida, Ministerial Alliance has recently appointed a new committee on Interracial Affairs of which I happen to be a menber. Our committee would like to have some suggestions as to what approach we might make to the whole program. Your office,no doubt, can inform us as to what has been done in other places likes ours, and what plans might be followed in the future.

We hope we may have some of this information in a few days as we meet again in Committee next week.

Yours in the Master's service,

J. Russell Young

Interracial Committee Winter Park, Fla. Meeting, February
at 8 o'clock,

AGENDA (Bring with you to the meeting)

1. Minutes of the January 5th meeting.

Reports

2. From the Secretary on the letters he was asked to write:
   To Mr. Schultz, Dr. Guild, and Miss Dennison.
   To the Orange County School Board, proposing a high school building for Negroes,
   To the Winter Park School Trustees, about the same. (Reply received)
   To the County Superintendent of Schools about the Hungerford approp'n.
   (Principal Hall reporting about conference with Mr. Chindahl)

3. West Side Civic League Meeting of January 15 - Mr. Williams, president.
   32 members present (largest attendance so far)
   The Negro Soldier Film. League Committee appointed. Its decision to have two meetings instead of one.
   The GI Bill of Rights - Committee named to inform parents about the trade training opportunities it offers to returned service men
   West Side Zoning. Committee named to recommend to the city what streets should be for residences only, etc.
   Inadequate fire hydrants - Committee named to present this subject to the Mayor.
   School non-attendance and gambling - Committee named to deal with this
4. Chain of Missions meeting at the African M. E. church - Rev. White.

5. Reports from two other local agencies working for Negro Welfare - Mr. Hall
   Hannibal Square Associates - Bath-room fund terminated.
   - Last summer's federal- county cooperation
   The Winter Park Welfare Association
   Mr. Hall appointed to that Board
   Proposed use, at the Association's expense of the Ideal Woman's Club as a recreation center. (Mrs. De Pugh reporting also)

6. The Colony Theatre Committee - Mr. Hall and Mrs. DePugh
   Vice-Chm'n appointed the following to that Committee; Dr. Waite, Mrs. A. B. Morgan, and Mr. Hall)

7. The Police Committee
   Interview with Commissioner Baldwin - Mr. Taylor
   Attendance at Police Court sessions - Mr. Raiman, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Hall
   X Letter to Dr. Johnson of the Southern Regional Council - Mr. Hall

New Business

8. Matters to be presented by members
9. Proposed Motor Trip to the Negro Housing Unit in Orlando, and to the new "Defense Housing Unit" in Winter Park
10. School attendance
11. The bill in Congress for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee.
12. Three service organization offering assistance to our Committee
   X The Southern Regional Council (Individual members from our Committee desired)
   The American Council on Race Relations
   The Social Science Institute of Fisk University.

DAYTONA BEACH MORNING JOURNAL
THE SUNDAY NEWS-JOURNAL
DAYTONA BEACH EVENING-NEWS

ASSOCIATED PRESS
DAY AND NIGHT
INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHERS ASSN.
ASSOCIATED DAILIES OF FLORIDA
FLORIDA SELECT NEWSPAPER LIST

NEWS-JOURNAL CORPORATION
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

May 31, 1945

Mr. Frank McCallister
Candler Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. McCallister:

You will see by the enclosed that we are launched. Thanks for your interest.

Sincerely

Herbert Davidson
Editor

herbert m davidson:eet

June 21, 1945

Fla-Local

The Rev. John Rooks
526 - 24th Avenue, South
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dear Mr. Rooks:

It was brought to my attention here at the office of the Southern Regional Council that a note had been received from the secretary of the St. Petersburg Interracial Committee that "as fas as I know this committee has disbanded."

I was distressed and surprised to get this information. Would you be kind enough to write me why the committee dissolved, as I feel I have a personal interest in this group, and would like to know exactly what happened.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Henry Havens

JH:m

Dear Dr Johnson -
I may have
sent one of
these to
you already
J. S. Hall

Dec 24.

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1945
Southern Regional Council

So Reg Council

Agenda Dec 26

The Inter-racial Committee of Winter Park

Next meeting will be Wednesday, December 26, 1945, at 8 o'clock sharp, the pastor's study of the Congregational Church.

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1945
Southern Regional Council

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Minutes of November 28

Reports from Organizations

2. Report from the West Side Civic League - Mr. Williams
   What its Cemetery Committee has done
   What its new Recreation Committee is doing with the equipment of the Hannibal Square Associates
   The League's request to the School Trustees that they give it the old school building. Any reply to that request?
3. Report from the Ideal Woman's Club - Mrs. DeFugh
4. Report from the Boy Scouts - Mr. Richardson
5. Report from the Girl Scouts - Mrs. Starr
6. Report from the Elementary School - Mrs. Bell
7. Report from Hungerford School - Principal Hall
8. (In general; also about the County appropriation)
8. Report from the Advisory Planning Board - Mr. Hall
   (Request that the $2,500 obtained by the city by selling a piece of park land be used to buy a lake for Negro recreation)
9. Report from the League of Women Voters about the housing meeting in Orlando on December 28th, to which the public is invited.

Reports from the Secretary (Mr. Hall)

10. The New Housing Authority
11. Resignation of Mrs. A. B. Morgan
12. Possible members - Mrs. Stebbins, Mrs. Scollard
13. Contribution of $10 from the Rollins Race Relations Committee
14. Professor's Clarke's desire to have two instead of one invited to each of our meetings (from that Committee)
15. Draft of letter about the High School
16. Draft of letter about the drainage problem
17 Draft of letter about a Negro policeman for Winter Park
18. Use of the Sheppard Field by Negroes.
19. Use of a Winter Park Land Company lot.
20. The Secretary's Fund - Contributions, $20.05; less the deficit of $6.75 and $1 for a copy of "The Florida School Law" leaves a balance of $12.30.

Reports of Interracial Committees

21. Cemetery Committee - Mr. Taylor
    Lot is 660 ~~front by~~ 709 deep (Section 16-22-30)

New Business

22. Race Relations Sunday in February - Shall we sponsor meetings such as the Negro Soldier meetings last year
23. Possible reorganization of the Committee with memberships of $1 or more.

24. Next meeting January 23? Or January 30?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Minutes, Nov. 28, 1945

The Inter-racial Committee of Winter Park

Present Mr. Taylor, presiding and Messers Curry, Girardeau, Fred Hall, John Hall, Myers, Richardson, Raiman and White; Mrs. Ball, Mrs. DePugh, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Fannie Morgan, and Mrs. Starr; also as guest Miss Carol Berkeley of the Rollins Committee on Race Realtions.

Reports were made as per the Order of Business, and action was taken as follows:

X-ray pictures- Mrs DePugh reported that 307 such pictures were taken by the federal county unit on the day it was at the Woman's Club

Proposed High School. Mrs. Logan reported that the West Side Civic League had expressed its disappointment to the School Trustees because their immediate program did not include a high school. She read the attached letter received in reply and reported on the subsequent conference she and Mr. Williams had had with the Trustees.

Voted that the Interracial Committee back up the Civic League in this matter by means of a letter to the School Trustees, with a copy to be sent to the County and State Superintendents of Public Instruction.

The Elementary School. Mrs Ball reported that this Fall the teachers had met with the School Trustees and had presented them with $800 raised last spring toward the cost of the proposed new high school.

The National Assocn for the Advancement of the Colored People Mr. Richardson explained that the local unit of that organization conducts no direct program in Winter Park. It confines itself to financial assistance to the nationa; office.

Hannibal Square Associates Mr. Hall reported as follows: (1) The organization has terminated its playground and boys' club programs, remaining ready, however, to respond where it can, financially, to requests from Negro groups for aid in programs which they sponsor. (2) the organization has turned over its equipment to the Civic League and the League has appointed a Committee to administer it. (3) The organization has recommended that the League ask the School Trustees for the old school building for its use and the League has voted that such a request be made.

The Cemetery Committee Mr. Taylor reported visiting the two Orlando morticians who attend to the Burials. Neither has a map of the grounds. The committee favors making no attempt to plot and map the part near the street, but to make a fresh start with the large space that lies behind.

The Southern Regional Council Mrs.Starr urged all members to join that organization.

New Member Mr. Hall reported that Dr. Myers had accepted appointment as a member of the Committee.

The Drainage Problem.

Voted that a letter be sent to the City Commissioners, with copies to the County and State Boards of Health and to all Winter Park physicians, this latter to emphasize the seriousness of the problen and the importance of action by the city in time to insert an item

if necessary in the forthcoming city budget.

The Sheppard Athletic Field . Mr. Hall reported that use of the field had beem denied to a Hungerford team on the ground that that was use of white educational facilities by Negroes and so was in violation of law.
Voted that Miss Berkely learn from Dr. Clarke, or have him learn from the Rollins attorney, what the law is on that point.

The Webster Ave. Lot. Mr. Hall agreed to ask Mr Barnum if the Winter Park Land Company will allow Negro boys to use the lot for football

A Housing Development for Negroes in Winter Park, The matter was laid over in view of the reported formation already of a Winter Park Housing Authority. Mr Hall agreed to find cut the facts . Mrs. Starr reported the coming meeting in Orlando of the League of Women Voters, the meeting to be devoted to housing and the public to be invited.

A Negro Policeman for Winter Park. Voted that a letter be sent to the City Commissioners recommending the appointment of a Negro policeman if a suitable man, not a resident of Winter Park, can be obtained, preferably a man trained in service as a military policeman. Mr. Hall agreed to investigate the rumor that a Negro has been employed for police duty at certain hours each week.

The Secretary's Fund Contributions from members were received totaling $10.05. That wiped out the defecit of $6.75 and left a balance of $3.30.

Next Meeting to be on December 26.

637 New York Avenue

TO ALL COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Will you not help me with these letters by reading them and returning them to me after marking each one to show wh omissions or other changes you think ought to be made? Fred S. Hall

(1)

To the Winter Park School Trustees;

This letter, authorized at our Committee's latest meeting, is in support of the West Side Civic League (Negroes) in relation to the proposed Negro High School. I was requested to send copies to the State and County Departments of Education. We were gratified to learn, from your Chairman's letter of November 22, that your latest plans call for a six-room building to which an auditorium can be added, and also a second story if and when approved.

Our Negro members feel sure that many children who now take only the eight grades offered in Winter Park would go on into high school grades if they could be taken here, the boys particularly being attracted by the opportunity to share in Winter Park athletics. They would develope a wholesome pride in their own school through inter-city contests, whereas now those who do take high-school work are swallowed up in Orlando and Hungerford.

But the problem is much more than an educational one. Transferring 37 high-school students daily to Hungerford and 15 to Orlando removes the most mature part of our Negro student body from all school contact with the younger pupils. It is primarily from these older pupils that the future Negro leadership must come. But the normal opportunity for such leadership is destroyed by the present arrangement. The older Winter Park pupils, instead of having normal school contacts with others from Winter Park, associate now for five hours a day with teachers and pupils whose attachments are elsewhere.

Furthermore, if a Negro high school were built here it would use teachers with higher qualifications than are required for the lower grades. Some of those teachers would naturally live in Winter Park and enter into the life of the community. In so far as they become community leaders they would decrease the handicap from which our Negro population suffers now because Winter Park is so near to a much larger city.

We are told that placing high-schools in small cities is generally not fav- by the State's educational policy. In Winter Park, however, we feel that the other considerations we have named should be conclusive.

One other matter, already known to your Board, needs to be put on record here - the unusual eagerness for better schools that has been displayed on at least two occasions by our Negro community; About twenty years ago a group of local Negroes contributed over $800 for purchasing the land on which the elementary school now stands. The land was then given to the County. Again last Spring another $800 was raised in the Negro section and presented to your body toward the cost of the building with which this letter is concerned. Does not that spirit deserve recognition?

To the City Commissioners (with copies to the State and County Boards of Health, and to all physicians in Winter Park)

(2)

This letter, authorized by our Committee at its latest meeting, is in suppo t of the West Side (Negro) Civic League in relation to the lack of drainage on the west side. You are aware how serious that situation is for three petitions relating to it have been presented to your body, signed by over 100 Negroes, most of them property owners.

We understand that the State Board of Health has refused to allow a drainage well to be sunk, as proposed, at the corner of Pennsylvania and Lyman Avenue. At present so far as we know, no steps are being taken by your body toward remedying the situation. This seems most unfortunate. The Negroes in the undrained area have been very long-suffering. In our opinion their health, and indirectly the health of the entire community demands that some adequate remedy be applied, even if the cost should prove to be a considerable item.

What the remedy should be is a matter for specialists to say. If technical advice is desired by your body, and by the City Engineer, we believe there are men in our city, with experience in engineering and public health, who would serve if asked, on an advisory committee formed for that purpose. Or could not the County or the State be asked to study the situation and make recommendations. Since the State Board of Health has vetoed the one proposal made locally it would seem appropriate to ask its assistance now.

The immediately pressing problem is to learn what the cost of the remedial action will be, so that an item covering such cost may be placed in the forthcoming city budget. We trust you will give this matter most careful attention.

Yours sincerely,
Fred S. Hall, Secretary

3

To the City Commissioners:

This letter concerns the appointment of a Negro policeman in our city. The subject has already been discussed informally with the Mayor and his predecessor and with the Chief of Police.

The proposal is based upon the difficulty which white policemen have in keeping order in Negro areas, and the antagonism among all classes of Negroes which white patrolmen can hardly fail to arouse. These conditions prevail not only in Winter Park but throughout the South. The antagonism is particularly serious just now when men are returning from war service and are expecting better conditions than those they previously knew.

The leading organization in the South for better race relations is the Southern Regional Council, with which our Committee is affiliated. Near the top of its recommended program is the use of Negro policemen as a demonstrated means for better race relations.

There are at least seven cities in Florida where Negro policemen are employed. They patrol only in the Negro sections and arrest only Negroes. They are usually local residents. The Negro members of our Committee - all of whom are now strongly in favor of the plan - are convinced that in Winter Park the employment of a local man would not be wise. We urge, therefore, that an effort be made through the military authorities to obtain the services of a Negro who has been trained in the military police and has shown character and ability in that service. It is because men so trained may not be available much longer that we urge your body to give this matter your immediate consideration.

Early action is necessary also in order that an item for one extra salary may be placed in the forthcoming city budget.

Our Committee has no man to suggest for appointment, but if we can be of assistance to you in searching for capable material, we shall be glad to do what we can.

Exhibit

Statements from Florida cities where Negro policemen are employed.

Note. No efforts were made to get information from Miami and Tampa, where several Negroes are employed, because those cities are so much larger than Winter Park.

DeLand (Letter, March 28, 1945) One has been employed for the past four years. Salary $25 a week, with maintenance and upkeep of his car. Trouble in the Negro section has been "reduced considerably". The man was taken from DeLand.

Sanford (Interview, March 29, 1945) Two men have been employed for the past three months. The Mayor is "very well satisfied with the experiment" It was made on the initiative of the Chief of Police whose police captain had previously served in Daytona Beach, where Negro policemen were used. His testimony led the Chief to urge the plan for Sanford

The two local men were chosen on the recommendation of leading Negro citizens. Salaries are $1,200 a year. When an arrest is made the patrolman takes the man to a police telephone. A white officer comes and takes the man to the police station.

Commenting on several clashes previously between white policemen and Negroes, the Chief said: "When a whitepolicemen hits a Negro with his billy it starts something that may mean trouble. But when a Negro policeman does the same thing it is an entirely different matter"

Fort Myers (Letter, April 4, 1945) One Negro, a local man, has been employed for the past twelve years. It has been found to be "the most satisfactory arrangement for handling the Negro population. The Negro leaders are heartily in favor of the policy"

Daytona Beach (April, 1945. Testimony of two Negro members of our Committee) On two successiveweeks these men, who had previously had some doubts about the wisdom of the policy, attended ball games of Negro teams in Daytona Beach and Orlando. The striking orderliness of the Daytona Negro crowd, handled by Negro policemen, was in contrast to the great disorder in Orlando, where white policemen were in charge.

Sarasota good letter

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Loc com - Fla.

December 19, 1945

Mr. Fred S. Hall
637 South New York Avenue
Winter Park, Florida

Dear Mr. Hall:

Thanks for your note of December 12. We will get the police list in the mail as soon as possible. Our supply was exhausted and we have been slowed down in reproducing the list because of the pressure of work on our clerical staff.

Thanks for the copy of the minutes of the Winter Park Interracial Committee. I had not seen them before. This Committee is certainly doing some splendid work.

I hope to see you when the Florida Council meets again. I think they will hold a meeting in the spring to work out the final terms of their merger with SRC.

Christmas greetings and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

White Members

~~WALTER SCHULTZ, Chairman~~
FRED S. HALL, *Secretary*
MRS. WILBUR S. JOHNSON
MRS. A. B. MORGAN
ROBERT L. RAIMAN
MRS. NATHAN C. STARR
WILLIAM A. TAYLOR — Chairman
DR. ALEXANDER WAITE
RIGHT REV. JOHN WING

Negro Members

JOHN E. HALL, *Vice-Chairman*
MRS. MARY DE PUGH
MRS. CALLIE LOGAN
MRS. FANNIE MORGAN
ISRAEL RICHARDSON, JR.
REV. KING D. WHITE
WILLIS M. WILLIAMS

Secretary's Office, 637 South New York Ave.,
Winter Park

RECEIVED
DEC 14 1945
Southern Regional Council

Dec 12 1945

Dear Dr Johnson:

That was a very helpful talk you gave us at Jax the week-end. I hate our long drive necessitated us to hurry away.

On mimeographing I am writing to our City Commissioners on the Negro Palace matter, and find I have used up all copies of your pamphlet of cities and the excerpts from certain of their officials. Can you send me at once about 10 copies of each.

Sincerely

Fred S Hall

Possibly I have sent you the first of these

FBH

I am enclosing my contribution of $_____

for the Winter Park Negro Boys Club Fund, sponsored by The Hannibal Square Associates, Inc.

Name _____

Address in Winter Park_____

_____

Agenda, November 28, 1945

The Inter-racial Committee of Winter Park

Next meeting to be on Wednesday, November 30, at 8 PM, sharp, in the Pastor's Study of the Congregational Church.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Minutes, October 24, 1945

Reports from Organizations

2. Report from the West Side Civic League - Mr. Williams
   a. 31 present at the November 13 meeting
   b. The Cemetery - Approval given to plan for incorporating a Negro Cemetery Associan, the City be asked to give the land to that association as soon as it is set up. The Cemetery Committee is to get pledges from lot owners and others to join the association.
   c. The School Election
      Report on the work of the special committee to get out the Negro vote.
      Letter to be sent to the School Trustees expressing the League's great regret that no plans are being made for immediate erection of a high school building
   d. The X-ray Chest Examinations
      Following the recommendation of the Interracial Committee the League voted to have circulars about them placed in all homes, by using the school children as distributors.
      307 Negroes were examined
   e. Playground and Boys Club Equipment
      Voted to accept this from the Hannibal Square Associates and to set up a Committee to have charge of its use.
   f. The Old School Building
      Voted to ask the School Trustees to give it that building, to be used for Negro welfare purposes (recreation and possibly motion pictures) and to ask the city for permission to place this on the lot next to the Negro library on New England Ave.
   g. "The Negro Soldier" and "Let My People Live" - A committee appointed to arrange for a showing of these two motion pictures, the expense being borne by the County Tuberculosis and Health Ass.
   h. Negro Members of the Inter-racial Committee - The present members renamed (except Reverend Mr. White) and Mrs. Estella Ball and Mrs. Rosalie Kelker were added.

3. Report of the newly-organized Girl Scouts - Mrs. Kelker

4. Report of the Boy Scouts - about the Victory Loan Drive

5. Report of the newly-organized local branch of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

6. Report of the Hannibal Square Associates - Mr. Hall

over

Reports from Interracial Sub-committees

7. Report from the School Election Committee - Mr. Naiman

8. Report from the Cemetery Committee - Mr. Taylor

9. Report from the delegation to the Jacksonville meeting, October 30 — Mrs. Starr

10. Report regarding Dr. Myers - Mr. Hall

New Business

11. Duplicated matter for distribution

   a. Southern Regional Council - Pamphlet lists ("Understanding Our Neighbors")
   b. American Missionary Association - National organization lists. ("Monthly Summary")
   c. Directory of race relations organizations in the United States.

12. The Secretary's Fund (March 7 to November 28, 1945)

Received		Expended	
Contributions from seven members	$15.00	500 letter-heads and envelopes	$12.75
From two non-members	6.00		
Total receipts	21.00	300 stamped envelopes for school election circulars	10.50
Deficit	6.75	Paper for that circular	1.00
		Copy of registration list	2.00
		Stamped envelopes for notices of meetings	1.50
Total	$27.75	Total	$27.75

13. Four problems - shall we do anything about them?
   a. The Rollins atletic field
   b. Use of the Webster Ave. lot for football (Winter Park Land Co)
   c. A Negro housing project for Winter Park
   d. A Negro policeman for Winter Park

14. Other matters, to be presented by members.

15. Next meeting - December 28 ?

1st delegation of Negroes ever to appear before the Commissioners

Minutes
October 24, 1945

The Inter-racial Committee of Winter Park

Meeting at 8 PM at the Congregational Church, Mr. Taylor in the chair. Present also Mr. Hall, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Raiman, Mrs. DePugh, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Fannie Morgan, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Starr; and as guests Miss Simms of the Rollins Inter-racial Group and Dr. Shulz, minister of the church.

Minutes read and approved of the preceding meeting (April 30)

The Seriously Flooded Area. As secretary of the West Side Civic League Mrs. Logan read the attached petition. On October 18 it had been presented in person to the City Commissioners, by a special committee of the League. The Mayor had replied that application had been made to the State Board of Health for permission to sink a new drainage well in the area.

The Coming School Election (November 6) Mrs. Logan reported that on October 15 the League had appointed a special committee to induce all registered Negroes to vote, and to approve of the proposed extra taxes, to be used in part for a new building for Negro pupils.

Voted that a special committee of white members be appointed to get white voters to the polls who are probably in favor of the increased taxes. (Committee - Mr. Hall, Mr. Raiman, and Mrs. Starr)

The Summer Playground and the newly-formed Boys' Club. Reporting for the Hannibal Square Associates, Mr. Hall told of the unfortunate collapse of those programs, due in part to the serious illness of the salaried leader, Donald Pelham, of the two activities. An untrained substitute has been carrying on very inadequately.

The New Negro Girl Scout Troup. Reporting for the city-wide Girl Scout Council Mrs. Starr stated that a troop of Negro Girls had been formed. This was due to the efforts of Mrs. Fort, the Winter Park Scout Commissioner and Mrs. Guy Collado, the executive and was not the result of any efforts of the Inter-racial Committee. The Group Leader is Mrs. Rosalie Melket, a teacher in the Negro school, and a supporting group committee of Negro women is being formed.

The Neglected Negro Cemetery. Reporting on his assignment Mr. Richardson stated that he had learned from his father that many years ago the owners of the land that is now the Negro cemetery had given it to the city for the use of both races. Subsequently, when land on Webster Ave. was given to the city for a white cemetery, the remains of all white persons were transferred to it. Mr. Richardson, Sr., had then formed a Negro Cemetery Association which fenced the original location and cared for it until the association went out of existence as its members gradually died.

James Simmons now represents the City in the sale of lots. Several years ago his map of the cemetery was lost when his home was burned. The City has no map. The West Side League has now appointed a special committee whose members favor the proposal that a Negro Cemetery Association be incorporated to take title to the property, if the City is willing to turn it over.

City takes white money for lots, and uses it for upkeep
" " Negro " " " , " gives no "

Mr. Taylpr and Mr. Hall reported that they had inspected the cemetery on October 24th and found very little cleaning up had been done by the city since our original complaint. However, 20 or so men with a truck could put it into reasonably good shape in a short time. Commissioner Stone, interviewed, stated that he was personally in favor of the proposed transfer properly safeguarded, provided Negro voluhteers are willing to work with a city truck, in the preliminary clean up.

Voted that Mr. Richardson have his Committee report to the West Side Civic League and obtain its approval of the proposed incorporation, after the subject has been fully explained to the members.

Voted also that a special Inter-racial subcommittee be appointed (a) to urge the City to have its engineer make an outline map of the cemetery area, showing the roads, paths, etc., and (b) to begin at once to re-create a lot map of the area, showing as completely as possible the names of the lot owners and the location of their lots.* (Committee - Mr. Taylor, Mr. Haiman, Mr. Hall, Mr. Richardson, and Mrs. Annie Morgan)

The State Council on Inter-racial Cooperation. Voted that our Committee be represented at the coming meeting of that body at Jacksonville on October 30

New Members. Voted that Mr. Lucien E. Meyers, Jr., be elected a member of the Committee, and that the West Side Civic League be asked in naming the Negro members for the coming year to consider adding a teacher in the Negro school, and to consider dropping any present member who has not been attending meetings.

The Tuberculosis Mobile X-ray Unit. Mr. Logan reported that on November 15 the County would have that unit in our Negro Section.
It was voted that the Negro school children be used to place a circular concerning this unit in the hands of all their parents, this to be a recommendation to the Civic League if there is time for it to act; otherwise the action to be taken by a special committee of our body (Committee - Mr. Hall and Mrs. Logan)

The Advisory Planning Board of Winter Park. In response to a letter from that Board, Mr. Hall was appointed as our representative on the Board.

The secretary reported on the following matters, on which no action was taken:
- The possibility of obtaining a Negro physician to settle in Winter Park (Letter on this from Mrs. John K. McCann of New London, N. H.)
- The recent Florida appropriation of $7,000 for scholarships to Negroes for higher education in other states.
- The new man on the staff of the Southern Regional Council who is specializing on assistance to veterans in relation to opportunities open to them for financial aid in obtaining vocational education.
- The new Florida law against inciting race prejudice.
- FEPC. The status of the bill for a permanent committee.
- The civic organization of Negroes in Orlando (Mr. Jackson at the head)

Next Meeting--November 28.

* For lack of this bodies get buried on top of other bodies

January 29, 1946

Dr. W. D. Goode
405½ DeVillier Street
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Dr. Goode:

Enclosed is a list of members and subscribers in Pensacola. It is not a very long list and we would like to build it up a lot during 1946.

It was good to see you at Jacksonville recently. I am going there again today to spend a couple of days in connection with the survey. I hope to go on to Tampa to see Mr. Ed. Ray. I feel that we are very fortunate in having him as Chairman of the Florida Division.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Encl.

SRC Members and Subscribers

in Pensacola, Florida

Mr. Dan Brown, 418 West Belmont Street, Pensacola

Mr. C. F. Clark, 104 East Belmont Street, "

The Rev. R. A. Crummell, 319 East Jackson Street, Pensacola

Dr. H. D. Goode, 405½ DeVillier Street, Pensacola

Mrs. Alex House, 1118 North 6th Avenue, Pensacola

Mr. Robert James, 1318 North Alcaniz Street, Pensacola

Mrs. Leon C. Parks, Pensacola

Miss Sybil M. Jones, 112 North 8th Avenue, Pensacola

Mr. Solomon Brookins, 1012 West Gadsden Street, Pensacola

Negro War Time Health Commission, 423½ West Belmont Street, Pensacola

EDWIN L. CLARKE
ROLLINS COLLEGE
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

Feb.17,1946.

Dear Dr. Johnson,

This is to acknowledge your letter of January 29, to Fred S. Hall,of Winter Park. Shortly after he wrote to you, Mr. Hall had a cerebral hemmorhage,and passed away on January 31. It was a great loss to us all, Fred Hall was the spark plug of a half dozen essential works in Winter Park.

The new secretary of the Winter Park Interracial Committee has not been chosen. Temporarily any communication can be sent to Mr. William Taylor,College Point,Winter Park.

Thanks for the suggestions sent to Mr. Hall on films. They will come in handy for another year. Enclosed is the program of our recent interracial meeting. We had about 400 present,equally divided between the races. Now we know how to handle things, and believe that another year we shall be able to fill our theater. I get in on the project as faculty advisor of the student Race Relations Comm.

With cordial personal greetings,I remain,

Sincerely,

Edwin L Clarke

SECOND ANNUAL RACE RELATIONS MEETING
2:30 p.m., Sunday, February 10, 1946
Annie Russell Theatre
Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
Auspices of Rollins College Race Relations Committee

Dean Henry M. Edmonds, presiding

PROGRAM

Song - "America the Beautiful"
Invocation - Rev. Louis Schulz
Music - Hungerford School Choir
"Interracial Cooperation" - Dean Edmonds
Introduction of the Films - Mayor Herbert Halverstadt
Henry Browne, Farmer (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)
The Negro Farmer (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)
Negro Colleges in Wartime (Office of War Information)
"There are things to do" - Betty Perinier
Song - "A litany for Race Brotherhood"
Benediction - Rev. King D. White

A Litany for Race Brotherhood
Tune: "Findlandia", by Sebelius

Almighty God and Father of Creation
Who hast made all men equal in Thy sight,
Of common blood, whate'er our race or nation,
To share the common earth and air and light,
Lest we betray our Brotherhood, wilt Thou
Have mercy, Father, on Thy children now!

From bars of creed and color that divide us,
From jealousy and selfishness and pride
From shedding blood to win the rights denied us,
From sins of hate for which our Saviour died,
From greed and fear, from vengeance by the sword-
Deliver us, deliver us, good Lord!

Here at Thy feet we humbly make confession.
To these, our brothers' wrongs we have been blind.
For all our share in bondage and oppression,
For all the cruelties of all mankind.
Forgive us, Father, hear thy children call.
Have mercy, Lord, have mercy on us all!
-Caroline F. Urie

You can't hold another fellow down in the ditch, unless you stay down there with him. - Booker T. Washington

All your strength is in your union
All your danger is in discord;
Therefore be at peace henceforward,
And as brothers live together. - Longfellow

We have committed the Golden Rule to memory; let us now commit it to life. - Edwin Markham

April 16, 1946

Mr. Robert I. Raiman
Maitland, Florida

Dear Mr. Raiman:

Thank you for your note of April 13. I am looking forward with much pleasure to my visit to Winter Park.

I have accepted a long-standing invitation to be a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Starr, while I am there so it will not be necessary to worry about hotel accommodations.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

Interracial Committee
Winter Park

April 13 1946

RECEIVED
APR 16 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Johnson:

We are glad to receive your note of assurance that you will be with us on the 24th, and have begun preparations for the meeting. Mr. W. A. Taylor, our chairman, asks me to assure you that we will do our best to secure for you a good audience favorable to the cause.

Let us know how we can be of service to you.

Cordially
Robert Russell Rainman
Secretary pro tem

Maitland, Fla.

Loccum WP

April 9, 1946

Mr. Robert I. Raiman
Maitland
Florida

Dear Mr. Raiman:

I believe I can say definitely now that I can be with you on April 24. I am looking forward to meeting with the Interracial Committee at Winter Park.

I believe there will be a further announcement from Mr. Edgar Ray's office soon about the program for the meeting of the State Division of SRC in Tampa on April 26.

All good wishes,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Interracial Committee
of
Winter Park

March 30, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED
APR 1 1946
NASHVILLE
Southern Regional Council

My dear Mr Johnson:

The promptness of your reply to my note enabled me to report promptly to our Committee on the chance of your coming to us on April 24. We want you to come if you can, and we are ready to go ahead with the plans I outlined to you, as soon as we hear that you can certainly come.

Some of us are interested in the idea of attending the

organization meeting at Tampa of which you wrote. Any details about it that you can give me as soon as they are finally settled, I shall be glad to pass promptly on to the members.

Cordially

Robert Insall Rainan
Secretary pro tem.

Maitland
Florida

March 26, 1946

Mr. Robert I. Raiman
Maitland, Florida

Dear Mr. Raiman:

I was terribly sorry to have to postpone my visit to Winter Park, but an urgent situation came up in connection with our investigation of the Columbia Tennessee disturbance.

Unfortunately, my schedule now is such that it is going to be several weeks before I can think of getting to Florida. Incidentally, the date for the organization meeting of the Florida Division of SRC has been tentatively set for April 26 in Tampa. The best chance I can see at present to visit Winter Park is on Wednesday, April 24. I shall have to let you know later as to whether this is a definite possibility.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

The Interracial Committee
Winter Park, Florida

March 22, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 25 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr Johnson:

We regret very much that we cannot have you with us next week, and hope for better luck a little later. Our tentative arrangements had included, besides our own organization, the Race Relations Committee and other students from Rollins, the midweek meeting of the Congregational Church, the West Side Civic Organization (Negro) and the Hungerford

School Choir (Negro). We hope to have them all when you can come. For us the possible date is any Wednesday preferably the first in April. At least a week's notice would give us time for effective publicity.

As soon as you can give us a date with certainty, will you let us know. The earlier the date, the larger the audience

Cordially yours
Robert Insall Rainar
Secretary pro tem

Maitland
Florida

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Ave., N.E. $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER	X	NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 20, 1946

Mr. Robert I. Raiman
Maitland
Florida

HAVE CONTACTED DR. JOHNSON JACKSON MISSISSIPPI. HE REGRETS VERY MUCH THAT URGENT MATTER HAS COME UP MAKING IT NECESSARY TO POSTPONE TRIP TO WINTER PARK.

Ines B. Tillison
Office Manager
Southern Regional Council

PAID

Charge to the account of Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		ORDINARY	
DAY LETTER		URGENT RATE	
SERIAL		DEFERRED	
NIGHT LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

March 20, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
c/o Mr. T. D. Davis
4th Floor New Capitol
Jackson, Mississippi

Robert Raimon wired arrangements made for meeting Winter Park March 26th. Wants you to wire confirming date. Is Mrs. Havens depending on you for meeting our office March 26 and 27 ?

Ines B. Tillison

Day letter

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(40)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1946 MAR 20 PM 12 45

TU ATLANTA

QA71

Q LE174 12= WINTERPARK FLO 20 1215P

GUY B JOHNSON=

63 AUBURN AVE TU ATLA=

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEETING EXPECT GOOD AUDIENCE MARCH 26 WIRE COFIRMATION=

ROBERT I RAIMAN. ROBERT I RAIMAN

26

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

White Members

WALTER SCHULTZ, *Chairman*
FRED S. HALL, *Secretary*
MRS. WILBUR S. JOHNSON
MRS. A. B. MORGAN
ROBERT L. RAIMAN
MRS. NATHAN C. STARR
WILLIAM A. TAYLOR
DR. ALEXANDER WAITE
RIGHT REV. JOHN WING

Negro Members

JOHN E. HALL, *Vice-Chairman*
MRS. MARY DE PUGH
MRS. CALLIE LOGAN
MRS. FANNIE MORGAN
ISRAEL RICHARDSON, JR.
REV. KING D. WHITE
WILLIS M. WILLIAMS

Secretary's Office, ~~637 South New York Ave.,~~
~~Winter Park~~

March 17, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVED
MAR 19 1946
Southern Regional Council

My dear Mr. Johnson:

We are glad to know that you may be able to be with us on the 27th, and will try to give you a good audience - interested and attentive if not large. We shall give a special invitation to the Race Relations Committee of Rollins College to meet you.

I shall be glad to place my self at your service with my old car during your stay, and look forward to news from you at your convenience.

Cordially,
Robert Russell Raiman
Secretary pro tem

Maitland
Tel. Winter Park 356 M

March 15, 1946

Mr. Robert Raiman
Maitland
Florida

Dear Mr. Raiman:

Thank you for your letter of March 5. I have been trying to line up my schedule so that I could visit Winter Park on March 27. It seems possible that I can be there. If you have already made other plans, I can come at some later time.

Sincerely yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:jm

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

White Members

WALTER SCHULTZ, *Chairman*
~~FRED S. HALL, *Secretary*~~
MRS. WILBUR S. JOHNSON
MRS. A. B. MORGAN
ROBERT L. RAIMAN
MRS. NATHAN C. STARR
WILLIAM A. TAYLOR
DR. ALEXANDER WAITE
RIGHT REV. JOHN WING

Negro Members

JOHN E. HALL, *Vice-Chairman*
MRS. MARY DE PUGH
MRS. CALLIE LOGAN
MRS. FANNIE MORGAN
ISRAEL RICHARDSON, JR.
REV. KING D. WHITE
WILLIS M. WILLIAMS

Secretary's Office, ~~*637 South New York Ave., Winter Park*~~

March 5, 1946

RECEIVED
MAR 7 1946
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of February 13, which was read to our group at its February meeting. We shall be glad if conditions are favorable for a visit to us at one of our regular meetings, which will come on March 27 and April 24. If some other date would suit you better, we would make strenuous efforts to bring out as large a group as possible.

Cordially yours

Robert Insall Raiman
Secretary pro tem

Maitland, Fla.

Soc Com - Fla

February 13, 1946

Mr. Robert L. Raiman
Maitland, Florida

Dear Mr. Raiman:

Thank you for your letter of February 3. I regret that a very crowded travel schedule has made it impossible to reply immediately!

We are now in process of organizing our Florida members into a state division of the SRC. Mr. Edgar Ray, Editor of the Tampa Times, is the chairman and Mrs. Warren Zeuch, of Vero Beach, is secretary. There will be a meeting of Florida members sometime in the next two months.

One of the questions which will be up for discussion at the Florida meeting is the affiliation of local committees. I imagine that the arrangement which we work out will be about as follows: Where there are sufficient SRC members, say 20 or more, they might form a local committee or chapter of SRC, affiliated with the Florida Division. SRC dues are $2.00 a year. The payment of dues makes a person a member of SRC, of the state division of SRC, and of a local chapter that might be organized.

Two questions will occur to you. First, what about local people who want to work with the local chapter, but do not care to become members of SRC? I think they could be taken in on whatever basis seems best to the local group. They might be non-voting, or non-office holding members, and might be required to pay dues, say $1.00 a year, to the local chapter. Second, would SRC help the local group financially? This is something which we have to work out in consultation with our Florida officers. At present we plan to return to the Secretary of the Florida Division $1.00 of each $2.00 paid by Florida members. This fund would take care of postage, supplies, secretarial help, etc. If a part of this money is allocated to local chapters, you can see that it would not amount to much, unless we get a very large membership.

There were some other points I wanted to discuss, but I am having to stop here in order to prepare to catch a train to Jacksonville. I would like very much to come to Winter Park to meet with your Committee but it will be late March or April before I can possibly do it.

As soon as I am over a particularly busy season I shall write you again.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

White Members

~~WALTER SCHULTZ, Chairman~~
~~FRED S. HALL, Secretary~~
MRS. WILBUR S. JOHNSON
~~MRS. A. B. MORGAN~~
ROBERT L. RAIMAN
MRS. NATHAN C. STARR
WILLIAM A. TAYLOR chairman
DR. ALEXANDER WAITE
RIGHT REV. JOHN WING

Negro Members

JOHN E. HALL, *Vice-Chairman*
MRS. MARY DE PUGH
MRS. CALLIE LOGAN
MRS. FANNIE MORGAN
ISRAEL RICHARDSON, JR.
REV. KING D. WHITE
WILLIS M. WILLIAMS

Secretary's Office, ~~637 South New York Ave., Winter Park~~ MAITLAND, FLA.

Feb. 3, 1946

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1946
Southern Regional Council

My dear Mr. Johnson: Our Interracial Committee here has been considering the matter of affiliation with the Southern Regional Council; the general opinion is favorable. Before making a final decision however, the Committee has directed me to secure information.

May I ask what is the method of making the connection, how it is likely to aid us in our work here, and what will be expected of us in action and in money. Will you add any other information it would be

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

OF WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

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MRS. WILBUR S. JOHNSON
MRS. A. B. MORGAN
ROBERT L. RAIMAN
MRS. NATHAN C. STARR
WILLIAM A. TAYLOR
~~DR. ALEXANDER WAITE~~
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REV. KING D. WHITE
WILLIS M. WILLIAMS

Secretary's Office, 637 South New York Ave.,
Winter Park

well to have.

Mrs. Nathan C. Starr, one of our sixteen members understands that you plan a visit to Florida. If that is the case, would it be feasible for you to attend one of our meetings to discuss problems and methods of solving them? I feel quite certain we could arrange a meeting at a date convenient for you, if it does not come too soon.

Cordially yours

R. L. Raiman

Secretary pro tem

Sent: How Shall We Organize?; After the War; Which Way; Unhealthy Roots; Bro. in Black; Let's Pull Together, Ky; New South for Aug., Dec. '46, Jan.'47
SIY
(Sent 2 - 7 copies of each)

February 17, 1947

Local Com - Fla.

Mrs. F. W. Moyer
601½ SE Fourth Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Dear Mrs. Moyer:

We appreciate your writing to us about an interracial council in Fort Lauderdale and we hope that we will be able to help you with your project.

Under separate cover we are sending you copies of some pamphlets and leaflets which discuss organization techniques and projects for local interracial committees.

As you probably know, there is a Florida Division of the Southern Regional Council. We are sending a copy of your letter and of ours to Mrs. Warren Zeuch, Vero Beach, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Division, and another to Mrs. Henry Havens, 2845 Corinthian Avenue, Jacksonville, a field secretary of the Council. Both women will be interested in your plans, I am sure, and will be able to help you a great deal. You will probably want to tie in this local committee with the Florida Division.

The following suggestions may be helpful to you in organizing the committee:

(1) First, confer with a number of people of both races who are reasonably sure of being interested in setting up such a committee. These should include, if possible, ministers, editors, lawyers, businessmen, and leaders in women's church and civic organizations. Try to get a person of wide influence and recognized leadership to take the initiative in calling the group together for the organization meeting.

(2) When the group has its first meeting, there should be full and free discussion of the type of committee which it wants to establish, the sort of membership it wants (that is, open or limited) and the kind of by-laws under which it wants to operate.

(3) If we may give a suggestion as to the initial activities, it would be that the committee begin with something on which it is reasonably sure to succeed. This is not only good for the morale of the committee members, but it also tends to strengthen the relationship of the committee to the community. The committee might want to devote its first efforts to surveying the facts on some local problem such as recreation facilities, sanitary conditions, hospital facilities, etc., and bringing the facts to the attention of the proper city authorities.

We suggest that you write Mrs. Havens or Mrs. Zeuch about specific problems and suggestions. They can give you excellent advice about getting the committee under way. We shall be glad to supply you with more literature if you want it.

Good luck to you in this project. Please call on us whenever we can be of help to you, for we will be glad to do whatever we can.

Thank you for your check for dues. We appreciate your prompt attention to this matter. Mrs. Tillison turned your letter over to me for reply since I usually handle information requests.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Price

cc Mrs. Henry Havens
Mrs. Warren Zeuch

Address
Mrs. F. W. Moyer
601½ SE Fourth Ave
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

FEB 17 1947
Southern Regional Council

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Feb. 13, 1947

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Tillison;

Enclosed find card and check for dues.

Need some information and if you are not the person to give it, would you please send the letter to the right person.

For the last three years we have been working and praying that the doors would be open for an Interracial Council. Now it seems as though we have found a chairman.

This man is a lawyer, a christian, believe he has no prejudice. Also a new minister, negro, has come to ~~to~~ the colored church. He is a Methodist minister, tells me he has worked on Interracial groups in different cities. He came here from Daytona Beach where it seems he did a good work.

My plan is to make an appointment with this lawyer and take the negro minister with me. His name is Rev. Jennings.

I have no material from the Atlanta office that wil explain the work, and all it entails. Please send me this information.

The understanding between the two races is much better this last year than ever before. We feel we have gone a long ways.

We have an Interracial Council of Girl Scouts, four negroes, 6 white people. Our largest church, Park Temple opened its doors for colored people to come in and hear Mrs. Niemoeller, under the Florida Chain of Missions.

Also we were able to give to our colored friends their own meetings with speakers from the Chain. Also had a colored singer, who was graciously received everywhere. Am enclosing the program printed for them. This has been one big step forward.

Any help you can give us will be appreciated very much.

Cordially

Maude E. Moyer

ATTENTION!

FEB 17 1947
Southern Regional Council

ROSA PAGE WELCH

Rosa Page Welch, Mezzo Soprano

Who has thrilled many great Audiences by spiritual quality

Of Her Voice

AND THE WHOLLY ARTISTIC MANNER IN WHICH SHE SINGS,
WILL APPEAR IN A

SONG RECITAL

AT PINEY GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH
SUNDAY JAN. 26th & TUESDAY JAN. 28th 1947, 8: P. M.
FOR THE FLORIDA CHAIN OF MISSIONARY ASSEMBLIES

Mrs. Welch, was born in Port Gibson, Miss. and attended a mission school there. While a student she attracted the attention of a wealthy white woman, Mrs. Frank Potts, Chattanooga, Tenn. who sponsored the education in voice and piano of the promising young negro girl.

COME OUT AND HEAR HER

FEB 17 1947
Southern Baptist Council

1947 THE FLORIDA CHAIN OF

Jacksonville, Jan. 15-17, First Baptist
DeLand, Jan. 18-21, First Baptist
Daytona Beach, Jan. 19-21,
Community Methodist
Orlando, Jan. 21-23, First Presbyterian
Winter Park, Jan. 21-23, Congregational
Lake Okeechobee Region, Jan. 23-24
Miami, Jan. 25-29, Central Baptist
Ft. Lauderdale, Jan. 26-29,
Park Temple Methodist
West Palm Beach, Jan. 29-31, First Baptist
Ft. Pierce, Jan. 30-31, First Methodist
St. Petersburg, Feb. 1-6, First Methodist
Clearwater, Feb. 2-5,
Peace Memorial Presbyterian
Tampa, Feb. 5-7, First Presbyterian
Tallahassee All-College Conference at
F. S. C. W., Feb. 7-10
Bradenton, Feb. 10-11, First Methodist
Lakeland, Feb. 12-14, First Methodist
Winter Haven, Feb. 12-16, First Presbyterian

MISSIONARY ASSEMBLIES

"THE WORLD IS NOT DONE WITH JESUS CHRIST BUT IT IS DONE WITHOUT HIM"—Sizoo

FT. LAUDERDALE

Sunday, January 26, 1947

MOUNT HERMON CHURCH AT 3:00 P. M.

Miss Ester Davis, Presiding

Worship ..... Miss Jackson
Music ..... Dilliard High School Chorus
Address: "Our Florida Friends" ..... Margaret Harris
Florida Migrant Staff

SUNDAY EVENING

PINEY GROVE CHURCH

Rev. R. L. Holly, Presiding

8:00 Worship
8:15 Hymns We Love ..... Rosa Page Welch
Adel Lovett, Accompanist
8:30 Address: "The Hopes of Korea" ..... Induk Pahk
Offertory

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27

MOUNT OLIVE CHURCH

Rev. O. N. Wells, Presiding

8:00 Worship
8:15 Mount Olive Choir
8:30 Address: "Egypt at the Cross Roads" ..... Walter J. Skellie
Offertory

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28

MOUNT HERMON CHURCH

Rev. Frank Jones, Presiding

8:00 Worship ..... Rev. Frank Jones
8:15 Mount Hermon Choir
8:30 Address: "Peoples of Malaya in South East Asia"
Mrs. Hobart Amstutz
9:00 Offertory
9:15 Recital ..... Rosa Page Welch

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER, February 21, 1947

Director of Program, Mrs. R. L. Holly
Chairman, Mrs. Eliza Robinson
Secretary of Inter-racial committee, Mrs. Fred W. Moyer, 601½ SE Fourth Ave.
State Director, Miss B. Louise Woodford, 930 - 23rd Ave. N., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Christian Ambassadors in Ft. Lauderdale

MRS. HOBART B. AMSTUTZ, M. A.—Teacher in the Anglo-Chinese school in Singapore and, at the time of the Japanese invasion, escaped with her children to India where she assisted in administration of the Woodstock school in Mussoorie three years. Former dramatic reader on the Chautauqua platform.

MRS. INDUK PAHK, M.A.—First Oriental Travelling Secretary of Student Volunteer Movement in U. S. for Foreign Missions. Started Cooperative Movements among villages in Korea. Since liberation broadcast for American Military Government. Recent representative to International Women's Assembly under auspices of the Sub-Committee on Human Rights under U. N.

REV. WALTER J. SKELLIE, Ph.D., D.D.—President-elect of Assuit College, Egypt. An interpreter of the Near East in its relationship to the present world situation. Service since 1924 in Alexandria and Luxor, Egypt, under United Presbyterian Church.

ROSA PAGE WELCH—Mezzo soprano. Soloist and director of music for the National Assembly of United Council of Church Women at Grand Rapids and for the National Meeting of Presbyterian women. Has done outstanding work in inter-racial relations.

AMBASSADORS

Representing fields of service in China, Egypt, Germany, Hungary, India, Korea, Malaya, the Philippines, and the United States.

Consult the program inside to find the Ambassadors who will visit your city.

C. PREM NATH DASS

EDWARD H. BUME

ROBIN T. S. CHEN

MRS. MARTIN NIEMOELLER

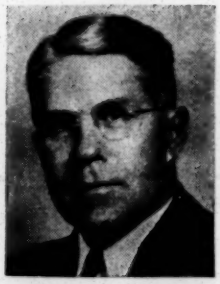
JOSEPH R. SIZOO

T. Z. KOO

MRS. H. B. AMSTUTZ

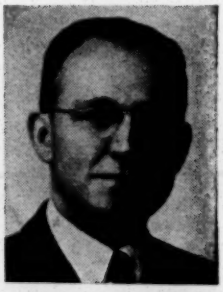
WALTER J. SKELLIE

HOBART B. AMSTUTZ



GEORGE W. SADLER

ROSA PAGE WELCH



FRANK W. PRICE

CHARLES W. IGLEHART

INDUK PAHK

CLAUDE U. BROACH

CLIFFORD L. SAMUELSON

March 12, 1948

Mrs. Clark Monkhouse
Marfa, Texas

Dear Mrs. Monkhouse:

We are very happy to send you suggestions for the organization of a community council in Marfa. It is heartening to us to hear that local groups are organizaing to solve their own problems.

The Georgia Citizens Council has published an excellent manual as a guide to the establishment of community councils, which we have asked them to send you, along with other materials on community recreation, etc.

I presume from your letter that you are planning to make your council an interracial group. You will of course meet some difficulties in this respect, but we feel that if the council is to be really effective in dealing with problems which affect the whole community, all racial and religious groups should be represented.

Many southern communities set up interracial committees to bring about better race relations by getting after specific problems. Such committees serve a useful purpose, of course, but we feel that if citizens of all races work together as a community council, rather than simply as an interracial committee, to plan for community development, good race relations will follow. Many of the projects coming out of the council may be for a specific racial group, but if the planning and action committee is community-wide in character, it will help to strengthen the whole community.

One of the pamphlets we are sending you is entitled "By the People", and is the account of a survey made of the Negro community by white and Negro citizens of Jacksonville, Florida. We feel that it presents an important pattern for community surveys, since the actual work and planning was done by local citizens, who thus became familiar with conditions and were willing and anxious to correct untoward situations. At the conclusion of the survey, continuing committees were set up to see that the recommendations were carried out. It is heartening to know that many of the recommendations are realities now. We are sending you this digest of the report for the philosophy behind the survey and for the recommendations made. You may find it useful in planning for a community council. A complete report of the survey is available from us for $1.00.

Enclosed is a copy of the story of the formation of a "Good Neighbor" Committee in Daytona Beach, Florida, which contains helpful suggestions.

The Council usually makes these suggestions to groups interested in forming interracial committees or community councils of an interracial nature:

(1) First, confer with a number of people of both races who are reasonably sure of being interested in setting up such a committee. These should include, if possible, ministers, editors, lawyers, businessmen, and leaders in women's church and civic organizations. Try to get a person of wide influence and recognized leadership to take the initiative in calling the group together for the organization meeting.

(2) When the group has its first meeting, there should be full and free discussion of the type of committee which it wants to establish, the sort of membership it wants (that is, open or limited) and the kind of by-laws under which it wants to operate.

(3) If we may give a suggestion as to the initial activities, it would be that the committee begin with something on which it is reasonably sure to succeed. This is not only good for the morale of the committee members, but it also tends to strengthen the relationship of the committee to the community. The committee might want to devote its first efforts to surveying the facts on some local problem, such as recreation facilities, sanitary conditions, hospital facilities, etc., and bringing the facts to the attention of the proper city authorities.

The Council is anxious to be helpful to local committees and councils wherever it can. We can supply literature which might be helpful, and we are occasionally able to send a staff member to speak to local groups in the South where we operate or to advise any group on their work. Our whole program of action, as discussed in the leaflet, "The Southern Regional Council", is based on the idea that the South's problems are deeper than race--the presence of several races in an area helps to aggravate social, economic, and psychological problems. We feel that all groups working together can make this a better and happier southland. We should be delighted to have as many members of your council as possible join the Council; if there is full participation, then your council might become a local chapter of the Southern Regional Council.

It might prefer to affiliate with the Texas Committee on Interracial Cooperation, the officers of which are: Chairman, Mrs. James S. Crate, 2410 Inwood Drive, Houston; 1st Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. R. Banks, Prairie View; 2nd Vice-Chairman, Dr. J. L. Clark, 1421 West 14th Street, Huntsville; and Treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Brock, 609 North Washington, Bryan.

In any case, we want to be of as much service to you as possible. We hope that you will write us again of your progress and will continue to call on us for any service we can render.

(over)

We are enclosing a publications list of Council material, in case you wish to order material for local use, as well as sample copies of our pamphlets which we think might be helpful to you.

Best wishes to you in your efforts to form the council. We shall look forward to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

Margaret Price
Research Assistant

LOCAL INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES IN FLORIDA

Daytona Beach — Good Neighbor Committee

Chairmen: Prof. A. R. Taylor, Co-Chairman
Campbell Street High School
Daytona Beach

Mr. George Robinson, Co-Chairman
YMCA
Daytona Beach

Secretary: Mrs. W. J. Gardiner
402 Hillside Avenue
Daytona Beach

Fort Pierce — Fort Pierce Interracial Committee

Chairman: Mr. E. R. Enns
424 South 13th Street
Fort Pierce

Gainesville - Gainesville Interracial Council

Chairman:

Vice Chairman: Mr. Charles S. Chestnut
138 East Boundary Street
Gainesville

Secretary: Dr. A. R. Mead, Director of Educational Research, University of Florida

Key West - Key West Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Chairman: The Rev. Samuel P. Reinke
Key West

Secretary: Mr. Alfred L. Saunders
Douglas School
Key West

Other contacts: Mrs. Martha Fort
423 Caroline Street
Key West

Miami - Dade County Inter-Racial Committee

Chairman: Mr. C. H. Crandon, Chairman
Board of County Commissioners
Miami 32, Florida

(See attached list for list of members)

Ocala - Ocala Interracial Committee

(Officers not known. Two good contacts are: Mr. Charles Thomson and
Nehi Bottling Company
Ocala

Mr. Edward Davis
North Broadway
Ocala

Orlando - Interracial Committee of Orlando

Chairman: Mayor Beardall
Orlando

(Other officers not known; it is a mayor's committee. Contact: Mrs. Edna Giles Fuller.)

Pensacola - Interracial Committee of Gulf Health and Welfare Council

Chairman: Mrs. L. C. Parks
240 W. Moreno Street
Pensacola, Florida

(There is also a Negro War-Time Health Committee, 423 W. Belmont Street, Pensacola.)

Sanford - Chamber of Commerce Committee on Inter-Racial Affairs

White members: T. W. Lawton, County Superintendent of Schools;
W. A. Leffler; H. B. Pope; Joel Field;
Edward Higgins (probably the chairman-secretary).

Negro members: D. C. Brock; Prof. J. N. Crooms; Walter Hally; Dr. G. H. Starke.

St. Petersburg -

The Childrens Inter-racial Organization
Chairman: Mrs. Harry B. Cox, 2755 Dartmouth Avenue, North

Race Relations Committee of the Council of Churches
Chairman: Rev. John Rooks, 526-24th Avenue, South

Citizens Advisory Committee on Recreation
Chairman: Dr. Paul Penningroth, 4635 Lakeview Avenue, South

(Another contact in St. Petersburg: W. G. Coxhead, Executive Secretary, YMCA)

Winter Park - Winter Park Interracial Committee (The Hannibal Square Associates)

President: Dr. Edwin O. Grover
V-Pres. - Dr. Royal W. France
Secretary: - Mr. Fred S. Hall, 637 New York Avenue, Winter Park, Florida

LIST OF INTER-RACIAL COUNCILS

FLORIDA
(By counties and post offices)

Alachua County, Gainesville
Gainesville Inter-Racial Council
Membership: 9 whites, 9 negroes
Chairman: Rev. Francis Wakefield, Rector, Trinity Episcopal Church
V. Pres.: Mr. Charles S. Chestnut, 138 E. Boundary St. (member of negro undertaking firm)
Secretary: Dr. A. R. Mead, Director of Educational Research, University of Florida.

Bradford County, Starke (adjacent to Camp Blanding)
No such committee reported by Major Alex A. Dickson, Q.M.C. and Chief Civilian Personnel Branch.

Indian River, Vero Beach.
Principal Elementary School reported no such committee.

Escambia, Pensacola
1. A committee of the Gulf Health and Welfare Council works on Inter-Racial Problems. Chairman of the Committee is - Mrs. L. C. Parks, 240 W. Moreno, Pensacola.
2. There is also a Negro War-Time Health Committee, 423 W. Belmont St., Pensacola.

Orange, Winter Park
President: Dr. Edwin O. Grover
V.-Pres.: Dr. Royal W. France
Sec.-Treas.: Eulalie O. Grover
Their official name is "The Hannibal Square Associates"
I have a letter of later date than one giving above information which states: "Fred S. Hall, New York Ave., Winter Park is secretary of Winter Park Interracial Committee".

Lake, Tavares
County Superintendent reported no such committee but a Mrs. Rollin J. Ebinger, Clermont, Florida much interested.

Manatee, Bradenton
An inactive group. Was active while Rev. Frank Brunton (white) lived in Bradenton. Since he left there - inactive. County Superintendent J. Hartley Blackburn made report and said he would be a member of the committee when it revived.

Marion, Ocala
"We have two or three of our white leaders who work with two or three colored leaders in various - - - -activities." From Secretary of Chamber of Commerce.

Seminole, Sanford
Chamber of Commerce Committee on Inter-Racial Affairs.
Committee Members:
Whites - T. W. Lawton, County Superintendent of Schools; W. A. Leffler; H. B. Pope; Joel Field; Edward Higgins (last named is probably the chairman-secretary)
Negroes - D. C. Brock; Professor J. N. Crooms; Walter Hally; Dr. G. H. Starke.

Bay County, Panama City
County Superintendent of Schools reported "No such council in this particular area."

Sarasota County, Sarasota
County Superintendent of Schools reported there was no such committee.

Clearwater,
High School Teacher of Science and well-known leader of teachers in county reported there was a subcommittee of Y.W.C.A. in St. Petersburg

DeFuniak Springs,
Principal of High School reports no such committee.

St. Lucie, Ft. Pierce
Chairman: Mr. E. R. Enns, 424 South 13th St., Ft. Pierce
(Inactive due to loss of a minister-leader who was transferred elsewhere.

Leon, Tallahassee
County Superintendent reports there is no such committee or group.

Pinellas, St. Petersburg
1. The Childrens Inter-racial Organization
   Chairman: Mrs. Harry B. Cox, 2755 Dartmouth Ave., North
2. Race Relations Committee of the Council of Churches
   Chairman: Rev. John Rooks, 526-24th Avenue, South
3. Citizens Advisory Committee on Recreation
   Chairman: Dr. Paul Penningroth, 4635 Lakeview Ave., South

Florida Council of Commissioners on Interracial Cooperation
Chairman: Rt. Rev. John D. Wing
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Henry Havens, 2845 Corinthian Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.

NEGRO SERVICE COUNCIL

for Miami.

NAMES	ADDRESSES
*Mr. A. L. Reynolds President	Florida Power and Light Company Ingraham Building
Dr. I. P. Davis 1st Vice-President	1036 N. W. Second Avenue
*Miss Nina McAdam 2nd Vice-President	Miami Senior High School 2450 S. W. 1st Street
Mrs. Eddie G. Daniels Secretary	232 N. W. 8th Street
Captain J. E. Scott Treasurer	6306 N. W. 14th Avenue
Mr. Charles L. Williams Assistant Treasurer	Booker T. Washington High School 1200 N. W. 6th Avenue
Attorney L. E. Thomas	1035 N. W. Second Avenue
Mrs. A. M. Coleman	2057 N. W. 6th Court
Mr. K. L. Pharr	1025 N. W. Second Avenue
Rev. S. A. Thomas	1718 N. W. Fifth Place
*Mr. Louis A. Miller	War Manpower Commission 139 N. E. 1st Street
*Mrs. Russell Pancoast	4341 Sheridan Avenue, M. Bch.
*Dr. Joseph N. Barth	1616 Brickell Avenue
*Mr. E. B. Douglas	151 N. E. 52nd Street
*Mr. J. E. Preston	461 South Miami Avenue
*Miss Marie Anderson	4701 Lake Road, Bay Point
*Mrs. J. Avery Guyton	548 Grand Concourse
*Mr. Preston B. Bird	County Commissioner Court House
Ex-Officio	
*Mr. Stanley C. Myers	650 Seybold Building
*Miss Marjorie Drury	127 N. W. Second Street
Executive Secretary	
Mr. Edward T. Graham	646 N. W. Second Street

*WHITE

NEGRO WELFARE FEDERATION

6248 N. W. 15th Avenue
Miami 38, Florida

Captain L. E. Scott	6306 N. W. 14th Avenue	7-4501
Rev. J. R. Evans	356 N. W. 9th Street	2-1472
Mrs. Annie Frazier	219 N. W. 14th Street	3-2590
Rev. S. A. Thomas	1718 N. W.5th Place	2-6413
Mr. S. Counts	3516 Hisbiscus Avenue	
Mrs. Francis S. Tucker	130 Florida Avenue	48-3841
Mrs. Alberta Turner	340 N. W. 15th Street	
Mrs. Clyde Davis	1153 N. W. 39th Street	7-4083
*Mrs. Ramona Barth	1616 Brickell Avenue	9-2140
Mrs. Lillie B. Adams	1406 N. W. 63rd Street	
Mr. E. N. Taylor	PO Box 6282 , Sta. B	2-3455
Mr. D. H. Dobbs	1545 N. W. 68th Street	7-0833

*WHITE

DADE COUNTY INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

White Members

Preston B. Bird, Chairman
1307 Court House, Miami

C. H. Crandon
60 Northwest Sixth Street, Miami

Mr. James Dunn
Biscayne Building, Miami

Mayor Leanoard K. Thomson
McAllister Hotel, Miami

Senator D. C. Coleman
410 Seybold Building, Miami

Mr. Dan Rosenfelder
Miami Director of Public Safety, Miami

Negro Members

Rev. J. W. Drakes
1148 N. W. Third Avenue, Miami

Dr. E. A. Ward
1101 N. W. Third Avenue, Miami

R. E. S. Toomey
816 N. W. First Avenue, Miami

Capt. James E. Scott
Liberty Square, 6306 N. W. 14th Avenue, Miami

Dr. W. B. Sawyer
206 N. W. 7th Street, Miami

Attorney L. E. Thomas
1035 N. W. Second Avenue, Miami

MIAMI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. Raymond Miller, Act. Chairman
Riley-Milam Hardware Company
27 W. Flagler Street 3-5421

Mr. J. Kennard Johnson, Secretary
Miami Chamber of Commerce
130 Shoreland Arcade 3-5711

Mr. Thomas J. Elvins
Southern Laundry
555 S. W. 8th Street 3-3151

Mr. Otto E. Fishher
Berni Hotel
204 Biscayne Blvd. 2-7461

Mr. J. P. Cash
Fuchs Baking Company
Holsum Building, South Miami, 4-1609

Mr. James T. Larimore
Miami Laundry, Inc.
28 N. E. 3rd Street 38673

Dr. C. Roy Angell
Central Baptist Church
500 N. E. 1st Avenue, 3-8673

Local Gov - Fla.

GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE
IN DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

I

How the Good Neighbor Committee Began.

The formation and activities of Good Neighbor Committees in other Florida cities--West Palm Beach, Miami, Lakeland, Orlando, Fort Lauderdale, Clearwater, Tallahassee, Marianna, Pensacola, Gainesville, Tampa, etc.--influenced, in a measure at least, the formation of the Committee in Daytona Beach. In Daytona Beach there were many public-spirited white and colored citizens who, desiring to make their community a better place in which to live, spurred the formation of the group.

Herbert M. Davidson, editor of the News-Journal, presided as temporary chairman at the first meeting. Two speakers were presented to the group to explain the general purpose of the Committee. Rev. Lee Nichols, the first speaker, told the group that there were "grounds for encouragement in the fact that members of both races can discuss community issues objectively and more freely than ever before". In that way, he said, problems can be "better solved." Mrs. Henry Havens, the second speaker, made reference to the existence of about 200 such committees in improving the economic and social life of the South.

The group adopted a prepared constitution providing that officers shall consist of two chairmen, one white, one Negro; two vice chairman, a secretary, treasurer, and four executive board members equally divided between the races.

Nine standing committees were proveded for: vocational, housing, health, and sanitation, educational, recreational, youth, civil rights, transportation, and program.

Sixty-one men and women who attended the meeting signed a "declaration of principles" which forms an integral part of the committee constitution, and in signing it became members of the committee. Thirty of these were white citizens; 31 were Negroes. The aims of the "Good Neighbor Committee" are set forth as follows in the declaration:

"With a desire to make Daytona Beach a better city for all of us to live in, the undersigned white and Negro citizens do constitute ourselves a committee to study and recommend action on matters affecting certain aspects of our common community life.

"We consider these concerns of common interest to be namely: making a living, raising and educating families, performing our duties as citizens, maintaining health, enjoying recreation, and fostering religious aspirations. We realize that our opportunities for development in these several areas of living are largely controlled and limited by the environment in which we live. We believe that all of us will perform our responsibilities more adequately when such injustices and inequities as now exist among our people are removed. To this end we purpose to study the family, vocational, health, civic, educational, recreational, and religious life of Daytona Beach with the express purpose of fostering a program of community betterment. We believe such a program affecting the total life of our community will tend to unite the entire citizenship in an effort to make Daytona Beach a better city."

II

Membership.

Membership shall consist at all times of an equal number of white and colored citizens.

Regular meetings shall be held regularly.

III

Exeucitive Board.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to manage and administer the programs and policies of the Good Neighbor Committee as expressed by the membership.

IV

Dues.

Dues shall be $2.00 per year, payable at or prior to the May membership meeting each year. In the event that any regular member shall be delinquent in payment of dues for 90 days, the Executive Board may drop such member from the roll.

(This Committee was formed on May 29, 1945)

Local Committees — Fla.

Good Neighbor Committee
in Daytona Beach, Florida.

1.

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MEMBERSHIP

Membership shall consist at all times of an equal number of white and colored citizens.

Regular meetings shall be held quarterly.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to manage and administer the programs and policies of the Good Neighbor Committee as expressed by the membership.

DUES

Dues shall be $2.00 per year, payable at or prior to the May membership meeting each year. In the event that any regular member shall be delinquent in payment of dues for 90 days, the Executive Board may drop such member from the roll.

DATE OF FORMATION OF COMMITTEE: MAY 29, 1945.

22- Local Interracial Ctees - Florida (Daytona Beach, Fla.)

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE

WHAT IT IS.... A GROUP OF 50 WHITE AND 50 NEGRO CITIZENS, COMMITTED TO THE PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY BETTERMENT.

****

WHAT IT DOES.. PROMOTES UNDERSTANDING AND CONFIDENCE AMONG COMMUNITY GROUPS.

SURVEYS CONDITIONS WHICH ARE DETRIMENTAL TO COMMUNITY OR GROUP.

SUGGESTS ACTION IN CASES OF COMMUNITY OR GROUP NEED.

* * * * *

WHAT IS ITS FIELD?... THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY AND ITS PROBLEMS. IN

DAYTONA BEACH MUCH OF ITS WORK TO DATE HAS BEEN DEVOTED TO PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY BECAUSE THESE WERE URGENT. NO COMMUNITY PROBLEM LIES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE ACTION.

HOW IT FUNCTIONS.....

1. AS AN ADVISORY AND LIAISON GROUP.
   An example: Removal of the Halifax Hospital Negro annex (essential to efficient operation) to the Highlands from Second Ave. met with opposition from Negro physicians. The Hospital Board was having difficulty finding a common ground of discussion. The Good Neighbor Committee, which had the confidence of both groups, was able to act as intermediary, calling meetings of both groups and single meetings, at which objections were frankly discussed and overcome.

2. AS A REMEDIAL GROUP.
   An example: A case of cruelty by police officers to a Negro was reported to the Good Neighbor Committee, which appointed a special committee to discuss the matter with the Chief of Police, who, in turn called a meeting of policemen to discuss the injustice and prevent future similar occurences.

3. AS A STUDY GROUP.
   Example: Lecturers are brought to the membership meetings to explain objectively matters of importance. A Civil Rights meeting last June brought Dr. George Mitchell, head of the Southern Regional Council to speak on this subject. Floor discussion followed.

4. AS A PRESSURE GROUP.
   An example: Letters by the Good Neighbor Committee were sent to legislators objecting to the White Primary bill. Others were sent to the City Commission calling attention to essential projects. etc.

HOW TO JOIN....

Apply to the Executive Board which rules on membership. Membership is limited to 100 but GET YOUR NAME ON THE WAITING LIST

IF

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN A BETTER COMMUNITY THROUGH THE WORK OF

THE DAYTONA BEACH GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE.

CONSTITUTION OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Good Neighbor Committee, composed of White and Negro citizens of Daytona Beach, Florida, in order to make Daytona Beach a better city in which to live, do contitute ourselves an organization to study and recommend action in matters affecting certain aspects of our common Community life.

We consider the following to be concerns of common interest:

Making a living.
Raising families.
Performing our duties as citizens.
Maintaining health and enjoying recreation.
Providing adequate educational facilities.
Fostering religious aspirations.

We realize that our opportunities for development in the foregoing respects are largely controlled and limited by the environment in which we live.

We believe that all of us will perform our responsibilities more adequately when injustices and inequities now existing among our people are removed.

To this end we purpose to study the family, vocational, health, civic, recreational, educational and religious life of Daytona Beach with the express purpose of FOSTERING AND ACTING UPON A PROGRAM OF COMMUNITY BETTERMENT.

We believe that such a program will tend to unite the entire citizenship in an effort to make Daytona Beach a better city.

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ARTICLE I -NAME

The name of this organization shall be the GOOD NEIGHBOR Committee.

Article II-MEMBERSHIP

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Good Neighbor Committee that the membership shall at all times consist of an equal number of White and Negro citizens of Daytona Beach. Applications for membership shall be passed upon by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE III-DUES

Dues shall be $2.00 a year, payable at, or prior to, the May membership meeting each year. The amount may be increased or decreased by a vote of the majority of members present at any regular membership meeting. In the event that any member shall be delinquent in payment of dues for a period of 90 days, the Executive Board may drop such a member from the rolls.

ARTICLE IV-Officers

Section 1: The officers of the Good Neighbor Committee shall be: two co-chairmen, two vice-chairmen, a secretary, a treasurer and four Executive Board members. The co-chairmen, vice-chairmen, secretary and treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Board.

Section 2: The officers shall be elected annually in the order named in Section 1 of the Article, at the May membership meeting by a majority vote of those present. Nominations may be made by a nominating committee appointed by the Executive Board and may also be made from the floor.

Section 3: One co-chairman shall be elected from the WHITE membership and one co-chairmen shall be elected from the NEGRO membership; one vice-chairman shall be elected from the WHITE membership and one vice-chairman from the NEGRO membership; of the remaining officers, three shall be elected from the White membership and three shall be elected from the Negro membership.

Section 4: The co-chairmen shall preside alternately at membership meetings and at Executive Board meetings and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the Executive Board or the membership. One of the vice-chairmen shall preside in the absence of both co-chairmen and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Executive Board or the membership. The secretary shall record the business of membership and executive board meetings, shall handle the correspondence of the Good Neighbor Committee and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Executive Board or membership. The treasurer shall handle the funds of the Good Neighbor Committee and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Executive Board or mmmbership.

ARTICLE V-MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Section 1: Regular meetings of the membership shall be held quarterly, on the second Tuesday in May, August, November and February of each year. Special meetings of the membership may be called by the Executive Board at such times as the Executive Board may deem advisable.

Section 2: A quorum shall be 25 percent of the membership. In the event of the absence of a quorum at any membership meeting, the meeting shall have power to adjourn to a later date, which shall be prior to the next regular membership meeting.

Section 3: All action of the membership, with the exception of the amendment of the Constitution, shall be by vote of a majority of those present at a membership meeting.

ARTICLE VI-EXECUTIVE BOARD

Section 1: It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to manage and administer the programs and policies of the Good Neighbor Committee as expressed by the membership.

Section 2: The Executive Board shall meet monthly on the first Tuesday of each month. Special meetings of the Executive Board shall be called by the secretary at the request of either co-chairman or of any two members of the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall

(Article VI Contd)
report at each regular membership meeting upon its activities for the previous quarterly period.

Section 3: A quorum shall consist of six members of the Executive Board. In the event of absence of a quorum at any Executive Board meeting, the meeting shall have power to adjourn to a later date, which shall be prior to the next regular Executive Board meeting.

Section 4: All action of the Executive Board shall be by vote of a majority of those present at the meeting.

ARTICLE VII-COMMITTEES

Section 1: There shall be the following standing committees:

A. VOCATIONAL
B. HOUSING
C. HEALTH AND SANITATION
D. EDUCATIONAL
E. RECREATIONAL
F. YOUTH
G. CIVIL RIGHTS
H. TRANSPORTATION
I. PROGRAM

Section 2: The chairman and other members of the standing committees shall be appointed by the Executive Board. The number of persons to serve on each standing committee shall be determined by the Executive Board but in no event shall there be less than three persons on each standing committee.

Section 3: Special committees may be established by the membership or by the Executive Board. The chairman and other members of such committees shall be appointed by the Executive Board unless otherwise provided by the membership. The number of persons to serve on each special committee shall be fixed by the Executive Board unless the membership shall have previously determined the number of persons to serve on such special committee.

Section 4: The Chairmen of standing and special committees shall report to the Executive Board or to the Membership at such times as the Executive Board/or membership may direct.

ARTICLE VIII-RULES OF ORDER
Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern parliamentary procedure at all meetings of the membership and the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX-BY-LAWS
Should the membership deem it advisable, the membership may adopt by-laws by a majority vote of those present at a membership meeting.

ARTICLE X-AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION
The Constitution may be amended by a vote of a majority of the entire membership, provided that a written statement of the proposed amendment shall be sent to the entire membership at least one week prior to the meeting at which the proposed amendment is to be considered.

ADOPTED AT THE ORGANIZATION MEETING OF THE MEMBERSHIP, MAY 29, 1955.

******

GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE

"Uniting Our Effort Toward a Better Community for All"

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

Dear Friend:

George S. Mitchell will again visit Daytona Beach.

Dr. Mitchell is remembered as a stimulating speaker who, during the past years, spoke to the Daytona Beach Rotary Club and the Good Neighbor Committee of Daytona Beach. Dr. Mitchell will come to us as Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council to describe the work of that organization to our members and friends.

The purpose of the Southern Regional Council is to "attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region."

Hear Dr. Mitchell on Friday, January 13, at 8:00 P. M., at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, corner of Second Avenue and Weaver Street.

Bring others who will be interested in the program of the Good Neighbor Committee and the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

William M. DuBose

WILLIAM M. DU BOSE
Co-Chairman

Raymond H. Reese

RAYMOND H. REESE
Co-Chairman

RHR:ejh

☐ New
☐ Renewal

Application for Membership

GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE OF DAYTONA BEACH

Mr.
Mrs._____applies for membership, understanding that the Good Neighbor Committee is a mutual organization, supported by membership fees and contributions, and agrees to do his or her share to make effective its objective of "Uniting our Effort Toward a Better Community for All."

Mail Address_____Phone No._____

Occupation_____

Membership dues of $2.00 annually paid to_____

Date

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR COMMITTEE

- A GROUP OF 50 WHITE AND 50 NEGRO CITIZENS, COMMITTED TO THE PROMOTION OF COMMUNITY BETTERMENT.
- PROMOTES UNDERSTANDING AND CONFIDENCE AMONG COMMUNITY GROUPS.
- SURVEYS CONDITIONS WHICH ARE DETRIMENTAL TO COMMUNITY OR GROUPS.
- SUGGESTS ACTION IN CASES OF COMMUNITY OR GROUP NEED.
- HAS THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY AND ITS PROBLEMS AS A FIELD OF WORK.

Good Neighbor Committee

MEMBERSHIP RECEIPT

Daytona Beach, Fla._____19____

Received of_____
$2.00 annual dues
Membership Paid to_____
Date
Signed by_____

"Uniting our Effort Toward a Better Community for All."

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NO. 8R

This clipping from
Atlanta Ga. Constitution
October 26, 1945

I 10

Interracial Group Hits Fund Division

Declaring that Negro children are getting only half their share of money spent for school buildings, the Fulton-DeKalb Interracial Commission has urged that educational opportunities between the races be more equalized in the postwar school improvement program.

Wallace Van Jackson, speaking to the group yesterday, pointed out that Atlanta consistently has invested one-sixth of total expenditures for buildings and grounds for Negro schools, despite the fact that the Negro enrollment constitutes one-third of the city's school enrollment. He said Atlanta ranks far below five other Southern cities in school facilities for Negroes.

The commission adopted a resolution recognizing the inequalities existing between the races on school facilities and urging that any and all plans for school improvement in Atlanta include as a minimum an amount for Negro school improvement proportionate to the existing need. W. L. Halberstadt was named chairman of the commission.

Commission Holds Meeting At St. Luke's

Speakers Discuss School, Police, Salary Issues

The Fulton-DeKalb Interracial Commission in its meeting Thursday was urged to prevent the necessity for legal action in order to correct conditions in Atlanta public schools for Negroes. Attention was called to a mandamus suit which has been filed by a Negro parent in St. Louis to compel the Board of Education to correct the "exceedinly crowded conditions, detrimental to the health and welfare of the pupils."

The speaker, Wallace Van Jackson, represented the Atlanta Citizens Committee on Public Education, pointed out that Atlanta consistently has invested one-sixth of total expenditures for buildings and grounds for Negro schools, despite the Negro school enrollment which constitutes one-third of the city's school enrolment. He pointed out that Atlanta's school facilities rank far below those of five other southern cities with which they were compared in a study of public school facilities for Negroes conducted by the Atlanta Urban League.

Atlanta Daily Record Oct. 26, '45

EQUALITY OPPORTUNITY

The Atlanta Board of Education has presented plans for "emergency construction" to be financed by a bond issue. The group was reminded that post-war school construction provides an opportunity to equalize facilities, but the present proposal continues the prevailing proportion of one-sixth of the total designated to Negro schools.

The group endorsed a resolution following the presentation calling for an increase in the proposed allocation for Negro school improvment. The resolution follows:

Recognizing the grave inequalities and inadequacies which exist throughout our city in the facilities for the public education of Negro and white children.

"We endorse the principle that in quality and quantity education should be available for all citizens without distinction as to race, color, or creed. We recognize that this requires:

"Provision of the same educational opportunity for Negro children as is afforded white children-kindergarten, elementary, high school, and vocational training.

"The same length of school day for Negro as for white children.

"The same proportion of children taught each day per teacher, and as small class size in Negro as in white schools.

"The same type of physicial accommodations and facilities available for Negro as for white children.

"We recognize the opportunity afforded our city in the plans for post war school improvement, to correct existing inequalities. We, therefore, urge that such proposals take account of the fact that the present investment in school buildings and land for Negroes constitutes only one-sixth of the total investment, although one-third of our school age children are Negroes. We urge that any and all plans for school improvement in Atlanta include as a minimum an amount for Negro school improvement proportionate to the existing need."

W. L. Halberstadt was elected chairman of the Fulton-DeKalb Interracial Commission which is affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

Interracialists Ponder Racial Problems, Needs

Atlanta Daily World

Education, Health Police Questions Up For Study

Oct. 27/45

The Annual Meeting of the Fulton-Dekalb Committee on Interracial Cooperation was held on Thursday afternoon at St. Luke's Episcopal Church with the chairman, W. B. Stubbs presiding.

The principal address on Law Enforcement was given by Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director of the Southern Regional Council. "There is a marked difference," he said," between the punishment Negroes receive for offenses against members of their own race and those committed against white Persons." He cited statistics gathered over a number of years to prove his contention that the enforcement of law was discriminatory because of race in many instances.

He recommended that Negroes be given the right to exercise their full political rights. He also endorsed colored police and suggested mentally sub-normals in both racial groups.

CLINIC PLAN ENDORSED

Dr. Mark Thomas, prominent physician, spoke on Clinic Practice of Negro Doctors in City Hospitals. He stated that the president of the Fulton County Medical Association had endorsed the plan of integrating Negro doctors in city hospitals.

He quoted from the Social Planning Council on use of hospitals and revealed that in public hospitals the patient rate per thousand was 2.5 compared with a standard rate of 4.5. Private hospitals had no rating at all.

A committee composed of Dr. Thomas and Kendall Weisiger was appointed to make further contacts with officials at Grady.

INSUFFICIENT POLICE

C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the World, spoke on Police Protection for the Negro Community. He said that he believed that Atlanta did not have sufficient police protection, but hastened to add that he did not feel that additional police indiscriminately should be sent into Negro sections.

"We all know that in too many instances white policemen do not show the proper approach in dealing with Negroes," he said "Yet," he continued," there are some fine police on the force."

Editor Scott cited the homicide records of Negroes and white in Atlanta for the past eight years and pointed out that the figures show a record fourteen times higher than they should normally be compared with the white community. Uncertainty of punishment and leniency were given as the main reasons for high homicides.

Of the more than thirty southern cities that have employed Negro police "not a single experiment has been unsatisfactory," it was pointed out. Mr. Scott further stated that Negro police could find more convicting evidence, thereby reducing the number that would "get away."

EQUALIZATION SUITS

Col. A. T. Walden, president of the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic Clubs, reviewed the pending suits on the equalization of teachers' salaries. He gave a composite picture of the events through the last developments. A hearing of the merits in the teachers' case is sceduled to come up before the end of the year he informed the Committee.

He also gave some points on the White Primary, its recent defeat in Columbus and the other manipulations that are being tried by those in charge.

Worship was conducted by Dr. Matthew Warren; Dr. Lester Rumble gave the financial report and Mrs. W. C. McCord gave a descriptive account of the Clarkston community.

New officers included W. L. Halberstadt white chairman: Dr. W. H. Borders-vice chairman, and Mrs. Annie R. Hill secretary.

PROGRAM

ANNUAL MEETING

FULTON-DeKALB COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
St. Luke's Episcopal Church
Atlanta, Georgia
2:00 P. M., October 25, 1945

WORSHIP ..... Dr. Matthew Warren

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN ..... Mr. W. B. Stubbs

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE ..... Dr. Rufus Clement

FINANCING THE WORK ..... Dr. Lester Rumble

THE CLARKSTON STORY ..... Mrs. W. C. McCord

REPORTS ON PROGRAM OF ACTION

1. Practice of Negro Doctors in City Hospital ..... Dr. Mark Thomas
2. Police Protection for the Negro Community ..... Mr. C. A. Scott
3. The Public School and the Negro Child ..... Mr. Wallace Van Jackson
4. Pending Suits on Equalization of Teachers' Salaries; The White Primary ..... Col. A. T. Walden

ADDRESS - Law Enforcement ..... Dr. Guy B. Johnson

REPORT OF RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

ADJOURNMENT

INCLUDE IN MINUTES

A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING AN INCREASE IN PROPOSED PLANS
FOR NEGRO SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Recognizing the grave inequalities and inadequacies which exist throughout our city in the facilities for the public education of Negro and white children,

We endorse the principle that in quality and quantity education should be available for all citizens without distinction as to race, color, or creed. We recognize that this requires:

Provision of the same educational opportunity for Negro children as is afforded white children - kindergarten, elementary, high school, and vocational training.

The same length of school day for Negro as for white children.

The same proportion of children taught each day per teacher, and as small class size, in Negro as in white schools.

The same types of physical accommodations and facilities available for Negro as for white children.

We recognize the opportunity afforded our city in the plans for post war school improvement, to correct existing inequalities. We, therefore, urge that such proposals take account of the fact that the present investment in school buildings and land for Negroes constitutes only one sixth of the total investment, although 1/3 of our school age children are Negroes. We urge that any and all plans for school improvement in Atlanta include as a minimum an amount for Negro school improvement proportionate to the existing need.

10/25/45

Atlanta Com

Meeting Called 2.15
Oct 25
St Julian Church. recreation room

Worship

Reading of The Sermon on the Mount
Dr Matthew Warren
from "The School of Jesus"
by G.R.H. SHAFTO (ASSOCIATION PRESS
1938)

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

DR LESTER RUMBLE MADE AN APPEAL FOR MEMBERSHIP ADDITIONS.
MRS TILLY BUTTRESSED THE APPEAL

NOMINATING COMTS REPORT
MRS TILLEY
(REPORT ATTACHED)

NAMES NOMINATED ELECTED
OFFICERS WERE AUTHORIZED TO COMPLETE THE TICKET BY APPOINTING TWO SUBSTITUTES, IF NECESSARY, TO REPLACE TWO NOMINEES NOT YET ACCEPTED THE APPOINTMENT.

CHAIR CALLED FOR A VOTE OF THANKS FOR THE EFFECTIVE WORK OF THE NOMINATING COM.

REPORT ON CLARKSTON — MRS W.C. MCCORD

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COLORED CHURCH NOW NEARLY FINISHED, AND WELL ON ITS WAY — THANKS TO THE COOPERATION OF VARIOUS LOCAL GROUPS. INTERESTING AND ENCOURAGING

PROGRAM FOR ACTION

ITEM 1 DR MARK THOMAS

ITEM 2 MR C.A. SCOTT

REPORTED EXCESS OF HOMICIDES AMONG ATLANTA NEGROES.

MADE A PLEA FOR NEGRO POLICE AND SAID IT WAS NOW TIME FOR ACTION IF WE ARE TO REDUCE THE HEAVY HOMICIDE RATE IN ATLANTA.

MR HARPER REPORTED THAT THE NAACP WAS PREPARING TO CIRCULATE A PETITION TO BE CIRCULATED AMONG 25,000 WHITE & COLORED CITIZEN

IT WAS MOVED & SECONDED THAT THIS GROUP SHOULD SUPPORT THIS MOVEMENT.

ITEM 3 MR WALLACE VAN JACKSON

PRESENTED STARTLING REPORT OF THE NEEDS OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM FOR GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

PRESENTED RESOLUTION, WHICH WAS UNANIMOUSLY PASSED, CALLING ON THIS GROUP TO SPONSER THE PLEA FOR ACTION

MOVED THAT OFFICERS OF THIS BODY ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PRESSING THEI

ITEM 4 EQUALIZATION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES AND THE WHITE PRIMARY MR A.T. WALDEN

ENCOURAGING REPORTS ON BOTH TOPICS

~~MOVED + PASSED THAT THIS BODY PETITION~~

ADDRESS BY DR GUY JOHNSON ON LAW INFORCEMENT

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION APPROVED

ADJOURNMENT 5.00 P.M.

Kendall Warnyne
Secty Pro-Tem

GEORGIA CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE

11 Pryor Street, S. W., Third Floor

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

OFFICERS

Miss Lucile Wilson, Atlanta
President

W. E. Ireland, Milledgeville
1st Vice-President

Mrs. Martha Rogers, Atlanta
2nd Vice-President

Earle G. Lippincott, Atlanta
3rd Vice-President

Mrs. Mildred A. Chester, Atlanta
Treasurer

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Mr. Kendall Weisiger

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Mr. Glenn Rainey

Education Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
Mrs. F. B. Drake

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Dr. Rufus Clement
Bishop John Moore Walker
Dr. Mark Thomas
Mr. Glenn Rainey
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Mr. E. M. Martin

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
Mrs. Cureton
Miss Ella Ramsey
Mrs. Haugabrooks

Mrs. Philip Schulhofer
Mrs. F. B. Drake
Mrs. W. C. McCord
Mrs. Dorothy McClatchey
Mrs. Frank Inman

PROGRAM

ANNUAL MEETING

FULTON-DeKALB COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
St. Luke's Episcopal Church
Atlanta, Georgia
2:00 P. M., October 25, 1945

WORSHIP ..... Dr. Matthew Warren

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN ..... Mr. W. B. Stubbs

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE ..... ~~Dr. Rufus Clement~~ MRS TILLY

FINANCING THE WORK ..... Dr. Lester Rumble

THE CLARKSTON STORY ..... Mrs. W. C. McCord

REPORTS ON PROGRAM OF ACTION

1. Practice of Negro Doctors in City Hospital ..... Dr. Mark Thomas
2. Police Protection for the Negro Community ..... Mr. C. A. Scott
3. The Public School and the Negro Child ..... Mr. Wallace Van Jackson
4. Pending Suits on Equalization of Teachers' Salaries; The White Primary ..... Col. A. T. Walden

ADDRESS - Law Enforcement ..... Dr. Guy B. Johnson

? REPORT OF RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

ADJOURNMENT

~~WHITE OR COLORED~~

NEW CHURCH

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION

AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
WESLEY MEMORIAL BUILDING

DR. GEO. E. CLARY, CHAIRMAN
SAVANNAH, GA.
DR. FORRESTER WASHINGTON, VICE-CHAIRMAN
ATLANTA, GA.

R. L. RUSSELL, STATE DIRECTOR

MRS. HERMAN HEYMAN, SECT.
ATLANTA, GA.
MR. L. D. MILTON, TREAS.
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.

ANNOUNCING!

A MOST IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE FULTON-DEKALB COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

2 P. M. - FRIDAY -- MAY 17th

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING -- CORNER PRYOR ST. & AUBURN AVE., ATLANTA

THIS MEETING SHOULD BE OF VITAL CONCERN TO EVERY CITIZEN OF THE TWO COUNTIES.

PRESSING POST-WAR PTOBLEMS WILL BE FACED.

REPORTS WILL BE MADE BY THE COMMITTEE TO TAKE ACTION IN RECENT TRANSPORTATION TENSIONS AND PROBLEMS AND DISCUSSION WILL FOLLOW LED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GEORGIA POWER COMPANY.

A NEGRO VETERAN LOOKS AT ATLANTA - BY AN EX-SERVICE MAN WILL BRING US FACE TO FACE WITH OTHER PROBLEMS.

THIS IS A MOST IMPORTANT MEETING AND IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU BE PRESENT .

W. L. HALBERSTADT , Chairman-
Fulton- DeKalb Committee

May 10, 1946

6/1/46 - jtm

SRC MEMBERS IN SAVANNAH

Mrs. Deane Chivington
10 East Oglethorpe Avenue
Savannah, Ga.

Rev. G. E. Clary
224 Baranrd Street
Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Ralph Mark Gilbert
23 Montgomery St.
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Aaron Kravitch
P.O.Box 593
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. David Rosenzweig
2402 Bull Street
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Andrew J. Ryan, Jr.
24 East 44th St.
Savannah, Ga.

Cmdr. Frank W. Spencer
Atlantic Towing Company
Savannah, Ga.

Rabbi Louis M. Youngerman
20 East Gordon St.

Savannah, Ga.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara
222 East Harris Street
Savannah, Ga.

The Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara
222 East Harris Street
Savannah, Ga.

Ga

June 26, 1946

Hon. Owen H. Page, Jr.
Attorney at Law
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Page:

Dr. Guy B. Johnson has shown me your correspondence relative to the organization of an interracial committee in Savannah. I am delighted to know of your interest in this matter.

At a meeting in Savannah tomorrow night, June 27, I shall undertake to explain in detail the work of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The meeting will be held at the Asbury Methodist Church at 8 P. M. I hope that you can be present, and that we will have an opportunity to discuss this matter personally.

Cordially yours,

R. L. Russell
State Director

RLR:m

Info - for Com.
Sav, Ga.

June 15, 1946

Mr. Owen H. Page, Jr.
Attorney at Law
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Page:

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, has sent me a copy of your letter to her of May 23 and has suggested that I write you concerning the Southern Regional Council.

You are no doubt somewhat familiar with the work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which operated from 1919 to 1944, when it was absorbed by the newly organized Southern Regional Council. The Council is a membership organization, operating in thirteen Southern states in behalf of the improvement of social, civic, economic, and racial conditions in the South. The enclosed leaflets will give you a brief picture of the origin and purpose of the Council. One of the leaflets contains a list of our Board of Directors. Under separate cover we are sending some additional literature.

Most of the state interracial commissions in the South which were formerly affiliated with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation are now affiliates or divisions of the SRC. Through these state organizations, we endeavor to set up local interracial committees and to cooperate with other agencies whose interests are similar to ours. The Rev. George E. Clary, of Savannah, is chairman of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, and Dr. R. L. Russell, of Atlanta, is Director. Dr. Russell tells me that he is planning to be in Savannah late in June to see about organizing a local interracial committee. Dr. Clary will know definitely about these plans.

I think that it would be a fine thing for the Junior Chamber of Commerce to sponsor the organization of a Savannah Interracial Committee. I know that a number of Chambers of Commerce now have committees on race relations and that some of them are doing splendid work.

Among our members in Savannah who would be glad to assist in the establishment of an interracial committee there are: The Rev. G. E. Clary, Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara, Rabbi Louis M. Youngerman, and Cmdr. Frank W. Spencer

I would like to call your attention to a recent project in Jacksonville, Florida, which I believe might be of interest to you as a possible initial enterprise for the Savannah Interracial Commission. A group of Jacksonville citizens, headed by a prominent white attorney, Mr. Richard P. Daniel, got the idea of making a survey of Negro life as a basis for taking some constructive steps. The Council of Social Agencies sponsored the project and financed it through a contribution from the Community Fund. The SRC made out the plan of survey and gave constant professional consultant service, including the editing of the report. Over 200 local citizens of both races took part in the survey, and of course they learned a great many things about the community which they did not know before. The recommendations are their own, and they are all reasonable and specific things which can and should be done by the city and county governments or by private agencies. We believe that this survey may set a pattern for community self-study, and we are anxious to help other communities with similar projects. A copy of the Jacksonville report, entitled Jacksonville Looks at Its Negro Community, is included in the package of publications which we are sending to you.

I shall be glad to come to Savannah any time in the next two weeks and discuss with you the matter of organizing an interracial commission there. Let me assure you that the Southern Regional Council and its affiliate, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, will be glad to cooperate in every way possible.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:jm
Enclosures
Separate cover

TELEPHONE:
WALNUT 2355

ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE

For Social Service Among Negroes

239 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. • ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 3, 1946

RECEIVED
JUN 3 1946
Southern Regional Council

To: Dr. Guy Johnson

From: Mrs. G. T. Hamilton

I will appreciate your writing to Mr. Page giving him information about the Southern Regional Council and about its resources in assisting in the organization of a group such as he is interested in.

C
O
P
Y

OWEN H. PAGE, JR.
Attorney At Law
Savannah, Georgia

May 23, 1946

Mrs. Grace Townes Hamilton
Executive Secretary, Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

I have just received a letter from Mr. Gorman E. Madison of the Winston-Salem, N. C., Community Chest in which Mr. Madison suggested that I contact you for information concerning the Inter-Racial Commission of the Atlanta Urban League.

Being a citizen of Georgia you are, of course, aware of the great need in our state for having a commission where racial grievances and problems may be considered and acted upon. This is becoming more acute because of the political factor of the negroes in the State of Georgia.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Savannah is interested in undertaking as one of it's major projects for 1946-47 the establishment of an Inter-Racial Commission in Savannah. Would you please send me a detailed outline and program of your organization in Atlanta and any other information which you may have that will assist us in organizing our commission here?

Your interest in this problem will be of service to our club and to the city of Savannah.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

Owen H. Page, Jr.

OHP:mf

PAUL D. WILLIAMS, RICHMOND
PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, NORFOLK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
FRANK W. SPENCER, SAVANNAH
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, NASHVILLE
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD L. TRIGG
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF VETERANS SERVICES
RAY WARWICK
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 10, 1947

TO THE SRC MEMBERS
IN THE ATLANTA AREA:

You are urged to attend a meeting of local SRC members

Friday, January 17
8.00 P.M.
At the Y. W. C. A.
37 Auburn Avenue

There are enough SRC members in the Atlanta community to form a strong local chapter. Let's get together and discuss such questions as

What can we do?
Shall we have regular meetings?
What about sponsoring a radio program?
How can we increase financial support of SRC in Atlanta?

Please come and bring any friends who are interested in the work of the Council. And please return the enclosed card at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director

Harold L. Trigg
H. L. Trigg
Associate Director

I am planning to attend the meeting on Friday, January 17._____

I will not attend the meeting._____

REMARKS:

Signed_____

DECATUR-DEKALB INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
FIRST REGULAR MEETING
THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1947, 4:00 P.M.
Parlor of Cox Brothers Funeral Home, Decatur, Georgia

(Note: The officers adopted a policy of holding meetings down to one hour. All participants in the program are asked to govern themselves accordingly.)

4:00-4:05 Devotional - Dr. H. C. Holland

4:05-4:10 Minutes of Organization Metting and Report on Membership - Mrs. Zola Maddox
Naming of Committee Chairmen and Co-chairmen

4:10-4:20 Some Information about Decatur and DeKalb - Prof. Charles M. Clayton

4:20-4:40 Address - Dr. Harold L. Trigg

4:40-5:00 Discussion and Miscellaneous Business
When hold next meeting?

Loc. Committees
Ky - Lexington

January 15, 1945

Mr. E. E. Jacobson, Manager
Lexington Water Company
167 North Upper Street
Lexington 15, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

Thank you for your inquiry of January 10. I am delighted that a group in Lexington is interested in the work of interracial committees.

The Southern Regional Council cooperates with state or local interracial committees as one phase of its broad program for social progress in the South. Under separate cover I am sending you some material dealing with the Council and with interracial committees. I hope that if you have further specific questions after you have looked over this material, you will write me again.

I am reasonably sure that Dr. E. A. McDowell of the Baptist Seminary at Louisville or Mr. J. M. Tydings of Anchorage, who is chairman of the Governor's Commission on Negro Affairs, would be glad to visit you and discuss the formation of a local committee.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover
How Shall We Organize?
What About It?
SRC #1
SRC #2
SOUTHERN FRONTIERS

Vm

Chairman, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations

LORENZO K. WOOD
ATTORNEY AT LAW
LOUISVILLE TRUST BUILDING

PHONE WAbash 5206 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

E. E. JACOBSON
MANAGER

LEXINGTON WATER COMPANY
INCORPORATED

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

167 NORTH UPPER STREET
LEXINGTON 15, KY.

January 10, 1945

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Director,
Inter-racial Committee,
Room #432,
63 Auburn, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

There are several business men of Lexington who are interested in the working of the Inter-racial Committee. Through a friend of mine, Mr. Porzelius of Chattanooga, Tennessee, I have received a communication from A. M. Pennybacker of Chattanooga in regard to the operation of the committee in that city.

However, I would appreciate receiving from you information as to how the Southern Regional Organization was founded, or the National Organization, as to its workings and also if there are any printed matter which would also assist us in this problem.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Jacobson

E. E. JACOBSON.

April 6, 1945

Dr. Edward A. McDowell
2825 Lexington Road
Louisville 6, Kentucky

Dear Dr. McDowell:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 2 with the check for $23.95. It is most unusual to receive a check for an amount larger than the bill, and we appreciate it in this instance. We are glad to know that the material reached you in time and that you were able to make good use of it.

Dr. Johnson and I are delighted to have such a fine report of the conference. I am sure that you must have been gratified to have it so well attended.

We are sorry that you cannot come down for the conference which the SRC is sponsoring here next week. We are hoping that it will be both interesting and informative.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
2825 LEXINGTON ROAD
LOUISVILLE 6, KENTUCKY

EDWARD A. McDOWELL
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
NEW TESTAMENT INTERPRETATION

April 2, 1945

Miss Emily H. Clay
Secretary - Treasurer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

I am enclosing herewith a check for $23.95. This is the amount that I have realized thus far in the sale of literature which your office sent me to be used in connection with the Good Will Conference of the Louisville Council of Churches. The enclosed statement will show that I was billed for $22.50, so you see there is "enough and to spare". I still have some of the literature, but I will keep it on hand and use it to the best advantage. I am grateful that the literature was sent so promptly. It was very helpful in connection with our meeting.

Please tell Dr. Johnson that we had a very fine conference. There was a women's meeting in the morning, a young people's supper-forum in the evening, and a mass meeting at night. The supper-forum which was interracial was attended by about three hundred people. We were swamped, having planned for not many over a hundred. The audience at the mass meeting practically filled the auditorium of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Church, one of the largest auditoriums in the city.

I want to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the report of the State Representatives' meeting. Thank you very much for your kindness in sending this to me.

Also I appreciate your interest in Elizabeth. She had a wonderful time in Atlanta and she remembers your kindness to her with great appreciation.

Very cordially yours,

Edward A. McDowell

Edward A. McDowell

EAM:mar
Encls. 2

#1, #2, #3, Packet
Brothers in Black
February and March N.S.
Pub. list
SIY ✓

April 24, 1946

Dr. Marion B. Smith
Department of Sociology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana

Dear Dr. Smith:

It is good to have a letter from you. I shall always remember with pleasure the weeks that I spent in your home when I was teaching at LSU during the summer of 1938.

I am glad to hear about the organization of an interracial committee in Baton Rouge. Dr. Favrot wrote me about it and enclosed a news clipping on the first meeting of the committee.

Local committees take various forms, and there is not much specific advice I can give, except (1) that they follow along the lines of common sense as much as possible; (2) that they should meet regularly but not too often, say once each quarter; (3) that every meeting should have a definite purpose and competent speakers to deal with some particular question, and (4) that committee members should make a real effort to work with city officials, police, transportation officials, etc. for adjusting particular problems that might arise.

I have written to various people about the work of local committees, and if I can lay hands on a copy of a satisfactory letter, I will enclose it for whatever it may be worth to you. I shall also enclose a copy of the by-laws of the Florida Division of the Southern Regional Council which might be of some help, in case you are setting up formal memberships and wish to have a definite structure.

G.W.
4/24/46

Under separate cover I am sending a package of literature. If any of the items would be of any help to you, we can supply quantities of most of the leaflets free of charge and the pamphlets at prices shown on the covers.

Please give my highest regards to all of your family. I hope they are all well.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

(P. S. Over)

P. S. I came to this job in January, 1944. My family came several months later when I had finally found a place to live. Believe me, it is quite different from teaching at a university!

GBJ

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
BATON ROUGE 3, LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

April 18, 1946

RECEIVED
APR 20 1946
Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:-

We have recently organized an interacial group here in Baton Rouge, Dr. Leo Favrot is chairman of that group; he is now on a trip to New York City and has asked me to serve on a committee to draw up formal organization plans for our interracial group. I will appreciate it very much if you will give me some suggestions of the matter of this organization.

I did not know until fairly recently that you had moved from North Carolina to Atlanta, you are certainly engaged in an important field of work and I wish you success and happiness in your work.

Very sincerely yours,

Marion B. Smith

Marion B. Smith, Professor
Department of Sociology

MBS:lw

Local Committees - La.

November 24, 1947

Mr. Paul D. Williams
3320 Gloucester Road
Richmond 22, Virginia

Dear Paul:

Here is what I would like to write Father O'Connell.

If you think it wise to forward this letter with your co comments please send it on to him.

If you have other wishes let me know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosure 1
GSM:ee

November 24, 1947

The Rev. Vincent J. O'Connell, S. M.
2301 South Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Father O'Connell:

I am to be at a meeting of the Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools at Prarie View, Texas on Thursday, December 4. On my way back I want to stop over in New Orleans and hope to find you there.

I shall get into your city by 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, December 5 and shall expect to leave at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, December 6.

It occurred to me that this stop-over might be useful for taking a step or two toward consolidation of the Council's membership in the New Orleans area. I suppose it is too much to hope for that in the course of Saturday, December 6, a small group could be got together, perhaps on the invitation of Mr. Edgar Stern, to discuss the possibility of a New Orleans Chapter of the Council but if you should encounter enough enthusiasm that would be most satisfactory to me. Alternatively, we could use this early December stop-over to lay plans and at some day in January, perhaps, a small meeting could be called to set up a Chapter, (technically, we have not had "Chapters" but in the present absence of a Louisiana Division of the Council some periodic gathering of member in the New Orleans area would seem desirable.

Will you be kind enough to let me know whether I can expect to reach you on the afternoon on the fifth or in the course of the sixth, if so on which day? If further use of my stop-over occurs to you I suggest you make whatever plans you think suitable.

As you know we would be glad to have the sturdy support of Dr. Dent

at Dillard. I have not approached Mr. Edgar Stern on this matter, but I am in hopes that Dr. Will Alexander did so when he was there recently.

Incidentally, Dr. Will wrote me today that he tried to reach you during his stay in New Orleans but was unable to catch you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ee

Local Committee-Lea

April 14, 1948

Professor Clarence Glick
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Glick:

Yesterday morning I talked for some time with Miss Raymond in order to catch up with the remarkably useful things being done by the New Orleans Council on Race Relations.

It seems to me that a way should be found for people elsewhere in the South, interested in things of that kind, to learn about what New Orleans has been doing.

Miss Raymond and I agreed that you ought to write a short article for New South on the development and work of the New Orleans Council on Race Relations. I should think four, five or six typewritten pages, double spaced, would be enough. It really would be more in the nature of a note than a full article.

Could you find the time to dictate to somebody, or write out, a running description of the work of the New Orleans Council?

Somewhere quite early in the article it should be made clear, of course, that the New Orleans Council is an entirely independent and local organization. I should not like the article, by reason of its appearance in the Southern Regional Council's little magazine, to seem to claim for our Council the good things the group in New Orleans has been doing. I merely think that many of the people in the South ought to know about the New Orleans job and that our little journal is a suitable medium for getting the word out.

Miss Raymond said she would be glad to supply you with any file material which might be missing in your own office.

I am, of course, particularly interested in the approach to the field of intercultural education--call it that or call it something else, as may seem suitable.

I think it would be quite a useful thing if you would find the time to do this not very big job. If the permission of your Committee's Executive Board would be needed to print the story, we would, of course, be perfectly willing to wait for that or whatever other formal clearance might be needed in New Orleans.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:eb

November 7, 1945

Miss Eugenia Humphrey
Vicksburg
Mississippi

Dear Miss Humphrey:

Your note of October 7 concerning suggestions about the organization and work of local interracial committees had the misfortune to be misplaced and has only now come to my attention. I regret this delay very much indeed.

I suggest that you talk to Mr. F. C. Willcoxon, Secretary of the YMCA, Corner Clay and Monroe Streets, Vicksburg. He is chairman of the Mississippi Interracial Council and has had a good deal of experience in working with interracial groups.

If there is no interracial committee active in Vicksburg at present, I think it would be wise to get one started. Let me make the following suggestions:

(1) First, confer with a number of people of both races who are reasonably sure of being interested in setting up such a committee. These should include, if possible, ministers, editors, lawyers, businessmen, and leaders in women's church and civic organizations. Try to get a person of wide influence and recognized leadership to take the initiative in calling the group together for the organization meeting.

(2) When the group has its first meeting, there should be full and free discussion of the type of committee which it wants to establish, the sort of membership it wants (that is, open or limited) and the kind of by-laws under which it wants to operate.

(3) If I may give a suggestion as to the initial activities, it would be that the committee begin with something on which it is reasonably sure to succeed. This is not only good for the morale of the committee members, but it also tends to strengthen the relationship of the committee to the community. The committee might want to devote its first efforts to surveying the facts on some local problem such as recreation facilities, sanitary conditions, hospital facilities, etc., and bringing the facts to the attention of the proper city authorities.

The Southern Regional Council is anxious to be helpful to local committees wherever it can. We can supply literature which might be helpful, and we are occasionally able to send a staff member to speak to a local group or to advise them on their work. Under separate cover we are sending you a

(over)

package of literature published or distributed by the Council. One may receive our literature by paying $1.00 a year for a mailing list subscription, or by becoming a member of the Council. Membership dues are at present $1.00 a year, but are most likely going to be raised to at least $2.00 a year at our annual meeting on November 14. Of course, we are prepared to send bundles of the Southern Frontier or of our pamphlets at special rates to local committees.

We shall be interested to know about the progress of your local project. If we can be of further help, please let us know. It may be that in December or early in 1946 one of us could pay a visit to Vicksburg and help give some impetus to the local committee.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Separate cover

1,2, Publications list, INK, ISQ,1945, AtheW, Spt.,Oct. Frontier, 3,4, V.R.

JM

NC

Local - Asheville

October 2, 1944

The Rev. C. Grier Davis
The First Presbyterian Church
Twenty-Six Church Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for your letter of September 29. I am glad to know that the Asheville Interracial Commission is considering reorganization. The Southern Regional Council is very much interested in the work of state and local interracial committees, and is eager to help them in planning their programs.

Since you are reorganizing, this might be a good time to consider changing the name and scope of your Commission. Such titles as the Dallas Council of Human Relations and the Louisville Council for Democracy are coming into use more and more. They imply a broader interest than race relations, and they have the advantage of being able to attract the support of people who might be fairly liberal on some social problems and not so liberal on race. However, we would certainly not urge any organization to change its name unless the local members think that this is the best thing to do. There is still plenty of good work to be done by committees which want to concentrate on the problems of race relations.

Under separate cover I am sending you some pamphlets. Perhaps you have already seen them, but if you have not, I think that the SRC Pamphlet No. 1 will help to bring you up to date on the structure and program of the Council. You will notice that race relations or human relations are now one phase of a comprehensive program for Southern development.

I think that we can pay you a visit some time within the next six or eight weeks. Please give us plenty of warning, and if possible, a choice of several dates, so that we can be sure to find an open date on our schedule. In the meantime, I hope that your local group can carry on some preliminary discussion so that you will have a pretty good idea as to what to do about the change of name, what sort of local support you can count on, and what problems are most in need of attention.

Incidentally, the Council is prepared to invite active groups whose aims are similar to those of the Council to become affiliates. I am enclosing a memorandum concerning affiliation with the Council. When we visit you, this matter can be discussed further and perhaps definite action can be taken.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m
Enclosure

Affiliation Memorandum

Separate cover - #1, #2, August Frontier, Southern Offensive, Negro in America

Vm

The First Presbyterian Church
TWENTY-SIX CHURCH STREET
Asheville, N. C.

September 29, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

As chairman of the Interracial Commission in Asheville, I am very much interested in the changes which have been made as a result of the Commission being taken over, or absorbed by, the Southern Regional Council, Inc. The members of our local commission would like to reorganize in keeping with the policies and program of the new organization. Perhaps it would be possible for you to come to Asheville some time and present the work of the Council to us. If not, please send us any literature which you may have published on this subject and give us any suggestions which you think would be helpful.

Wity kindest regards,

Most cordially yours,

C. Grier Davis

CGD:ES

NC.
Folk Committee
Asheville

November 20, 1944

Mr. C. Grier Davis
The First Presbyterian Church
Twenty-Six Church Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for your letter of November 14. I shall be glad to come to Asheville and speak to the interracial group, but my schedule is so full that the only chance of doing this before Christmas will be some time during the week preceding Christmas, preferably December 20, 21, 22.

If you prefer to wait until early in January, I can come just after New Year's Day, or later if you wish.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

The First Presbyterian Church
TWENTY-SIX CHURCH STREET
Asheville, N. C.

November 14, 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

After a conference with some leaders of the Colored Ministerial Association, and of the Inter-racial Committee of the white Ministerial Association, I am writing to invite you to come to Asheville at your convenience. We would like to have you speak to a selected group of about 30 or 35 people who are particularly interested in race relations, and have you tell us something of the work of the Southern Regional Council.

Let me know at your earliest convenience when it would suit you best to come. Please give me an alternative date if possible.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

C. Grier Davis

CGD:ES

Sec Committee
Asheville NC

January 9, 1945

The Rev. Calvin Grier Davis
First Presbyterian Church
Twenty-Six Church Street
Asheville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for your letter of January 5. My schedule for January is rather crowded, including five meetings here in Atlanta which I must attend. January 19 is the only date that I might be able to be in Asheville, and this is not certain until I get a confirmation from Memphis where I have promised either January 17 or 18. If they choose the 18th, I doubt whether it will be possible for me to get to Asheville in time to speak on the 19th. However, I shall let you know at the earliest possible moment. In fact, I may be able to wire you before you receive this letter.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

First Presbyterian Church
TWENTY-SIX CHURCH STREET
Asheville, N. C.

CALVIN GRIER DAVIS, MINISTER

January 5, 1945

Dr. Guy D. Johnson
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We are eager to have you come to Asheville to speak to an interracial group sometime in January. Please set your own date and let us know when we may expect you and we will have an interested group to hear you.

Looking forward to the pleasure of knowing you personally, I am

Most cordially yours,

C Grier Davis

CGD:ES

Local Com - Okla

May 1, 1945

Mr. Donald F. Miller
214 Duck Street
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Miller:

In reply to your card we are enclosing a leaflet on local interracial committees that might be of some help to you. We might suggest the following procedure, which has been used successfully by several local groups in organizing committees:

(1) Compile a list of people of both races who might be interested.

(2) Have someone of influence in the community issue the call to a meeting.

(3) At the meeting, elect a temporary chairman and secretary until there has been a thorough discussion of the need for a committee, the issues that need to be faced and met in the community, and the set-up desired for the organization — officers, committees, dues, meetings, etc.

(4) Elect permanent officers before the close of this initial meeting, or appoint a nominating committee for the purpose.

We suggest that you keep your organization simple, and that you decide on just one or perhaps two projects on which to put your major emphasis.

We would appreciate it if you would let us know if your organization succeeds, and if we can be of help to you in any way.

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. M. E. TILLY

MET:m
Enclosure

214 Duck St.
Stillwater, Okla.
Apr. 21, 1945

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me suggestions about the organization and work of local interracial committees.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donald F. Miller

Donald F. Miller
214 Duck St.
Stillwater, Okla.

STILLWATER
APR 22
7 30PM
1945
OKLA.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

75 and
68 mm
Cancel

October 28, 1946

Mrs. L. A. Gummere
R. F. D.
Belva, Oklahoma

Dear Mrs. Gummere:

Remembering your interest in the publications of the Council in months past, we thought that you might want to see some of our recent literature. We are enclosing several of our pamphlets and leaflets which have been published since our last contact with you. I hope that they will be useful.

Cordially yours,

Inez B. Tillison
Assistant Secretary-
Treasurer

separate cover #5, 6, 7 -
Unity, Which Way...

IBT:s

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.

Atlanta 3, Georgia

March 26 1946

Mrs. L. A. Summers

We acknowledge with thanks your payment covering

Dues for the year 1946 . . . . . $ 2.00

Contribution 30

Total . . . $ 2.30

Emily H. Clay

Secretary-Treasurer

RECEIVED

MAR 18 1946

Southern Regional Council

Receipt not sent.

Mrs L. A. Summers
R 2 D
Belvedere, Ga.
2 IC # 2.30 ✓

R

Fla - Loc Corr

March 18, 1946

Mrs. L. A. Gummere
R. F. D.
Belva, Oklahoma

Dear Mrs. Gummere:

Your letter addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Southern Regional Council absorbed the Commission when it began operation two years ago, and carries on the work in race relations as one phase of a broad program for social and economic progress in the South.

We are grateful for your interest and for the check for $2.30 which you enclosed as a contribution to our work. The enclosed leaflet will tell you something about the work of the Southern Regional Council. The annual dues are $2.00. We shall be glad to enroll you as a member, and credit you with the payment of dues for 1946 if you wish.

In those Southern states which have state interracial committees, we are working through such committees. In fact most of them are either affiliates or state divisions of SRC. Unfortunately, there is no state committee in Oklahoma and, as far as we know, there is no active local committee. Our membership there is very small, but we hope to build it up during the present year. We shall be grateful for anything you can do to help increase our membership. When we have from 50 to 100 members, we might proceed to set up a state division of SRC. In the meantime, individuals should try in every way they can to promote progressive ideas and actions. I hope that the literature which we are sending under separate cover will be a source of information and inspiration to you.

All good wishes.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBH:m

Enclosed - TSIY
Separate cover - 2,3,packet

C W 3/20

Com

RECEIVED
MAR 16 1946
Southern Regional Council

March 13, 1946
Belva, Oklahoma

Dear Sirs:

I am very interested in helping what I can in your work. For several years I have had charge of Race Relations programs in our rural church and need material for such.

Will you please inform me as to what I can do. Where is the nearest organization of yours? I am enclosing a small donation to help with the work.

Very truly yours,

C.W.

Mrs. L. A. Gummere 3/20/46
R.F.D. Belva, Okla.

OK
$2.50

Shall we give her credit as member?
3/20

20 YEARS
OF
Interracial Work in Des Moines, Iowa

BRIEF HISTORY
OF
DES MOINES INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

Compiled, 1944
by
S. JOE BROWN S. E. THOMPSON
JAMES B. MORRIS
Committee

20 YEARS

OF

Interracial Work in Des Moines, Iowa

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DES MOINES INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

Compiled, 1944
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Committee

PREFACE

The interracial movement is one of the good things that came out of the period of reconstruction which followed World War I; and was started about the same time by groups of white and Negro religious leaders in Tennessee and in Georgia, that in Tennesee having been led by Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, a Negro layman, formerly Director of Negro Economics, during the war and that in Georgia led by Dr. Will W. Alexander, a white minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, both having in mind the avoiding of physical conflicts between Negroes and whites growing out of racial tension, resulting in race riots, etc.

The movement led by Dr. Alexander crystalized into what is now known as the Commission on Interracial Cooperation an all southern organization with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., of which Dr. Alexander became the Executive Secretary and having State and Local Commissions in practically all southern states and in about a thousand local southern communities; while the movement led by Dr. Haynes was taken over by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, comprising practically all Protestant Denominations with headquarters in New York City, and became its Commission on Race Relations with Dr. Haynes as its Executive Secretary.

In the month of May, 1924, Geo. W. Webber, then General Secretary of the Des Moines Y. M. C. A., having read of the splendid work that was being done by these Interracial Commissions north as wel as south, suggested a joint meeting of the Religious Work committees of the Central Association, and of the Crocker Street or Colored Men's Branch, in the form of a week end "retreat" which was held at the "Y" Camp near Boone, where the idea was talked over by about a half dozen members of each of these committees and as a result of which these men together with a few others added to make the number of fifteen white and fifteen Negro

men, representing several different denominations of each racial group met on the 2nd Wednesday evening in Oct. in the cafeteria of Central Y.M.C.A. building and after partaking of a luncheon proceeded without drawing up any constitution or by-laws, to organize the "Des Moines Interracial Commission" by electing Prof. H. T. Steeper, a white man, then principal of West High School as Chairman; S. Joe Brown, a Negro lawyer as Vice Chairman; Geo. W. Webber as Secretary-Treasurer and Hon. Harvey Ingham, of the Register and Tribune, the Rev. Geo. W. Robinson, pastor of Corinthian, a Negro Baptist Church and Jas. B. Morris, Attorney and Editor of the Negro newspaper, the Iowa Bystander, as additional members of the executive committee.

HISTORY

A few months after its organization the Commission received an invitation to send one or more representatives to the first National Conference of Interracial Commissions that had been called jointly by the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, and the Commission on Interracial Co-operation to be held in Cincinati, Ohio, Feb. 25th thru 27th, 1925, and sent its chairman and vice chairman who upon their return reported that some of the most effective leaders in that conference had been women and recommended that at least five women of each racial group be added, which recommendation was adopted and one white woman, Miss Lelia Wilson, General Secretary of the Des Moines Y. W. C. A. and one Negro woman, Mrs. N. C. Marshall, chairman of the Committee of Management of the Blue Triangle (Colored Women's Branch) Y. W. C. A. were added to the executive committee.

The Commission continued to meet in a luncheon meeting once each month but without any definite program except to get acquainted with each other and to talk over plans whereby the relationship between the Negro and white residents of Des Moines might be improved; but at its meeting in April, 1925 the Negro members of the executive committee were requested to submit in writing some of the practical objectives that they felt the Negroes of Des Moines would like to have attained by way of making conditions better for them and the four Negro members, Attys. S. Joe Brown and Jas. B. Morris, Rev. Geo. W. Robinson and Mrs. N. C. Marshall agreed upon and submitted fourteen objectives which for want of a better name they styled "The Desiderata of the Des Moines Negroes," which were adopted by the commission and which were as follows:

1. The abolition of seperate bathing beaches and separate everything else, supported by public taxation.

2. The abolition of discrimination in the buying and renting of property.

3. The abolition of segregation in hotels, restaurants, theatres and other places of public accommodation.

4. The abolition of the custom that has prevailed in Polk county for twenty years of excluding all Negroes from the Grand Jury lists.

5. Representation in proportion to our population in all City and County labor and office work, with a definite program for the interviewing of employers of labor and the heads of the Labor Unions to the end that more Negroes may be employed in other than menial jobs; and that the Labor Unions may take a fairer attitude toward Negro mechanics of the respective trades.

6. Several more carriers and at least one clerk in the Des Moines Post Office.

7. A member in the attendance department of the Des Moines Public Schools; and at least one teacher in those schools which we furnish about 50% of the pupils as we do in Franklin and Logan schools.

8. Better attendance of white people upon Negro meetings for which an invitation is extended to the general public.

9. More opportunities for Negro speakers to appear before audiences of white people, more especially groups of white children.

10. The introduction of a course in Negro History into the Des Moines Public Schools.

11. At least 200 white men and women to become members of the Des Moines Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

12. A fully equipped modern Y. M. C. A. building at 12th and Crocker streets.

13. A fully equipped modern Y. W. C. A. building 13th and School streets.

14. A Negro member on the Des Moines Board of Education

PROGRESS MADE

It is now near twenty years since the Commission was organized with the above objectives in view; and while few of these objectives have been fully realized, we are

pleased to be able to report that some progress has been made toward the majority of them, as will be noted by the following statement.

1. The city of Des Moines no longer maintains a separate bathing beach; but Negroes are privileged to patronize both Birdland and Ashworth, city owned pools frequented chiefly by whites; and in additon the city has located a fully equipped modern pool supervised by Negro life guards in Good Park, in the heart of the west side Negro settlement, which is patronized by many Negroes and some whites.

2. One Negro, Mr. J. G. Browne, served upon the Polk County Grand Jury during the entire year 1942, voting indictments upon both Negro and white defendants.

3. Negro deputies are now serving in the offices of County Recorder, County Auditor, County Sheriff; County Physician and Juvenile Court; two Negroes have served as Assistant City Solicitor; two are now City Detectives; one is stenographer in the Streets department of the city; one has been Supply Sergeant of the State Highway Patrol; two Negro women have served as Assistant Post Mistresses to the State Legislature; one has served as Assistant Sergeant at Arms, one as Assistant Door Keeper and two as Pages in the State Legislature and four are regularly employed in the State House Post Office, and one is Assistant State Chemist.

4. Instead of one we now have two and have had three Negro clerks and four carriers in the Des Moines Post Office.

5. No Negro has yet been put on the School Board payroll either as a teacher or as a member of the attendance department; but several Negro students in the Drake College of Education have served as practice teachers in both the grade and high schools of the city and two young men and several young women have served in the attendance department being paid out of WPA funds; and three Negro young women have served as secretaries to the director of the Adult Education.

6. Many opportunities have been given Negro speak-

ers before white audiences in the churches and high schools of the city; four have served as guest speakers before one night city wide forums and two, Dr. Geo. E. Haynes and Dr. Wm. Pickens, served as resident forum leaders in the city for periods of six week each; and three Negroes, Rev. S. M. Riley, S. Joe Brown and Rev. C. Lopez McAllister, have served as instructors in the Des Moines Sunday School Institute, one of them, Atty Brown, teaching in three different institutes and in one of them he taught a course in Race Relations, using a text written by a Negro, Dr. Chas. S. Johnson.

7. There are now many more than two hundred white people among the six hundred fifty members of the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP, one of them, Mr. Ike Smalls, having served for two successive years as President of that organization.

8. The Des Moines Y. W. C. A. has removed the Blue Triangle Branch from the little cottage it formerly occupied at 13th and School streets, to a spacious residence at 14th and Center, which while not fully equipped, is entirely modern and by far more adequate than the building it formerly occupied; and

9. The Des Moines Y. M. C. A. has purchased a modern brick building at 14th and Keo Way now occupied by the Keo Way USO Center; but which will be equipped and occupied by the Crocker Street Branch at the close of World War II.

CHARTER MEMBERS

Unfortunately there seems to be no available list of the names of the first thirty men who are the charter members; but we do have a copy of the first Annual Report issued by Geo. W. Webber, who was the founder and who was the Secretary-Treasurer during the first seven years of its existence. It was filed at the meeting of December, 1925 and contains the following list of members on that date, among which are the original thirty and a few other men and several women, who of course, were not elected until after the National Conference of March, 1925; and which list is as follows:

A. A. Alexander, S. Joe Brown, A. J. Burton, R. J. Cornell, Everett Davis, G. H. Edmunds, Chas. P. Howard, Harvey Ingham, Dr. J. A. Jefferson, Rev. H. L. P. Jones, Rev. C. M. Kirkpatrick, James B. Morris, W. J. Moore, Rev. Chas. S. Medbury, Rabbi Eugene Manheimer, Carl C. Proper, E. C. Robinson, Rev. Geo. W. Robinson, J. W. Studebaker, H. T. Steeper, W. E. Tone, Hubert Utterback, Rev. W. H. Wheeler, Geo. Way Williams, N. H. Weeks, Geo. W. Webber, Craig Wright, Lafe Young, Sr., W. W. Jones, John L. Thompson, Mrs. L. R. Willis, Mrs. James B. Morris, Miss Regina Crawford, Mrs. N. C. Marshall, Mrs. Effie Watkins, Miss Lelia Wilson, Mrs. W. Lee Jordan, Mrs. E. R. Hinkley, John C. Lewis, A. J. Small, Mrs. B. C. Hopkins, Mrs. Frank Morehouse, Rev. C. E. Rash, Walter Allen, Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Casper Schenk, Rev. Herbert Scott and A. P. Trotter, making a membership at that time of forty-nine and while there is no written rule upon the subject, there has been a kind of mutual understanding that the membership should always remain somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty men and women and that they should be about equally divided between Negroes and whites.

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED

As we have stated above, the organization started out without any formal constitution or rules of operation aside from recommendations from time to time from its executive committee and continued to operate under the same set of officers until December, 1928 when Prof. Steeper asked to be relieved of the chairmanship and an election was held resulting in the election of Atty. Casper Schenk as Chairman; but with all other officers being re-elected.

Soon after assuming the chairmanship, Atty. Schenk with the assistance of other members of the executive committee, drew up and submitted what they called a "Constitution and By-Laws" which were unanimously adopted by the Commission; and under which with but three minor amendments the commission still operates; and which Constiteution and By-Laws read as follows:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

of

DES MOINES INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

Article I.—Name

The name of this organization shall be "Des Moines Interracial Commission."

Article II.—Object

The object of this Commission shall be:

1. To provide a friendly forum for men and women of different races, residing in Des Moines, Iowa, and its immediate vicinity, seeking to develop better mutual understanding and to remove unjust race prejudice.

2. To provide a clearing-house of information on problems of race relationship for the community.

3. To conduct a constant educational campaign to reduce misunderstanding and injustice, to promote mutual race respect and appreciation, and to stimulate friendly co-operation between the members of different races.

Article III.—Membership.

The membership of this organization shall consist of those who are now members and those who shall hereafter be elected to membership by the vote of two thirds of the members present and voting at any regular or special meeting, upon the names which shall have been considered and recommended for election by the executive committee.

Article IV.—Officers.

Section 1. The officers of the Commission shall consist of a Chariman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary-Treasurer, and, two additional white men; two additional Negro men, one additional white woman and one addi-

tional Negro woman, who, together shall constitute the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. These officers shall be elected annually, at the January meeting from a list proposed by a nominating committee appointed at the preceding meeting.

Article V.—Meetings.

Section 1. The Commission shall hold a regular meeting on the second Tuesday of each month excepting June, July and August; but special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman.

Article VI.—Standing Committees

At the regular meeting in February of each year the Chairman shall appoint the following standing committee consisting of not less than three.

1. Church Relationship; 2. Education; 3. Industrial Relations; 4. Housing; 5. Racial Justice; 6. Publicity; 7. Health and Sanitation; and 8. Meetings and Program.

Each committee shall report at the regular December meeting and at such other time as may be required by the Chairman.

Article VII.—Amendment

This Constitution and By-Laws may be amended at any regular, or special meeting called for that purpose, provided the proposed amendment shall first have been submitted in writing to and approved by the Executive Committee.

As we have stated, this Constitution and By-Laws is still in operation with but three changes which are:

1. The date of the annual election has been changed from January to December.
2. The retiring chairman has been made an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee; and
3. An annual membership fee of one dollar payable in January, has been added.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

While the regular meetings of the Commission are open only to members and such of their friends as they might see fit to invite as their guests, the Commission endeavors to hold at least one meeting each year that is open to the general public, the first of which was a Sunday evening forum at the Cottage Grove Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the fall of 1928, at which time Geo. W. Webber the secretary-treasurer and S. Joe Brown, the vice chairman, each from his own point of view, stated to the vast audience present, some of the disabilities under which Negroes of Des Moines were laboring, and suggested some remedies.

The second was during the spring of 1929, when the Commission presented to a capacity house at the old Bertchel Theatre, which then stood on West 4th street, Hon. Oscar De Priest, the first Negro Congressman ever elected from any northern state and who was then representing the 1st Congressional District of Illinois.

In June, 1930, the Commission federated with the Des Moines Ministerial Association and the Polk County Council of Religious Education to form the Des Moines Council of Churches and operated as the Interracial department of that organization for about ten years, when the Council of Churches ceased to function; and since which time the Commission has continued as an independent organization as it had for six years preceding the organization of the Council.

In recent years the Commission has held a city-wide Interracial Meeting on or about the second Sunday in February, which has been set aside by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America as "Interracial Sunday," these meetings alternating between Negro and white churches and with speakers both Negro and white.

One of the most outstanding of these interracial week observances was the testimonal banquet tendered the late Dr. Geo. W. Carver in the auditorium of the Central Y. W. C. A. which was attended by about two hundred Negroes and whites and at which Dr. Carver was presented by his former classmate, Dr. Chas. Reed of the

U. S. Weather and Crop Service, in February, 1932; and on the following day a committee from the Commission accompanied Dr. Carver upon his visit to Ames, which proved to be the only visit that he ever made to his alma mater after his graduation there in 1896.

In February, 1933, the late Dr. Stoddard Lane, then pastor of Plymouth Church, gave the Interracial Day Address at the Corinthian (Negro) Baptist Church, which we later learned he had previously delivered to his own congregation that same Sunday morning.

In October, 1933, the Commission held a two day interracial institute in the Central Y. W. C. A. at which the speakers were two Negroes, Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, Executive Secretary and Dr. Chas. Merchant, a field secretary of the Commission of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches in New York City and Dr. Phillip Swarts, a white man who was chairman of the Interracial Commission of Chicago.

In February Mrs. Horace Hollingsworth and Mrs. S. Joe Brown, both now deceased, were speakers at the city-wide interracial meeting held in St. Paul African M. E. Church and in February, 1927, a panel consisting of Dr. Stoddard Lane, Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer, Father Patrick J. Walsh and Dean Willard L. Johnson of the Des Moines Council of Jews, Catholics and Christians, all white men, presented a discussion of their several religious faiths at the Corinthian (Negro) Baptist Church.

In April, 1938 the Commission presented at the Wesley Methodist Church in East Des Moines, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Council of Negro Women and then advisor on Negro affairs to the National Director of the NYA and in February, 1939 presented Dr. Geo. E. Haynes again at an interracial banquet at the Central Y. W. C. A. attended by representatives of the Negro, Caucasian, Mexican, Indian, Jewish and Italian groups in native costume.

In February, 1940, the city-wide interracial meeting was held in the Synagogue of the Congregation Tifereth Israel with Rabbi Monroe Levins, the pastor and the

Rev. Geo. W. Robinson, pastor of the Corinthian (Negro) Baptist Church as speakers.

In February, 1943, the city-wide meeting was again in honor of the late Dr. Geo. W. Carver, who had just recently passed and took the form of a public Memorial at which meeting held in the First Friends Church The principal speakers were Dr. Chas. Reed and Atty. E. D. Perry, both of whom were schoolmates of Dr. Carver at Ames and each of whom spoke of "Dr. Carver as I Knew Him at Ames"; and the Rev. Dr. C. Lopez McAllister, who had been Dr. Carver's student at Tuskegee, who spoke on "Dr. Carver as we Knew Him at Tuskegee."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS ISSUED

While the Interracial Commission has had but very little publicity, during the twenty years of its history, it has issued three public statements of its principles, the first having been the "Manifesto of Good Will" drawn up in December, 1929, by Atty. Casper Schenk, then chairman, but now Superintendent of production in a Defense Plant in California, which document was adopted by both the Commission and by the Des Moines Ministerial Association and was published and commented upon by the Des Moines dailies and by many Negro newspapers in other states, one of which, the Chicago Defenedr, the most widely known Negro weekly worked it into a cartoon which appeared upon the front page of its issue of December 28th, 1929, at the close of the Commission's fifth year. It reads as follows:

"Prompted by the Christmas Spirit of peace and good will, gratefully acknowledging the Golden Rule, honoring the declaration of equality proclaimed by our revolutionary fathers, supporting the constitution and laws of the State guaranteeing equal privileges and opportunities, and mindful of the dictates of our own better natures,

"We, the undersigned, publicly pledge for ourselves and respectfully urge upon others that a friendlier and more tolerant attitude be cultivated among the races destined to live side by side in this community; that

every individual be judged, solely on the basis of individual character and conduct, irrespective of race, creed, or color; and that influenced by this standard alone, owners, proprietors and patrons more cheerfully grant to men, women and children of every color and nationality, the privileges now granted to those of thier own race in all public places such as churches, theatres, eating houses, hotels, lecture halls, colleges and schools."

At the close of the tenth year of the activities of the Commission, another declaration of principles was drawn up by Dr. Stoddard Lane, then Chairman, adopted by by both the Commission and the Ministerial Association and published in the local press.

It reads as follows:

PROCLAMATION OF BROTHERHOOD

"We believe in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and therefore we believe that people of all races belong to one family and are to be respected and treated as children of God and brothers of our own.

"We believe in the fundamental principles of Democracy which lie at the heart of our American life and which demand that equal rights and opportunities be given to all our fellowmen, regardless of race, creed or color.

"In the spirit of Christmas good will, we pledge ourselves not only to this belief, but to the practice of it in our every day life. And we call upon all who believe in Brotherhood and in Americanism to a like expression of their faith.

"The practice of brotherhood means equality of economic opportunity to people of the minority races; it means judging them not by race or color but by individual merit; it means according to them equal rights in restaurants, hotels, theatres, schools, and all public places; it means not only charity but justice in every field of human relations; it means appreciation of and friendliness toward all our fellow-citizens, of whatever race or creed or color they may be."

And at the conclusion of the fifteenth year of our history, to-wit in December, 1930, Mrs. Horace Hollingsworth, our first woman chairman, reaffirmed in substance the contents of these two former declarations in the following:

GOODWILL AND BROTHERHOOD CREDO

"As we are thinking in terms of Christmas Goodwill and Brotherhood, in this day of tumult and strife among so many of the peoples of the world, there should come to all of us, with any background for righteous thinking a CHALLENGE to go forward in a new way for the betterment of all peoples of all races, colors and creeds; a new TOLERANCE which shall spur us on to do all in our power, under all circumstances, to promote one another's welfare; a real COMPREHENSION of the needs of our fellowmen, and adherence to the principles of righteousness and justice.

"May we again pledge our faith in the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, that shall make possible one united family in love to God and with equal rights and privileges to all."

Which was also adopted by the Commission.

ROSTER OF CHAIRMEN

During its twenty years' history the Commission has had twelve chairmen as follows: Prof. H. T. Steeper, white, 1924 to 1928; Atty. Casper Schenk, white, 1929 to 1931; Atty. S. Joe Brown, Negro, 1932 to 1933; Rev. Stoddard Lane, white, 1933 to 1936; Mr. A. A. Alexander, Negro, 1936 to 1937; Rev. Paul E. Becker, white, 1937 to 1938; Atty. James B. Morris, 1938 to 1939; Mrs. Horace Hollingsworth, white, 1939 to 1941; Prof. S. E. Thompson, white, 1941 to 1943.

Mrs. Helen D. Beshears, our first Negro woman chairman was installed in January, 1943; but in April, 1943, removed from the city and was succeeded by another Negro woman, Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, who in January, 1944, was succeeded by our present chairman, Mr. Frank T. Dillon, an Alabama born white man.

The other officers are: Hon. Harvey Ingham, Chairman Emeritus; Mrs. Sarah E. Jett, Vice Chairman; Miss Dorothy Jastram, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. E. T. Scales, Assistant Secretary; who together with Judge Jos. E. Meyer, Ike Smalls, Rev. C. Lopez McAllister, John S. Coleman, Mrs. L. R. Willis, Miss Marjorie McCoy and Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, comprise the executive committee.

ROSTER OF MEMBERS

The present membership includes:

A. A. Alexander, Rev. Allan O. Birchenough, Rev. Walter M. Briggs, S. Joe Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Browne, Rev. H. C. Boyd, W. C. Buice, Mrs. Grace Byland, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Campbell, John S. Coleman, Don M. Douglass, Frank T. Dillon, Prof. A. T. DeGroot, Mrs. Lillian A. Edmunds, Rev. Jas. Furbey, Mrs. A. D. George, Fred D. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Cornell Hewson, Miss Agnes Helmreich, H. S Hollingsworth, Miss Mabel Hopkins, Chas. P. Howard, Hon. Harvey Ingham, Miss Dorothy J. Jastram, Miss Ava Johnson, Mrs. Sarah E. Jett, Miss Helen Keyte, Miss Ruth Lumbard, Geo. A. Mahoney, Miss Marjorie McCoy, Carl W. Mesmer, Judge Jos. E. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Morris, Rev. C. Lopez McAllister, F O. Morrow, Miss Dayse Murphy, Rev. T. P. Murphy, Mrs. Gertrude North, Rev. Wm. F. Ogleton, W. Lawrence Oliver, Mrs. Margaret M. Patten, Rev. Geo. W. Robinson, Geo. W. Robinson, Jr., Earl G. Robinson, A. L. Sarcone, Mrs. E. T. Scales, Miss Stella Scurlock, Ike Smalls, Harry E. Terrell, Prof. S. E. Thompson, A. P. Trotter, J. Walter Thompson, Mrs. Jean Wallingford, Mrs. Leota Warner, Miss Clara Webb, Miss Alice Whipple, Mrs. J. E. Wiley, Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Willis, Mr and Mrs. Geo. W. Webber, Miss Essie Wherry, Rev. F. T. Zuch, Prof. Joseph B. Gittler and Mrs Ruth McGregor.

R. for Info

outside region locals

February 10, 1945

Mr. Joseph W. Thompson
Marvin McMurry Methodist Church
St. Joseph 44, Missouri

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Your letter of February 3 addressed to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has come to our attention. The Commission was absorbed by the Southern Regional Council in January of 1944.

I am enclosing some literature which I hope will be of use to you in organizing a local interracial committee. I suggest that for further help you should get in touch with Mr. A. A. Liveright, Executive Director of the American Council on Race Relations, 32 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1, Illinois. The American Council has field workers who serve your area. I suggest also that you write the Department of Race Relations, Social Science Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, and ask them to put you on their mailing list to receive A Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations.

Best wishes for the success of your project.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:j

encl.

How to O. What about it? INK, SFs SRC 1

MARVIN-McMURRY METHODIST CHURCH
St. Joseph Avenue and Randolph Streets
ST. JOSEPH 44, MISSOURI

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister
1002 Roosevelt Avenue

February 3,1945

Commission on Interracial Cooperation,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen;

A movement is going forward to organize an Interracial in St.Joseph. I have been asked to write to you to ask for any information or help you can give us to how to proceed. Do you have a manual or any material describing the way in which other cities have set up commissions?

We will very much appreciate any help you can give us. We have also wondered if you have field workers who help do this sort of work?

We are anxious to set up a strong commission in the most effective way. We hope that your expeience may serve to guide us.

With deep appreciation of your fine work and our sincere thanks for any help you can give us.

Very sincerely

Joseph W. Thompson

Local outreach

Detroit Interracial committee

May 16, 1945

Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby
Assistant Director, Interracial Committee
305 West Fort
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Whitby:

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, to which you wrote on May 2 concerning materials to be used in the exhibit for your Work Shop on June 1, merged with the Southern Regional Council in February 1944. The enclosed pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE describes the background and program of the new organization.

We are enclosing, also, sample copies of AMERICA'S TENTH MAN, SINGERS IN THE DAWN, a leaflet entitled I NEVER KNOWED, and our monthly paper THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER. The pamphlet entitled UNDERSTANDING OUR NEIGHBORS is temporarily out of stock, but our printer assures us that our new and revised edition will be available before June 1.

If you would like to use any of the enclosed materials in your exhibit, we shall be glad to send two or three copies of each piece without charge.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

P.S. Our offer to send sample copies without charge includes, of course, UNDERSTANDING OUR NEIGHBORS as soon as it is ready for distribution.

City of Detroit

EDWARD J. JEFFRIES, JR.
Mayor

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

CITY OF DETROIT
INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
305 WEST FORT
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

May 2, 1945

Committee on Interracial Co-operation,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Gentlemen:

On June 1, 1945 the City of Detroit Interracial Committee is sponsoring a Work Shop. At this time we plan an exhibit as a part of this Work Shop Conference. We would like this exhibit to include materials which could be used in Race Relations programs. It is to include visual displays, books, pamphlets and studies that could be used in race relations programs. It will also include material in the field of music, art and drama which will foster inter-group understanding.

We are writing to ask if your organization can assist us with materials for this exhibit. If there is a cost involved will you kindly state the amount.

We hope to hear from you on this at your earliest convenience, since the date for assembling this exhibit is short. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours

Beulah T. Whitby

(Mrs.) Beulah T. Whitby
Assistant Director
INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

BTW:S

Orderly Revolution

by

Agnes E. Meyer

The Washington Post

This series of articles was printed in The Washington Post June 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1945

The Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council

"WE, THE PEOPLE, will work out our own destiny." That is the soul-stirring slogan of 120,000 people who live in Chicago's Packingtown, adjacent to the stockyards. Made notorious throughout the country as the source of misery, disease and crime by such novels as "The Jungle" and "Studs Lonigan," this desolate area is now transformed, in spirit if not in appearance, by the most powerful upsurge of organized individualism yet to come into being in the U. S. A. "The Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council," as it is called, is a microcosm of the orderly revolution, slowly but steadily getting under way throughout our whole country. That is why this movement, thrilling in itself, is of general interest. The gist of this local and of the Nation-wide revolution lies in the fact that our millions of "forgotten men" are beginning to feel that they count. They are determined to escape from the horrible anonymity of the slums and the spiritual poverty of our neglected rural areas.

"Our Chicago stockyards area has been surveyed and researched until we are sick of the social worker approach," said a Council member. "The artists have written novels and poetry about us, and that got us nowhere. The battle against slum conditions and slum areas is our prime objective, as it must be the prime objective of all organizations and individuals who seek to do significant work for social betterment. This means battling all those economic and social forces in our city, our State and the Nation, that create the human cesspool called the slum and all the powerful elements that profit from its existence.

"WE HAVE ALSO learned through years of bitter experience that the greatest menace of our American industrial civilization lies in the growing isolation of the individual from the community.

"Therefore ours is a neighborhood movement which means constant work and constant exchange of ideas between representatives of business, labor, nationalities, religious and all other groups. Out of the warm human relationships and mutual understanding which resulted, we have formed a people's organization whose character is such that it leaves no room for religious bigotry, hatred and violence, but, on the contrary, has created a strong basis for calm, orderly, intelligent progress."

Though Chicago's "Back of the Yards Neighborhood" movement is an orderly revolution, let no one think that it is weak. When forced to the wall, it knows how to defend itself. The Council has already clashed with the powerful packing industries and the no less powerful Kelly-Nash machine and defeated both of them. It has had several other battles in which no quarter was asked or given by either side, and all became victories for the Council. "Don't tread on me" said a banner in a recent anniversary parade.

Many Liberals are disturbed by the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council because they feel it is a pressure group which fights in a tough, vicious way in which no holds are barred. It does fight viciously. "We in Back of the Yards are fighting for our bread and butter, our homes, our families, and for our very lives," said one of the leaders. "We are in a different position from those 'Liberals' who are 'interested' in our plight and give us their 'sympathy.' These

Liberals fail to realize that only through the achievement and the constructive use of power can people better themselves. They are like the folks during the American Revolution who said: 'America should be free but not through bloodshed,' and like those during the Civil War who agreed that slavery should be eliminated, but not through conflict between the States."

THESE SERIOUS-MINDED inhabitants of Packingtown have never picked a fight, nor have they avoided one when great issues and principles were involved. They have fought because in a competitive city like Chicago, any new power group has to go through battles, if it is going to survive. Their thinking on pressure is very simple. "We believe that democracy is a government constantly responding to the pressure of its people," a group of Council members said to me. "The biggest hope for democracy is that Americans will overcome their lethargy and that more and more people and groups will become articulate and formulate their needs. The basic American dilemma today is that four or five pressure groups such as big business, organized labor, the Grange, and others are constantly exerting pressure while the vast majority of unorganized Americans have no spokesman. What are we? We are active, informed, participating organized citizens, and organization always means pressure of one sort or another. We lobby actively both in Washington and at Springfield for any legislation in which we are interested. Business, labor, and agricultural pressure groups represent not above 30 million people. We are part of the 100 million Americans who are left out in the cold, and who also have rights. We aim to fight for those rights.

"But the force that we rely upon," continued another member of the Council, "is the power that can only be generated by truly democratic organization. The 'Liberals' cannot believe this because they are remote from the people and have never seen nor felt the vitality of democracy in action. Our critics admit the necessity of what we are doing. They only criticize our methods. They can afford to criticize because they don't live in our shacks. They don't have to live with the specter of unemployment hanging over their heads. They can't feel about our sick children as we do.

"Our program is one that we have chosen ourselves. We had to compromise differences, but we learned that problems we thought only 'my' problems are common to us all. Out of this exchange of ideas has come a mutual agreement. Inevitably our problems range through every facet of life. A people's program is bound to be broad, deep and all-inclusive if only because it is the product of all local groups, social, religious, labor and business. The democracy of the Back of the Yards Council is protected in carefully framed by-laws. The Board of Directors is made up of one representative from each of the 185 organizations regardless of size. The Community Congress is on a basis of proportional representation and has the last word on all matters. The officers of the Council execute the program and policy voted by the Congress. Big business as well as small can join the Council but only as one of many organizations. It is through the combined strength of all these organizations that our People's Organization attains its dynamic character."

BECAUSE OF ITS inherent democratic strength, its sound organization and, mainly, I think, because of its determination to overcome the isolation of man in our industrial civilization, the Back of the

Yards movement has in the five years of its existence leapt like wildfire to Kansas City, to South St. Paul, to Cleveland, until it represents well over a million people. The same type of organization is applicable to any community and each city differs in the elements that make up the affiliated groups. The Industrial Areas Foundation, Inc., which sponsors the national program, plans to carry the idea in the near future to other large industrial centers. In spite of the Council's aggressive history—aggression which results largely from the opposition of other pressure groups—its by-laws, representative government and methods of organization are soundly democratic. It has made its way during the five years of its existence, because in origin, structure and purpose, it is a movement of the people, by the people and for the people.

Background of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council

CHICAGO's Back of the Yards is the core of the meat packing industry of the Nation. It is just as drab as it has always been pictured, row after row of colorless, rat-infested shacks, mostly wooden, that reach an apogee of dilapidation in the Mexican quarter. The air is permeated with fetid odors. Most of the houses are violations of the sanitary code. A great many have only cold water, no bath, no sinks, inadequate toilets, some of which are in the back yards. The coal stoves leave many dwellings damp and cold. Roofs and chimneys are defective especially in the rented houses. Disease and bad housing here as everywhere are in a fixed ratio. The mortality rate in the $10 to $20 houses is very high, from $20 to $30 it is slightly lower. It decreases abruptly after the $30 rental. Shortage of manpower in the packing industry is due to lack of housing but the overcrowding is not as bad as it is in Chicago's Negro district. To anyone who is familiar with the alleys of Washington, D. C., Back of the Yards looks highly respectable. Like all slums, it used to be a breeding ground, not only of disease but of crime, delinquency, deterioration, dirt and dependency.

Above this dun-colored huddle of one and two-story shacks that occupy only a square mile, rise the brilliant domes of 10 Catholic churches of cathedral-like dimensions, impressive, majestic structures of stone and marble, that can seat from 1500 to 2500 people. Never even in Europe have I seen costlier churches of this size, nor, if we include the numerous little ones, have I ever seen so many in so small a space. These edifices have been built and have to be supported, together with the parochial schools, the religious houses and convents that cluster around them, by a people whose insecure earnings until 1937 averaged about $12 per week for common labor and $23.91 for skilled workers. It is a cruel burden even now that the CIO Union has improved the security and the rate of pay.

THE PEOPLE, themselves, do not complain of this economic pressure although it is bound to increase as the population in this area of first settlement shifts to other, more livable parts of the city. "Without our magnificent churches," they told me, "life would be wholly devoid of beauty and grandeur." Before the CIO Union appeared, the churches were also the only source of stability, whether social or spiritual. They seem glad to foot the bill.

But why should the bill be so abnormally high? Though the population in Back of the Yards is 95 per cent Catholic, it is divided between six different nationalities. The first settlers were Irish and German; then came in successive migrations, the Poles who outnumber any other group by more than three to one, the Lithuanians, Czechoslovaks, Ukrainians, and, lastly, the Mexicans. In the midst of this Catholic settlement is one strong German Lutheran parish, a Russian Orthodox Church, and a Jewish synagogue.

The great churches were the product of Packingtown's chief obsession, national rivalries and animosities which these immigrants had brought from Europe. If the Germans had a great house of worship, the Poles were determined to have several still greater and more luxurious. The Lithuanians and Slovaks and Ukrainians could not

afford to be outdone in magnificence. The Mexicans are now taxing themselves for a half-completed church of their own.

THOUGH ALL these people sweated—or froze—side by side in the packing houses, they ignored each other in the streets, when not engaged in open feuds. The priests were not on speaking terms and passed each other without salutations. Language barriers increased the tension. The Lithuanians favored the Poles as enemies, the Slovaks were anti-Bohemian. The Germans were suspected by all four nationalities. The Jews were generally abominated and the Irish called everyone else a "foreigner." No Negro was safe in Packingtown on his way to work from his Southside quarters. When the Mexicans invaded this cheap labor market, they were treated worse than the Negroes.

Back as recently as 1940, there walked into this hotbed of animosities Saul Alinsky, a young Jewish criminologist and Chicago University graduate, armed with an invincible weapon—a disinterested passion for democracy. His only supporters at that time were men of similar convictions. Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, founder of the Catholic Youth Organization, and G. Howland Shaw, formerly of the State Department, whom Alinsky had met in his prison work. In Joe Meegan, a native of Back of the Yards and a leader in the community, he found a powerful ally. These men felt that democracy would work anywhere on earth, if it could be made to function in Packingtown.

"The study of crime," Alinsky explained, "opened up before me a whole vista of social disorganization. Unemployment, malnutrition, disease, bad physical environment, are all mixed together in the etiology of crime. They are not isolated but interdependent phenomena. The typical council of social agencies makes the mistake of attacking them separately, notably the problem of youthful delinquency. Such councils, moreover, do not attack the basic forces in the community and in the Nation that create the slums and their evil by-product. They come to the people of the slums not to help them rebel and fight their way out of the muck. Most social work does not even reach the submerged masses. Social work is largely a middle-class activity and limited by a middle-class psychology. In the rare instances where it reaches the slum dwellers it seeks to get them adjusted to the environment so they will live in hell and like it. A higher form of social treason would be difficult to conceive. Because it cannot and will not get down to the roots of our economic and social evils, the conventional community council retreats into a sphere of superficial amelioration and a static, segmental kind of thinking. Is it any wonder that the slum dweller despises this attitude and snarls: 'Damn your charity! We want jobs!'

"AS I LOOKED into the vast chasm that divides the mass of the people and our middle class attempts at charity, I realized that the only way out is a democratically, informed, active, participating people who have confidence in themselves and their fellow-men, a People's Organization, whose program is limited only by the horizon of humanity itself.

"That, it seemed to me, was the only 'Plan' worth fighting for," concluded Saul Alinsky. "The professional 'planners' have no faith in the people. They want to do everything for them. It is as fascistic

a mentality as you can find. They are all shoving a pill down the people's throats."

"We decided we had to get the people together and let them fight it out until they reached a compromise," added Joe Meegan, who is now the executive secretary of the Council. "That is the only real people's program. So, with Bishop Sheil's and Mr. Shaw's encouragement, Saul and I went to all the conflicting nationalities to present the idea of a Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council that would work together as our by-laws state, to find health, happiness and security through the democratic way of life."

Social Program of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council

AT A LUNCHEON in a little Bohemian restaurant with the officials and leaders of the Back of the Yards Council, I felt as never before what it would mean in terms of human development if our country could really become democratic. Here were gathered a dozen men who five years ago ignored or hated each other. Now they sat together as friends, vying with each other to make a stranger understand what it does to a human being when the bonds of self are broken and the barriers of loneliness, apathy and suspicion give way to a concerted effort for the common good.

What a gathering! The Council officials are the Rev. Edward Plawinski, president, a Polish Catholic priest; the Rev. Herman Brauer, treasurer, a German Lutheran pastor; Saul Alinsky, technical consultant, a Jew; four vice presidents: Sig Wlodarczyk, representative of the UPWA-CIO labor union, a Pole; Harry Wispe, general manager of Goldblatt Brothers, the largest local department store, a Jew; John Gronsky, representative of Nationalities, and Father Ambrose Ondrak, both Slovak Catholics. Also present were Father Berendt, a Polish Catholic, head of the Council's Credit Union; Father Philip Marquard, a German Catholic; Father James Fort, a Mexican Catholic; John Haffner, editor of the Back of the Yards Journal, a German Lutheran; Pete Barskis, a Catholic Lithuanian merchant, head of the Youth Organization, now the link with the boys at the front, and Joe Meegan, executive secretary, an Irish Catholic.

WHAT BROKE DOWN the walls that stood between these numerous nationalities, between Catholic and Lutheran, between both religious groups and the Jew?

"The picture of doing a job for ourselves was what first hooked us," explained Pete Barskis, a furniture dealer, who has lived in Packingtown all of his 40 years. "Then we saw the profit in the idea. As a Lithuanian I had only Lithuanian employes and customers. When the other nationalities became friendly and began to patronize the store business improved. The other merchants began to see the advantages. None of them could afford to stay out. It was not very different for the churches. If St. John's came in, the others began to worry that St. John's was getting ahead of them. To the CIO labor unions we said: 'Your program is ours. What are you doing now? Getting a couple of dollars a month from the workers. That won't hold 'em. If you can tell them you're working with "Back of the Yards" to get them good housing, better health and better living conditions, you've got something.'

"At first the churches bucked because they felt the CIO meant communism. We got them over that. A man's politics are none of our business. This neighborhood is bound to produce a few Communists. Why wouldn't it? We told the priests that the thing to do with such people is not to be afraid of them, but to show them that democracy works. 'Afraid of them?' said one priest. 'I'm not afraid of anybody!' And in he came."

"Of course we had to keep on working, brushing shoulders, and getting to know each other," said Sig Wlodarczyk, vice president of the Council. "One experience doesn't change people. But when people really become acquainted, anything can happen. The chief

motivating forces behind the formation of the Council are rugged individualism, enlightened self-interest and common work."

THE SEQUENCE of work was eagerly given me.

"Our first concern had to be for the children. Infant mortality was 10 per cent. The depression had left its mark on the health of the older boys and girls. Ninety-seven per cent of the school children had bad teeth and mouth diseases; 92 per cent had positive tendencies toward T. B., largely as a result of malnutrition. Delinquency among the street corner gangs was mounting.

"We supported an Infant Welfare station which has steadily decreased the mortality rate. No death has lately occurred among the 600 children under the care of the clinic. Next we went into action both at Washington and our capital, Springfield, and lobbied successfully for the hot lunch and free milk program. This has been established, not only in all public and parochial schools but on the summer playgrounds as well. These regular meals are an important factor, since 85 per cent of the mothers in some of our parishes are employed.

"In the public parks the feeding program had other vital implications. For the first time children of all nationalities came together. The parents who fought the program also became acquainted. We've practically licked the worst malnutrition and most of the international hostility as well. If you're going to tell the public about Back of the Yards," they warned me, "you've got to bring out the way our practical results and our own human education always go hand in hand."

Father Plawinski, president of the Council, then explained the method of cooperative community mobilization.

"Take delinquency for example. We do not consider delinquency by itself but as one aspect of a total picture, and we attack the problem as a whole. Several weeks ago a boy of 17 was brought in for shoplifting. The store detective, instead of taking him to the police court, brought him before our committee, which meets every Thursday night. It consists of Capt. John Ryan, the District captain of police, the adult probation officer, the school principal of the delinquent, his clergyman, his nationality leader, the representative of his father's labor union and his parents. Joe Meegan, our executive secretary, acts as referee. It was the boy's first offense. He needed money. Why? His mother's illness ate up the father's salary and he couldn't have what all other boys had, not even decent clothing. Thereupon the boy was given a job to earn his own income after school hours. A merchant contributed clothing to start him off and the parents were advised on their medical and budgetary problems. Now the boy goes straight, the mother is getting well, and the family picture has been transformed.

"THROUGH THE labor unions, churches, schools, merchants, nationality and other groups, we can reach any individual and get behind any problem within twenty-four hours. When our teen-age boys and girls were out of work, we got them jobs, organized the gangs into athletic clubs, rented store fronts as meeting-places and gave them responsibility as regular members of the Council. Of course, when the boys went to war, parts of the youth program folded up.

"Or take an educational problem. We found that many of our

children were suffering from rickets. They needed orange juice. First we checked to see if oranges were in the market at a price the people could afford. After that, orange juice was preached in the sermons, discussed at the women's clubs, at labor meetings by the shop stewards and in the Back of the Yards Journal. Wherever our people went that week, they heard of the dietary importance of orange juice."

The Back of the Yards movement deserves careful study if only because of the transformation it has brought about in the hearts, minds and bodies of the little children. Some five hundred Lithuanian youngsters filed slowly past me on Mothers' Day on their way to church. They were well-dressed, healthy and radiant with life.

THE BACK of the Yards Council is wary of making exaggerated claims concerning its achievements and has a wholesome suspicion of all statistics. So I checked results of its social programs like delinquency and nutrition among the people.

"The Back of the Yards movement has done for our kids what the churches and schools alone never could do," said Lou Cohen, a clothing merchant. "The older boys used to smash our windows for the fun of it and shoplifting was a plague to all the merchants. Both types of delinquency subsided the minute the youngsters were made self-governing members of the Council. The Council's Juvenile Court has practically eliminated them. None of the boys and girls are anxious to face that court. The younger children were terribly run down during the depression. Now look at them. They are well and happy. The Council uses goodness in a wise manner."

At Sol Cohen's store I noticed a lot of Negro customers. "Oh, sure," said Sol. "A few years ago their lives weren't safe in our streets though they had to use them to get to the packing houses. Now they come a long way to buy here and to eat in our restaurants because they are treated like anybody else. We Jewish merchants used to suffer from anti-Semitism, too, and beating up the Mexicans was a favorite sport. All that's out of the window as a result of the Council's race relations program. If every city would do as we do, the world would be on the road to peace."

TRACKING DOWN rumors is one of the cleverest devices of the race relations program. If an individual is guilty of spreading rumors that foment hatred, he is hauled before the Council and reprimanded publicly. When the rumor, found in almost every city, started in Packingtown that Negroes were pushing white people around in public conveyances, six priests put on civilian clothes and rode the buses and trolleys for a week. They found no such offenses and the findings were read from every pulpit.

There are numerous projects on which Negroes and whites work together. The Council also organizes trips through the Negro section of Chicago, so that the priests, nationality and fraternal groups can study the conditions with which the Negro population contends. The churches constantly emphasize the fact that race prejudice in any form is un-Christian.

One of the Council's subtlest jobs is its Credit Union. The interest is fixed at the low rate of one per cent to lure borrowers away from the loan sharks, but chiefly as a means of getting in touch with the people in order to help them learn to manage their finances. When

Joe Doakes comes in for a loan for a new car that he doesn't need, the Council already knows his financial situation and his family needs. Instead of buying a new car, Joe Doakes is persuaded to pay his insurance, get the ice box he needs—he is even told where a nice second-hand one can be found—and repair the old car, if necessary. The Council seeks to bolster the solvency of the family in this way. It calls such use of the Credit Union "creating a medium for education."

WHAT DOESN'T the Council do? It keeps constantly in touch with over 900 veterans, sending them Bibles of their own religion varied by the latest baseball book. Thousands of letters come from the front saying, "My mother's letters sound pretty blue. Look her up for me," or requesting other service. Under the Council's supervision the school girls are gathering statistics for a new housing program. It arbitrates disputes between groups and individuals. It has established new parks and recreation fields. It acts as a referral center for public and occasionally for private welfare services. It is beginning to plan now for the postwar period. The programs function with a speed and vitality that can only be generated by interested voluntary democratic organization. Noticeable to a stranger was the fact that the pronoun "I" is never used. The "we" and "ours" of democracy are spontaneous with these people.

The whole program in its endless ramifications is self-financed. The Council was at once accepted by the Community Chest because the packing house employes have long been liberal contributors to the Chest. They could not be refused a share of their own money. An annual bazaar gives everyone a good time and a profit of some $2000. If more funds are needed, the labor unions and the merchants gladly chip in. "Nobody ever puts any pressure on us and what we give is very small for what is accomplished," said Sol Iglow, jeweler. "The Council is doing the greatest job for humanity. It's dramatic. It's building the future. And the fun of doing it is just as exciting as the amazing achievements."

Watching Joe Meegan, one of the very few salaried employes, at work in the store front Council office at 4600 Ashland ave. gave me a chance to share the excitement. The telephone rings constantly while he is trying to talk to a woman near the breaking point because her husband won't support the three children. While Joe dries her tears with his pocket handkerchief and disposes of her troubles, he says into the telephone: "You're going to have a baby? That's fine, Mrs. Smith. Oh, you mean you are having it *now*?" But Joe is not flustered. He gives directions calmly, quickly and having started Mrs. Smith to the hospital, he goes to the next case, a young woman whose soldier husband is in trouble. Joe's practical methods would make any trained social worker's hair stand on end. He has no "techniques" except a conviction that most human suffering is unnecessary, and a whole community of friends who share this conviction.

THERE IS no doubt that the work of the Council would profit by more expert advice on its health, housing and welfare problems than its own membership can furnish. No group would be better able to give just such help than the trustees of the Chicago University Settlement House which stands in the very heart of this impoverished

area. But this fine building is almost idle because a bitter feud between the settlement workers and the neighborhood has become even more embittered now that the people have shown ample proof of being able to look after themselves. Instead of seeing a great opportunity for service to the Back of the Yards movement, one of the trustees repeated to me like some worn-out phonograph record, the shibboleth that he approves of the Council's objectives but not of its methods. The Council is "biased"; it takes sides; it even gets into labor union battles. All attempts at conciliation have only increased the mutual hostility. So the Chicago University Settlement Trustees remain in an obstinate, righteous isolation, indifferent to the creative activity and the dynamic democracy swirling about their disintegrating institution. Seen through the eyes of the surrounding population, who are struggling for dignity, self-respect and self-expression, the Chicago University Settlement makes social work look like the meaningless plaything or the hypocritical subterfuge of a morally bankrupt civilization.

The CIO and the Catholic Church in the Back of the Yards Council

THE GREATEST achievement of the Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council is that two of our most powerful authoritarian institutions, the CIO unions and the Catholic Church, are cooperating democratically under its aegis, with each other and with the whole community. The importance of this to the future of our country cannot be overestimated. The one group, moreover, is as radical as the other is conservative. Yet both are able to agree upon a wide field of common objectives, and to subordinate their divergent points of view to the popular welfare.

The various clergy of the Back of the Yards Council, all Catholic with the exception of one Lutheran pastor, described what happened socially and spiritually to them and their congregations when the movement began to spread. "There would have been pandemonium among the various nationalities at the beginning of the war without the Back of the Yards movement," said Pastor Brauer, the German Lutheran. "As it was, not a single unkind word was spoken. This is the real test of the strength of the movement. If we could stand that strain upon international friendship, why can't the world do likewise? To be sure, Polish children started to pummel mine when the Germans invaded Poland, but Father Plawinski put a stop to that at once."

"The Catholic Germans by chance had a big banquet just as the European war broke out," interjected Father Marquard, the German Catholic priest. "Father Plawinski made a point of addressing the banquet to assure his German neighbors that in America we were brothers.

"Four years ago," continued Pastor Brauer, "I celebrated my twenty-sixth anniversary. The president of our Lutheran Synod and other officials were present. Two Catholic priests appeared at the festivities to present me with this gold watch I am wearing, as a token of esteem from the Catholic members of the Council."

He described how all the various nationalities live huddled around their respective churches. "Before the days of the Back of the Yards Council, I and my German Lutheran congregation lived in quarantine, but now the air is free," he concluded.

FOR THE CATHOLIC churches the breaking down of the nationality barriers, the common recreational activities, the feeding and health measures for the children and the numerous educational programs were no less important.

"We discovered that every parish had the same problems," said Father Ambrose, "and that unity meant effectiveness. We freely admit that the Council achieved for the people more than the churches had done or could do by themselves."

"Father Ambrose," I interrupted, "since the Catholic churches are in such a majority, what is to prevent them from dominating the whole Council?"

The good man looked hurt. "To begin, that simply can't be done. The priests can no more control the Council than the CIO unions can. Every organization in the Council shares the additional strength it derives from the other 185 members. If we Catholics should attempt to control, we would simply be left high and dry by the other members. One of the Catholic parishes made the mistake of trying to introduce

church politics into the Back of the Yards movement. It was promptly expelled with the full approval of the priests on the Council."

"Well do we know that great things are happening to our people and to our priests as well," continued Father Ambrose. "Why, Mrs. Meyer," he exclaimed with eyes twinkling, "now I love all the nationalities—even the Irish. For the first time this year all the Catholic nationalities had a common retreat. The priests rotated the services, and Bishop Sheil, who is honorary director of the Back of the Yards Council, preached to us all together. It was a joyous, a memorable, occasion. We felt what democracy could mean to the Catholic Church. The Back of the Yards movement is the realization of a great hope. We Catholics are becoming more Catholic. Only now are we beginning to feel through community cooperation that the word Catholic *means* Catholic, the church universal."

FATHER AMBROSE'S face was transfigured by the light of love and silence fell upon that gathering of diverse tongues and religions. The peace of democratic understanding reigned amongst us and lifted a terrible burden from my mind. In several other parts of the country, I have encountered wholehearted cooperation of the Catholic Church with community endeavors. But in other places I have seen the authoritarianism of the Catholic Church clash so sharply with democratic principles, that the possibility of another conflict between Church and State has long oppressed me. These priests in Back of the Yards have demonstrated the regenerative force of Catholicism when it has the faith to rely on spiritual rather than political power. Acting upon the Catholic belief that all human beings alike reflect the face of God, they are finding a path on which democracy and Catholicism can go forward harmoniously toward a mutual enrichment.

The following day I discussed the Back of the Yards Council with the labor union leaders at their headquarters.

"When the UPWA-CIO first tried to organize the stockyard workers," said Herbert March, president of District No. 1 of the union, "we met with the antagonism of all the so-called respectable people, including the Catholic Church. We couldn't even get a hall for meetings. We had every form of opposition. But we kept up the organization drive until it was clearly established that we represented a majority of the packing-house workers. As certain members of the industry refused to negotiate with us, we threatened to pull a strike. The Back of the Yards Council was only five months old when it suddenly found itself in the midst of the greatest crisis that had ever confronted our community. Packing-house strikes are notoriously violent. Men who earn their living with knives are not peaceful strikers. The strike meant hardship, bloodshed and tragedy. The Back of the Yards leaders knew the people were entitled to higher wages and better working conditions. Their people were largely our people. So they mobilized the support of the whole Council behind the union, including the churches. At one of the first meetings, it was a priest who presented the resolution that the packing houses should recognize the union and avoid a strike.

"THE Council members moved with great speed," continued Mr. March, "considering how many people and organizations they had to mobilize who had no connection with the labor movement, such as the churches and the businessmen whom you might have expected to be against us.

"The Catholic churches stood behind us in a block. Priests in Back

of the Yards took to the radio, to the lecture hall and to the street corner in a militant campaign for the CIO. With the community behind us, we planned a mass meeting at the Coliseum to decide whether we would strike. We invited Bishop Sheil to speak, and he accepted. The morale of the people reached a pitch never seen before in our community."

From at least a dozen different people I had already heard how heroically Bishop Sheil held to his resolution to address the joint labor rally of the CIO and the Back of the Yards Council, although he was threatened daily and hourly. His telephone rang constantly and ominous voices said, "Tell Sheil, if he tries to go to that meeting, he'll never get to the hall." Three days before the meeting, Herbert March, the union organizer, was shot in the shoulder and a gun was fired through the window of a restaurant where the bishop was lunching. The forces of reaction were so aroused that the police cleared the streets through which the bishop had to pass to the Coliseum and lined them with machine guns.

THE COLLAPSE of the Open Shop in the packing industry gave the people in Back of the Yards their first realization of the tremendous strength in an organization founded upon grass roots democracy.

"There was a double lesson for us all in the victory," said Herbert March, CIO Union leader. "The community saw the value of unionism, and the unions discovered the power of thorough community organization. Since then the priests have been the greatest asset in explaining the labor movement to the people. They have organized classes in the churches to discuss labor relations with our union leaders. They recognize the importance of the higher wages which the union has won for their parishioners, since it means more income and less of a relief load for the churches. The merchants have also benefited financially. So the union looms up as everybody's business. From the 42½ cents per hour base pay that was fixed by NRA, wages have risen to 72½ cents, vacations have been increased, working conditions are greatly improved and security of employment stabilized. Also, the packers now know that they cannot break a strike in this community. That's why nobody in the union can say enough about the value of Back of the Yards.

"In this generation of cooperative power no single element has been more important to the union than the Catholic priests. We have a basic understanding with them. Each organization is an integral unit. The internal affairs of the union are no business of the church and vice versa. Neither group seeks to control the other. The objective is a common desire for social progress."

"THE FRIENDLY feeling which Back of the Yards has stimulated among the six or seven different nationalities is also of value to the unions because it simplifies our own work. As the membership of the union is 50 per cent Negro, no less important to us is the decent treatment the Negro now gets in this area. It has eliminated the tension that existed between our white and Negro members, and increased the prestige of the union in the whole Negro community. We also find cooperation with our Mexican members easier now that they are participating in the Back of the Yards movement through the Pan American Union Club."

I asked Mr. March whether the integration of his CIO unions with

the community was not a sounder and more fundamental union approach to democracy and to the development of the labor movement than the straight political program of the Political Action Committee of the CIO.

"The local community cooperation of our unions is more basic than PAC," he replied, "because we participate in every daily issue as it arises. Ultimately I think PAC will move in that same direction, especially in smaller communities. It is hard for the unions to achieve such a close relationship to community organization in a big city."

Herbert March and the group of union leaders who contributed to this statement are realistic people who have fought their way out of the dark recesses of our social jungle. They cannot be deceived. The hardships of life have also robbed them of the capacity to deceive themselves.

For this reason their matter of fact, detailed and sober account of the benefits which the unions had given and received through mutual assistance, struck me as humanly no less significant than the religious exaltation of Father Ambrose. The power of the Back of the Yards movement arises out of a structure which leaves room for the participation of all the people in the solution of concrete problems; and even more important than the Council's practical achievements, is its creative, vitalizing effect upon the people themselves. Here before me was an actual demonstration that genuine democracy has the leverage to transform and exalt the human spirit.

THIS REVELATION was confirmed the next day when I met Bishop Sheil whose name I had heard so often in Packingtown. His personality was for me a challenging experience. I weighed the reasons carefully while we were conversing and realized that for similar reasons, truly democratic clergy like truly democratic school teachers are few and far between. Powerful but not tall of stature, he is a robust saint with the integrity, compassion and joyousness of a person who has the courage to live as he thinks. His spirituality presents no barriers to a non-Catholic, because it permeates his whole being. Like that of the great poets, it has been forged by the role of mediator between heaven and earth.

"They used to be a hurt people in Back of the Yards," began Bishop Sheil. "A deep terrifying hurt was in them for they were not getting anywhere and were not able to live even with each other because of nationalistic schisms. They were a slave people. Nobody gave them any consideration. They were the tools of interests with selfish purposes. Their inherent dignity was never recognized. During the depression a sense of utter hopelessness possessed them. Never will I forget the little children at the milk stations who, hungry as they were, took the milk home for the babies. They were hurt in every way. Other children called them names and they had no clothes to go to school. Something had to be done to bring about a new sense of living.

"When the CIO came in, the Catholics could not be in opposition to something that was so obviously for the benefit of all the people. When the meeting was held at the Coliseum to decide whether the strike should be called, I accepted the invitation to give the invocation and to speak, though every pressure was brought to bear on me not to attend, even constant threats against my life. It was absolutely necessary to prevent the strike because it would have been

bloody and would have torn the city to pieces. It seemed to me equally important to save the spiritual values already developing through the growing friendliness among the nationalities and parishes under the influence of the Back of the Yards Council.

"When the packers negotiated the strike, it was the beginning of a new solidarity of community life.

"The Back of the Yards Council has been criticized for taking part in the strike. But their aggressive acts have always had an ethical content,—the welfare of the people.

"AMERICA IS such an amazing thing," the bishop exclaimed. "The people are all that counts. They will never become Communists if they have a fair chance to participate in the advantages of democracy and feel that the government is theirs. Communism, wherever it appears, is the result of a frustrated sense of justice.

"We now have the greatest chance in the world to create a broader justice in America and we must not fail. The Catholic Church must make its contribution to that evolution. Above all, it must remove the odor of fascism if it is to fulfill its real destiny in American life. It must free itself from any associations with fascism, abroad and at home, and all similar forces that make for reaction. Unless we root out fascism in America, we betray the kids who have died in this war.

"We Catholics are never going to get anywhere with a state-of-siege mentality.

"That is why a democratic movement like Back of the Yards, where a majority of those participating are Catholics, is so important. There is something so fine, so gracious down there. The priests have grown with their people. This new type of leadership takes on a character of great generosity and accomplishes much more by the force of example than by the word.

"There is an interest all over the City of Chicago in this movement, showing that the middle class, as a whole, is beginning to appreciate its magnificence. As far out as Winnetka, the influence can be felt. It is discussed in the streetcars and in the trains from the wealthy suburbs. It is worthy of thought that a sense of belonging and wanting to do things is spreading to other areas and giving people a new courage. A great respect can be felt everywhere for Back of the Yards, expressed sometimes by 'If the Polaks can do it, why can't we?' As a result of this spreading influence and the self-respect it engenders in Back of the Yards, even little children are more sure of themselves and the families have a new sense of cohesion and stability. It used to be a stigma to belong down there, but now it is a source of pride."

I asked the bishop whether he thought the movement would last.

"TO MY MIND it isn't a question of will it last," he replied firmly. "It *must* last or the Tory minds will take over again."

During the last Back of the Yards parade, while banners recording the latest accomplishments were flying over the heads of the multitude, voices could be heard murmuring excitedly: "Look, there's the bishop walking with all the people." That is why Bishop Sheil is beloved in Back of the Yards, because he walks not only with his own flock but with all the people toward an America in which they can live together in peace regardless of economic status, national origin, race, color or creed.

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RACE RELATIONS
in the
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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Second Annual Report

of

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS, Inc.

743 Investment Building
Washington 5, D. C.

September 18, 1945

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"ALL THAT REALLY STANDS IN THE WAY OF THE RAPIDLY GROWING UNITY OF THE WORLD ARE THE INNER BARRIERS IN MEN'S MINDS."

—*Eugene Carson Blake*

Foreword:

A group of representative citizens has ended the second year of its study of the relations between the white and Negro races in Washington. Its members recognize that here in the capital of our democracy many conditions exist which give the colored people—28 per cent of the city's population—a justifiable feeling that they are regarded as inferior. Washington geographically and in many of its attitudes is a border-line city. Although a great nation's capital city should not have a regional attitude, Washington has allowed its institutions to become in large part Southern in character. This pattern is exhibited in a dual school system, the separation of the members of the Fire Department into white and Negro companies, segregated recreational activities, and public housing projects separated by race. These with other types of discrimination deprive the Negro of a sense of full participation in the advantages of our democratic system and reduce him definitely to citizenship which is second-class and which is intended to be second-class.

The Committee was organized to study areas of tension and avoid misunderstandings which might interfere with the war effort. It was recognized that many of the problems under study could not be solved during the war and that the work would have to be continued into the post-war period.

As an illustration of the Committee's work, investigation was made of alleged discrimination against Negroes in the assignment of taxicabs at Union Station. We conferred with officials of Diamond Taxicab Company, who cooperated in an attempt to remove the discrimination.

As this report is being written word comes from Philadelphia of a determination on the part of a Negro group there to establish a new taxicab company because of the "daily insults" to prospective Negro passengers by drivers for Yellow Cab Company, holder of the present franchise, and because of the failure of that company to employ Negro drivers. In the District of Columbia many taxicabs are operated by Negro drivers, but there has been some complaint of discrimination against Negroes by white drivers at points other than Union Station. A complete solution of the discrimination in the use of taxicabs has not yet been found. There are still flagrant instances of discrimination by individual drivers. The virtual monopoly which Diamond Taxi Company enjoys at Union Station and the discrimination against cabs operated by Negro drivers tend to make the solution of this problem more difficult.

PAGINATION INCORRECT

Complaints of discrimination in the order in which Negro patrons were being served in one of the local stores in a large grocery chain have been met with the positive assurance there would be no further cause for complaint.

The Committee has actively opposed discrimination by the Capital Transit Company against Negro platform workers. Owing to the Company's policy many buses have been idle during the war, but action has not yet been taken here, as it has been in Philadelphia and Los Angeles, to correct the evil. The Committee has participated actively in the public hearings of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee on this issue. It has also participated in mass meetings designed to foster public support for the F.E.P.C.

An employee of the Telephone Company was reprimanded by the company officials for an uncomplimentary remark made to a Negro patron when the Citizens Committee called the case to their attention.

Formal protest has been made to the District Board of Recreation against its policy of prohibiting voluntary interracial play, a matter now under study by the Board.

There is abundant evidence of a lessening of discrimination against Negroes during the past few years. People of different races have been thrown together as war workers and they have learned to work together. Day by day contact has produced an understanding which did not previously exist. Some stores, restaurants and dining-cars from which Negroes were barred before the war are now open to them but in many of the more prominent stores and restaurants a policy of excluding Negroes is followed. This issue is by no means unrelated to the issue of world brotherhood. There is general recognition that there can be no real union of the nations in an atmosphere of race hatred. It requires more than blueprints and charters to create understanding. We now face the question whether the progress made during days of war can be carried forward into the days of peace.

We Move Forward!

While elimination of prejudice is a painfully slow process, nevertheless many barriers against Negroes have fallen during the past few years. This is due in part to the notable contribution which colored men in the armed forces have made toward the winning of the war. A report issued recently by the United States Army showed that Negro troops "varying

from highly technical rear echelon units to front-line assault battalions" have been assigned to 1,241 Army organizations. The report spoke of the "immeasurable contribution" of the Negro soldiers in the German war, mentioning especially their prominent role in the conquest of Normandy, the invasion of Southern France and in Italy.

Colored and white men have been working side by side in the shipyards and arsenals providing weapons for the fighting men. On the home front "every twelfth American in prime war industries is a Negro" and "in federal Government service every eighth worker is a Negro."

An increasingly liberal and democratic policy by the armed forces, especially in the United States Navy, in their treatment of colored enlisted men, has had an effect on public opinion.

In all parts of the United States more friendly relations are developing between us who constitute the United States of America. A prominent New York department store on Fifth Avenue has employed Negro saleswomen and the president of the store says that "many customers, including Southern white women, have written letters to commend these salespeople." In dining cars, in restaurants, in stores and in many other public places there is a degree of joint use of facilities which would have been impossible a few years ago.

In Washington and throughout the country there have been real gains in Negroes' employment opportunities in the federal government in the first substantial recognition of their legal rights under Civil Service. Not only has there been a proportionate net increase in the number employed, but the quality of the positions for which they are eligible has improved. Whereas a short time ago they were deemed eligible only for menial Civil Service jobs, now a large number have been certified in professional ratings and occupy positions as lawyers, accountants, secretaries, economists and important advisory positions. Most of the Government cafeterias are free from racial discrimination, but segregation is still practiced in a few, including the cafeterias of the Post Office and the Government Printing Office.

Some stores in which Negroes were not previously welcome as customers are now serving them, although this policy has not extended to all department stores.[1]

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[1] One of the leading department stores in Washington has a lavatory sign reading "White Women." Protest by our Committee elicited the reply that the sign is consistent with the deliberate policy of the store.

The Federal Government has helped materially by operating on a non-segregated basis certain recreational facilities which it controls in the District of Columbia, including public golf courses and tennis courts.[1] The National Capital Housing Authority has been a distinct benefit, also, in providing homes for Negroes.[2] An adequate number has not yet been constructed although they have been assigned the larger proportion of low-rent dwellings built because they were displaced in greater numbers.

As The Twig Is Bent

Since the solution for racial feeling is understanding and since understanding depends on education, there is cause for optimism in growth along educational lines in communities and colleges. Programs have developed in Detroit, Cincinnati, and Springfield, Massachusetts, in which emphasis is being placed on training the child to understand his classmates and their cultural background. There is training to help teachers explain varieties in cultural backgrounds at Columbia University, Wayne College and at the Teachers' College at Montclair, New Jersey. So-called "workshops," in which teachers study practical problems in the racial field, are conducted at Columbia University, Harvard, and the University of California. In one Harvard course seventeen Boston policemen were enrolled. There are approximately a dozen such seminars for teachers in session this summer in various parts of the United States.

The Board of Education in Wilmington, Delaware, is attempting to adopt the highly successful methods used in Springfield schools to fit conditions in Wilmington. The United States Government recognizes the importance of this educational movement and is distributing literature to aid groups who desire to establish such courses.[3]

Studies along these lines are not confined to teachers. It has been found that understanding is improved by debates, song festivals and other group activities on an interracial, interdenominational basis. A hymn-

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[1] See Chapter on Recreation, p. 8, *infra*.

[2] See Chapter on Housing, p. 9, *infra*.

[3] See Education of Teachers for Improving Majority-Minority Relationships by Ambrose Caliver, Bulletin 1944 No. 2, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 15 cents. Further information on the general subject can be obtained from the Bureau for Intercultural Education, 119 West 57th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.

singing festival on the monument grounds in Washington, D. C., held under the auspices of Washington Federation of Churches, was well attended and highly successful.

Officials and members of a teachers' radio committee are now attending a two-week "radio work-shop" at Wilson Teachers College under the joint sponsorship of Wilson and station WTOP, and teachers registered at Miner Teachers College, which serves Divisions 9-13, the colored school districts, have been invited to join the class. Radio technicians are "teaching the teachers" the art of radio, the teachers in this instance being the students, and no racial lines are drawn among the students. This constitutes progress and is fortunately but an illustration of many such forward steps throughout the nation.

The Capital Transit Issue

One of the most flagrant and indefensible discriminations against Negroes in the Nation's capital is the refusal of the Capital Transit Company to employ Negro platform men on its buses and street cars. One of the prominent factors in the situation is the attitude of the A. F. of L. Union, which has violently opposed hiring Negro platform men. The position of the Company in this matter, also, is ambiguous. The Company has not manifested a vigorous interest in ending the discrimination and has inclined toward the negative position that to remove the discrimination would cause trouble.

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has taken official cognizance of the matter and has conducted public hearings, in which our Committee participated. Meanwhile the public has suffered from a serious lack of transportation facilities. Workers are kept waiting at bus stops for long periods as buses and street cars pass which are loaded to capacity. At the end of the day war workers have found it well-nigh impossible to get home within a reasonable time, although many buses are lying idle in the yards for lack of drivers. The community is inconvenienced and ignored by an indefensible policy of discrimination, which has roots in prejudice unworthy of the capital of the nation. The issue is a major point of racial friction, and the conclusion of the war has not lessened the tension. Clarification of the situation awaits the delayed decision of the F.E.P.C.

In The Field of Recreation

Recreational facilities under District jurisdiction are being administered by a Recreation Board established by Congress in 1942, consisting of four citizens, a representative of the Board of Commissioners, of the Board of Education and the Superintendent of the National Capital Parks. This board has performed an excellent public service in improving and extending District parks and playgrounds but unfortunately it has adopted a policy of imposing segregation on its facilities. In June it adopted as a section of its by-laws by a vote of 3 to 2 a motion restricting whites to the use of parks in Regions A-F in the District and restricting Negroes to the use of those in Regions G-K.

At 27th and P Streets in Georgetown are the Rose Park tennis courts, on which, until the Superintendent of Recreation forbade white citizens their use, couples and foursomes—both white and Negro—had been playing. Residents of the neighborhood presented a petition to the Board and held a mass meeting in protest against its upholding this arbitrary ruling. It is an unnecessary hardship for white residents of Georgetown when they want to play a set of tennis to have to take a bus to distant courts instead of using the courts conveniently located.

At a public hearing before the Board on August 14, 1945, 32 organizations, the great majority having both white and colored members—church organizations, labor unions, civic and professional groups, were represented by a special committee known as The Citizens Committee Against Segregation in Recreation. One of the minority members of the Board has presented an amendment[1] to the aforesaid undesirable section of the by-laws and the matter is now under reconsideration by the Board.

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[1] The District Board's regulation, with the amendment, reads as follows:

Regulation

Chapter 4, Section 2, Paragraph 2

"Recreation programs for white residents shall be conducted in Regions A-F and in designated city-wide centers. Recreation programs for Negro residents shall be conducted in Regions G-K and in designated city-wide centers.

The proposed amendment reads as follows:

"Provided that nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to make any public facility unavailable to responsible groups or organizations which may wish in their use of such facility to permit the attendance and participation of any citizen, belonging to the same; or to prevent any citizen living in the community served by a facility from making voluntary use thereof if he so desires."

The Recreation Board will act upon the proposed amendment at its September meeting.

Permeating the whole problem is the anomalous situation growing out of the difference between Federal and local policy. It is the definite policy of the Federal government to avoid segregation in the recreational facilities in the District which are under its jurisdiction, while it is the definite policy of the local Board of Recreation to require such segregation. The issue is so sharply drawn that the Federal government has considered withdrawing from the jurisdiction of the local Board certain Federal facilities over which the Board has been permitted to exercise jurisdiction. Both sides cannot be right; both cannot be in harmony with the trend of the times. Which of these two policies shall govern in the Nation's capital as we move forward toward better understanding?

Generally speaking, a policy of segregation is maintained by Washington theaters. This policy was brought home in a painful way to many of our citizens recently when two of our principal theaters displayed an interesting and constructive film "It Happened in Springfield," dealing with the problem of race relations and showing how the problem was successfully dealt with in Springfield, Massachusetts. Invitations to view this film in the theaters mentioned were sent out by a local group to many of our citizens, both white and colored, overlooking the fact that Negroes are barred from both of these theaters. Our Committee took the matter up with both theaters without success and later submitted the problem to Warner Brothers of Burbank, California, who replied that the film was doing a great deal of good in advancing the cause of race relations, but that, in their opinion, a change in the segregation policy in their Washington theaters would "make it that much more difficult for us to continue with films like the Springfield picture." We are thus confronted with the practical fact that in the Nation's Capital Negroes may not even view a film dealing with the subject of race relations unless they are able to see it in a colored theater!

The segregation line has been still more finely drawn at Uline's Arena, where Negroes are freely admitted to boxing matches and similar athletic contests, but are barred from skating carnivals. The logic of this distinction has not been satisfactorily explained.

Housing

Lack of suitable housing at reasonable rentals continues to be the most critical problems faced by Negro families in Washington as well as in other cities. During the past year a few new dwelling units were made

available for occupancy, but these had no appreciable effect in reducing the general condition of over-crowding in substandard or obsolescent dwellings. Conditions will become worse unless prompt action is taken by Congress on the housing bills now before it.

The housing problem was accentuated during the war by the influx of a veritable army of war workers. During most of the war period this influx was at the rate of 3,000 per month. In 1944 there were roughly 36,000 newcomers to Washington and new housing was provided for only 7,400. It is estimated that during a five-year period beginning in 1940 about 363,000 people came to Washington and that new housing facilities to accommodate 120,000 were built, making it necessary for 243,000 people to crowd into existing homes. Many of these newcomers were Negroes, who had to move into houses already badly over-crowded. Thus an already grave condition has become almost dangerously worse.

There were in 1940, according to the United States Census, at least 20,000 substandard dwellings in the District of Columbia. Since then this number has increased to an estimated 35,000.

In 1934 Congress authorized a method of dealing with slums through an authority empowered to acquire real property by purchase, gift or eminent domain and to clear, build, sell, rent, and manage. Administered in the District by the National Capital Housing Authority, this law has improved 27 slum squares and through it the NCHA has provided and is managing 2,819 good low-rent dwellings. This commendable progress, interrupted by the war, was an especial benefit to Negroes because they constitute the larger proportion of alley and slum dwellers. Whether the progress made before Pearl Harbor can be resumed in the post-war period is the major issue embodied in the two housing bills now pending before Congress. The housing problem has been aggravated by an ill-considered policy of razing Negro dwellings without providing other living quarters for the families thus made homeless.

Of Negroes interviewed in the course of a survey undertaken by the Washington Board of Trade 94 per cent indicated that they intended to remain in the metropolitan area. Of these 71 per cent believe that they will remain in their present living quarters, but 18 per cent desire more adequate homes.

Thus the Negro demand for homes, along with the white demand, represents a real housing market for an aggressive building industry. This is especially true in view of the tremendous back-log of slum and

blighted properties inherited from pre-war years and constituting nothing less than a disgrace to the Nation's capital city. The substandard areas in which the slums exist are the same areas where crime breeds. It is high time for the public to realize that these sub-marginal districts are producers of larceny, robbery and murder.

A disproportionate number of Negro families—58 per cent—live in row houses and apartments. Only 25 per cent of the Negroes questioned live in homes which they own. By way of contrast, 47 per cent of all whites interviewed were home-owners.

The Washington Housing Association made a study of war-time housing in Washington in 1943. The results of this study were presented at a large public meeting under the chairmanship of Senator Burton. An outcome of this study was a new evaluation of housing needs, especially of Negroes, by the National Housing Agency. The result was the recapture of 5,500 housing priorities and the re-issue of these priorities on condition that the houses would be built for Negroes. These houses, built by private builders, are just now coming on the market.

Building of homes either for sale or rental to Negroes will be one of the surest contributions to community morale and health. Such building must be thoughtfully planned, for uncontrolled transitions usually provoke dislocations and result in generally worsened social situations. What is called for is a public agency with authority to create a good city plan, to modify it when necessary, and to see to it that all citizens of the District of Columbia are adequately provided with homes and appropriate public facilities. A bill to accomplish this purpose has been prepared by the Bureau of the Budget in cooperation with National Capital Parks and Planning Commission.

Health

Available data shows that while some improvement has been made toward improving the health of Negroes as a group, the general picture is disturbing. This is shown by the following facts taken from District reports:

1. The mortality rate among Negroes is approximately 150 per cent higher than that of whites.

2. The average expectation of life for Negroes in the District of Columbia is 10 to 12 years shorter than that for whites.

3. Tuberculosis mortality remains quite high in the Negro group. Although Negroes make up approximately one-third of the population in the District, in 1941 about 75 per cent of deaths resulting from tuberculosis was among this group.

4. Venereal disease also represents a problem. Data from clinics and Selective Service examinations showed a rate of syphilitic infection of 2 per cent whites as compared with 26 per cent for Negroes, a shocking ratio of 13 to 1.

5. Other diseases show the same unfortunate trend, among which may be mentioned pneumonia, heart disease and diseases associated with maternity.

If it be true, as it seems to be, that the discriminations against Negroes are resulting in sickness, crime, and death, it is time for the community to take the matter seriously.

Hospitals and other facilities for the care of public health represent a pattern of segregation in the District of Columbia. In this city there are nine general voluntary hospitals, three special voluntary hospitals and three municipal hospitals.

Of the nine general voluntary hospitals five, namely, George Washington University Hospital, the National Homeopathic Hospital, the Washington Sanitorium, Sibley Hospital, and Doctors Hospital do not admit Negro patients for hospitalization. They do maintain segregated clinics in which Negroes are treated. None of these receive city funds, but the first two are recipients of Community Chest funds. During the past year George Washington University Hospital and Georgetown University Hospital have obtained federal appropriations for expanding their hospital facilities. This will make possible a rebuilding of the hospitals operated by each of those two Universities.

Negro physicians have not been appointed to the staffs of the three municipal hospitals or to those of any of the voluntary hospitals. Freedman's Hospital, supported by federal appropriation, whose admissions are almost entirely Negroes, is the only hospital in the city in which Negro physicians may practice. Negro physicians are thus in the position that once their patients are admitted to any other hospital than Freedman's they are lost to them. That is to say, they are not allowed to treat their own patients.

The three municipal hospitals, Gallinger Municipal Hospital, the Tuberculosis Division of Children's Hospital and Glen Dale Sanitorium, admit Negro patients and have Negro nurses. Approximately 70 per cent of the patients in Gallinger Municipal Hospital, Washington's largest, are colored. Negro patients are of course segregated in colored wards.

The following are recent figures for Gallinger's staff:

	Colored	White
Graduate nurses	7	128
Physicians	0	41
Internes	0	31
Visiting Physicians	0	122
Special consultants	0	19

Our Committee has vigorously protested against the exclusion of competent Negro physicians from the staff of a tax-supported municipal institution, but in vain.

There are two basic causes for the discrimination at Gallinger:

(1) When the Board of Commissioners entered into contracts for the staffing of Gallinger Municipal Hospital, they limited the contracts to Georgetown Medical School and George Washington Medical School, making no contract with Howard University Medical School, the only Negro Medical School in Washington.

(2) The members of the District of Columbia Medical Society, which does not admit Negro physicians to membership, have virtual control of the staffing of Gallinger Municipal Hospital and they are unalterably opposed to the admission of Negro physicians to the staff.

Group Health Association, Inc., an organization to extend group health insurance to government employees, was established partly with federal funds. Negro government workers are not accepted for membership, although probably a majority of its members would like to open the doors to Negroes. In September 1944 the Advisory Council, which is elected by the various government units, voted 52-36 in favor of admitting Negroes, but the Board of Trustees overruled this vote.

The Police

It is the definite policy of our Police Department to employ Negroes without distinction and without segregation. Since 1941 the number of colored policemen on the force has increased from 42 to 132. Among the police officers who are colored are a lieutenant, 6 detective sergeants, 5

precinct detectives, 3 motorcycle policemen. There are also 4 colored police women. The Negroes work in the same precincts as the white police and receive the same compensation.

What can be said of the logical processes of a community which has segregation in its Fire Department and no segregation in its Police Department? And if Negroes are qualified to be policemen and police officers, in fact, to be motorcycle policemen, on what theory are they not qualified to be bus drivers? Under that system of logic a Negro on a motorcycle has the qualifications to arrest a white man but does not have the qualifications to drive the bus in which the white man rides.

In a community with as large a Negro population as Washington employment of Negroes on the police force helps to prevent unpleasantness and resentment in dealings between police and public.

The broad policy of our police department has helped immeasurably toward better racial understanding.

"Stand Up to Eat, Please"

Large cafeterias and public restaurants in the District do not accept Negro customers. Not long ago Negroes were also denied the right to eat in the lunch counters of the "dime stores" in Washington. Today they are allowed to eat at those counters in the stores at which there are no seats. At the counters which have seats they will not be served.

We have conferred with the managers of all the dime store restaurants, not altogether unsuccessfully. Some agreed that the distinction in the type of service for Negroes does not make sense. One store promises to provide seats at all counters as soon as seats are available. The managers are all frank to admit the great importance of the Negro trade and consider it a trade which they do not want unnecessarily to offend. We would like to feel that this particular instance of discrimination is on the way out. But that eternal vigilance is necessary is shown by the fact that as recently as July of this year one of the larger department stores began to exclude Negroes from its restaurant, reversing its former policy.

The Y. W. C. A. Sets an Example

The attractive cafeteria of the Young Women's Christian Association at 17th and K Streets has been open to all races for two years. An initial tension over the move has disappeared. Even the good southern

lady who was the most vociferous opponent of the new policy and who swore that she would never enter the Y. W. C. A. again if it were adopted, stayed away only a few weeks and is again a regular patron. The Y. W. C. A. occupies a real place in Washington life and its building at 17th and K Streets is centrally located, being a short distance from the White House, the State Department, the Court of Claims and the Statler.

The central building of the Y. M. C. A. at 17th and G has an inadequate and congested cafeteria, insufficient for its own roomers. When our Committee conferred with Y. M. C. A. officials regarding the unavailability of this cafeteria to Negroes, we were informed that plans have been drawn for a larger and more modern cafeteria and that when it is built it is hoped that the Y. M. C. A. will follow the commendable example of the Y. W. C. A. in making its facilities available to Negroes.

Representation on Public Agencies

In spite of the fact that the Negro population of Washington is in excess of one-fourth of the total population, Negroes have not received fair representation on the various public agencies in the District. The Board of Education, the Board of Public Welfare and the Board of Parole are notable exceptions. There is one Negro member of the Board of Barber Examiners, one on the Board of Recreation, and one on the D. C. Unemployment Compensation Board. Among the important agencies on which there is no colored member are the Board of Commissioners, National Capital Housing Authority, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, Board of Dental Examiners, Board of Pharmacy, Public Library Board, Real Estate Commission, Boxing Commission, and Zoning Adjustment Board.

There is apparently no sound reason for denying to the Negroes minority representation on any of these boards.

An outstanding local weakness is the failure of Negroes to be represented on the National Capital Housing Authority. It is almost unbelievable that an organization so vitally affecting the Negroes should be entirely without Negro members. It should be stated that the Authority was set up by Executive Order of the President and that its executive officer and the Washington Housing Association have urgently requested Negro representation.

Suffrage

The only area of District life in which whites and Negroes stand on an absolutely equal footing is in the matter of the franchise—both are denied the right to vote. This violation of the most basic of all democratic rights is impossible to justify.

It is interesting to note that the population of the District of Columbia is now greater than the population of the following states, each of which has two Senators and at least one representative; Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah and Vermont. Individual and corporate income tax payments for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945 compare with those of certain states and territories as follows:

District of Columbia	$363,318,436
Georgia	337,325,813
Florida	309,870,328
Tennessee	285,173,036
Iowa	281,366,757
Oregon	281,402,122
Kentucky	272,091,438
Louisiana	265,965,581
Oklahoma	224,386,798
Alabama	219,070,860
Rhode Island	212,747,456
Nebraska	186,688,326
Colorado	177,089,757
South Carolina	163,781,834
West Virginia	160,843,720
Hawaii	149,790,821
Maine	132,940,146
Arkansas	83,021,260
Utah	69,235,509
New Hampshire	66,502,508
Arizona	59,839,637
Montana	52,342,545
Idaho	51,630,693
Vermont	42,950,295
North Dakota	37,029,048
New Mexico	32,488,075
South Dakota	32,287,401
Nevada	27,586,825
Wyoming	24,390,952
Alaska	17,923,280
Puerto Rico	20,614

Since the people of the District are denied the right to vote, the management of District affairs is in the hands of persons not chosen by the people. Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, as Chairman of the Senate's Committee on the District of Columbia, occupies by reason of his office a strategic position with respect to all matters affecting the District of Columbia. His unfriendly attitude toward all efforts to solve the race relations problem is one of the difficulties standing in the way of progress in the matter here.

Finance

During the first year of our existence as an association we were financed by voluntary contributions. Beginning in January, 1945, we have been financed by the Community War Fund, the managers of which have recognized the essential importance of the problem of race relations. So much of our work consists of the voluntary efforts of socially minded citizens that we have been able to get along with a minimum of clerical help. Our total expenses do not exceed $3,000 per annum. We now have a bank balance of about $1,500 which is ample to sustain us for the balance of the calendar year. Word was recently received from the Community War Fund that an appropriation of $2,460 has been made for the calendar year 1946.

Conclusion

The period of reconversion will put such interracial unity as was gained through the war to its most critical test. The wartime job gains of Negroes are in danger of being wiped out. Inevitable unemployment incident to reconversion, estimated at a national total of 6,000,000 to 10,000,000, will provide fertile soil for incitement by demagogues to race hatred.

The major Negro job gains have been in the emergency War Agencies in Washington and in the War and Navy Departments. The War Agencies are scheduled for drastic cutbacks in personnel and rather rapid total liquidation. The War and Navy Departments will cut their staffs quite heavily within the relatively near future. There is no question but that there will be more workers in Washington than there will be Government or private jobs. The Board of Trade puts the Government

worker displacement figure at 95,000. Negroes will probably be a substantial portion of this total. It is understood that the Washington Navy Yard will terminate about 10,000 workers before the end of the year. Most of these, it is said, will be Negroes and women. One of the large labor organizations informs our Committee that already in Washington Negroes, the last to be hired, are losing their jobs at a rapid rate.

That we are entering upon a period of grave difficulty is indisputable. A maximum amount of energy, wisdom and tolerance will be required to hold the gains that have been made under the stress of war conditions.

As this report is written General MacArthur has just entered Tokio. The citadels of Nazism and of Fascism have been reduced to ashes and the nations of the world have met to lay the basis for enduring peace. But no plan for the peace of the world can succeed in an atmosphere of hatred and misunderstanding between the races. The whole world looks to the United States of America for leadership as the nations lay down their arms and turn to the building of a permanent structure of world peace.

Our nation will be equipped for such leadership to the extent that we are able within our own borders to wipe out race prejudices. The pattern in the District of Columbia will be an index of the quality of our democracy and an index of our capacity for world leadership.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

1945

CITY OF DETROIT

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

Second Annual Report *

CITY OF DETROIT

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

December 31, 1945

* When the FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY OF DETROIT INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE was issued, it was submitted to the Mayor and Common Council only, and no attempt at general circulation was made. Since only a limited number of copies of the first report was produced, there are no longer any available for circulation.

CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN

MAYOR

Edward J. Jeffries, Jr.

COMMON COUNCIL

George Edwards, President

Fred C. Castator
Frank Cody
William A. Comstock
Charles G. Dorais
John C. Lodge
Charles G. Oakman [1]
William G. Rogell
Eugene I. Van Antwerp

CITY OF DETROIT INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

305 West Fort Street

Detroit 26, Michigan

James K. Watkins, Chairman

John F. Ballenger
John J. Considine
Arthur Dondineau [2]
Bruce H. Douglas, M.D.
Charles F. Edgecomb
Walter T. Hardin
John J. O'Brien
Cecil L. Rowlette
Daniel J. Ryan
Edward A. Simmons

STAFF

George Schermer, Director

Beulah T. Whitby
Melvin M. Tumin
Joseph C. Coles
Thomas H. Kleene
Dorothea L. McCue
Helen S. Service

[1] Successor to Henry S. Sweeny, as of January 1, 1946.
[2] Successor to Warren E. Bow, who died on May 17, 1945, as of October 10, 1945.

F O R E W O R D

When a public agency so new as the Interracial Committee prepares an annual report concerning problems so controversial as interracial relations, it is possible that the report may fall short of the expectations of some people, particularly of those who are best informed concerning the real effects of racial prejudice and discrimination upon our community. In writing the report, there was a strong temptation to enter into pronouncements of policy regarding certain unsolved problems. There was a suggestion, too, that the report should not only give credit to positive forces but should lay the finger of direct criticism upon those which are negative. There were feelings, at times, that the report appeared to gloss over rough spots.

The Committee believes, however, that the public knows what is wrong, even though it attempts, many times, to seek justification for things as they are. It is not the function of the Committee to sit as a judge or to preach against evil. The Committee has sought to function as a technical, operating agency, to take a problem at a time and try to work out a solution. It makes no attempt to exalt its own virtue by condemning others. The job is to build, not to tear down.

The policy and program of the Committee is to be found in what it has done and in what it sets out to do and not in its ability to view with alarm.

Pronouncements concerning such specific problems as housing, employment and civil rights will be forthcoming in due time. For the present, here is the record as it stands.

EDWARD J. JEFFRIES, JR.
Mayor

GEORGE SCHERMER
Director

City of Detroit

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
305 WEST FORT STREET
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

CADILLAC 9674

February 15, 1946

Honorable Edward J. Jeffries, Jr.
Mayor
City of Detroit

Dear Mr. Mayor:

We are transmitting, herewith, a report of the second year of operation of the City of Detroit Interracial Committee. The report indicates, we believe, that Detroit is making progress in the intelligent handling of majority-minority problems, but that the solution of these problems is still in the future.

The Committee hereby expresses its gratitude for your assistance in the past year. It is highly significant, we think, that city administrations in many parts of the country are trying to improve the relationships among the varied groups in our population through the establishment of official agencies technically equipped for the work. In Detroit, we can take pride in your administration, which has so forcefully supported the efforts of such an agency.

We wish, too, to express our appreciation for the manner in which the Common Council and the City Controller have met our requests for funds, and the courtesy and cooperation extended by every branch of the City government.

Respectfully submitted

James K. Watkins.

James K. Watkins
Chairman

JKW:McC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND PROSPECTS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7

Race Relations Balance Sheet, December 31, 1945 - - - - - - - - - 8
Looking Ahead - 9

II. HISTORY, GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF THE COMMITTEE - - - - - - - - - 11

Chronology of Committee's Development - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 12
Personnel of Committee - 14
Meetings of Committee - 14
Staff - 14
Subcommittees - 14

III. WORK OF THE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 17

Research and Information - 18
Education - 20
Community Action - 23

IV. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COOPERATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 29

V. COMMUNITY COOPERATION - 31

ADDENDUM - 35

Roster of the City of Detroit
Interracial Committee and Staff - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 36
Personnel of Subcommittee on Popular Education - - - - - - - - - 37
Personnel of Subcommittee on Health - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 38
Personnel of Executive Committee of Barometer Subcommittee - - 39
Statistical Tabulation of Activities of
Popular Education Program - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 40

I. ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND PROSPECTS

Race Relations Balance Sheet, December 31, 1945

Looking Ahead

PAGINATION INCORRECT

I. ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND PROSPECTS

Race Relations Balance Sheet, December 31, 1945

As 1945 drew to a close, there was cause for both optimism and concern over race relations in Detroit. On the optimistic side of the ledger were these items:

1. Tension between the races as registered by the Community Barometer maintained by the Committee was at its lowest point since 1943. This Barometer registers tension only in terms of overt incidents, not in terms of attitudes or living conditions.

2. Perhaps the brightest item is the fact that there has evolved an informal type of mobilization of community organizations and agencies to promote better understanding and to meet incidents of interracial conflict. To a large extent, this mobilization has occurred as a result of natural growth and mutual interest. To a lesser degree, the Interracial Committee can take credit for bringing it about. In this mobilization, the agencies and groups do not think of themselves as a formal part of any program. However, every one of them has demonstrated a willingness to cooperate whenever a problem arises. The result is that the City need no longer think of the police as its first line of defense against racial trouble. The force still is available, but it can now be considered as the last reserve.

3. Both the metropolitan press and the Negro press have contributed to building better relations through improved handling of news pertaining to race relations.

4. The Department of Police, the Public Schools, many social agencies and church organizations and some labor unions have set up specific training programs, committees or codes designed to assure fair interracial practices.

5. Detroiters in increasing numbers are learning to discuss the question of race relations with greater freedom of thought and less rancor. The subject has been a topic of discussion in hundreds of churches, schools, clubs, civic organizations and youth groups. There are still too few discussing the question. Many times the information is erroneous or the subject is approached from a questionable point of view, but there is a serious searching for truth that must eventually result in better understanding.

These were the reasons for concern:

1. Many of the wartime gains made in the elimination of discrimination in employment were lost in the early stages of reconversion when most governmental controls were relaxed. Until the present wave of strikes halted all hiring in manufacturing industries, discrimination in employment was at a high point, and there are indications that this will continue to some extent after production is restored. In non-manufacturing employment, there has been a steady decline in the number of Negroes employed since the end of the war, but the total number of persons working in this field has increased. There can be no permanent interracial peace until there is greater equality of economic opportunity.

2. The ultimate outcome of the current industrial strife gives cause for apprehension. If the outcome leaves the people generally with a sense of justice and hope for the future, there will be an atmosphere favorable to the cultivation of good intergroup relations. If, however, the people as a whole, or any important part of the people, are left with a sense of disillusionment and frustration, they will again seek for scapegoats upon whom to blame their troubles and misfortunes. At such times, the minority groups become targets of prejudice, discrimination and violence, and the minorities themselves become bitter and resentful.

3. The housing situation remains unsolved. Increasing tensions can be anticipated as soon as the housing market begins to loosen up. At present, the situation is quiet, not because there is less need, but because the overall shortage is so great that a kind of paralysis has settled upon those who need the houses. White and colored alike have doubled up with others in already overcrowded quarters and are waiting for the market to open up. The problem for the colored people is more acute in that the crowding is greater, the need more pressing and the social costs more severe. The future is darker for the Negroes because there is no prospect of solution. Resistance against the movement of Negroes into new areas to establish homes seems as strong as ever.

4. The appeals to racial bias and bigotry made in the recent election campaign for the purpose of influencing the vote demonstrated that there are still forces in the community which are willing to stir up racial discord as a means to an end. Although such appeals cannot be readily measured as incidents by the Community Barometer, it can in a sense be said that the leaflets and newspapers in which such appeals to racial or religious prejudice were made constituted acts of aggression. The distribution of these items by the hundreds of thousands constituted an activity on the debit side much greater in scope than any comparable activity on the credit side.

In summary, in contrast to the positive gains is the fact that most of the job is still to be done and little progress has been made with the toughest of the problems. There are a number

of forces which, wittingly or unwittingly, are causing disruption and bitterness. Much depends upon factors which are larger than Detroit, factors which are national and world-wide in scope.

The situation at the end of 1945 indicates that there is little cause to fear a repetition of the rioting of 1943. There is widespread interest and cooperation with the program for better intergroup understanding. The constructive forces in the community are clearer in their thinking and closer together. Techniques have been worked out to meet quickly situations of conflict.

Looking Ahead

There are grounds for optimism but no grounds for complacency. The gains made to date must be consolidated or they will quickly fall apart.

These activities, which are now under way, must be continued and stepped up:

1. The process of measuring the pulse of the community and doing the fact-finding necessary for program building.

2. The popular education program for intergroup, intercultural understanding.

3. The mobilization of community forces for constructive activity and for meeting specific problems.

4. Investigation and correction of practices and activities in the community which interfere with human rights and welfare or which lead to disruption.

5. A broad program, including in-service training for City employees, aimed at making the City government of Detroit an outstanding example of thoroughly sound integration of staff at all levels without regard for color or creed, and of the most objective, unprejudiced governmental service to the citizens, again without regard for color or creed.

These new tasks must be begun:

1. A concerted program for removing discrimination in employment and in opening up economic opportunities for the minority groups.

2. A sound program of opening new areas for living space without restrictions against anyone because of race, creed or national origin.

3. A community program for guaranteeing civil rights.

These three new tasks cannot be accomplished by the Interracial Committee. They must be done by the community at large. The Committee can only cooperate with others, or initiate the first steps, acting as stimulator and as technical advisor.

II. HISTORY, GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF THE COMMITTEE

Chronology of Committee's Development

Personnel of Committee

Meetings of Committee

Staff

Subcommittees

II. HISTORY, GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF THE COMMITTEE

Interracial committees or differently named organizations with like functions as units of city government are a decidedly new development in municipal operations, not only in Detroit but in the nation as well. Special study commissions have been set up before in many cities, including Detroit. It is only in the last few years, however, that city governments have been financing continuing committees with full-time staffs. Because such committees or boards are so new, and because there is still need for evaluation of form, structure, function and method, a brief review of the history and growth of this Committee may be of interest to the public.

A proper history should reach back into the early days of Detroit to trace the threads of Negro-white relations and the gradual emergence of the critically tense years of World War II and the riots of 1943. For this report, it will be necessary to limit the story to a brief outline of the history of the Committee without background data.

Chronology of Committee's Development

June 25, 1943. Several days after the riots, Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., appointed a group of 12 citizens to form an Interracial Peace Committee, the forerunner of the present Interracial Committee, for the purpose of reviewing the causes of the riot and to make recommendations for the prevention of further violence.

October 13, 1943. The Interracial Peace Committee met for the last time, after having submitted numerous recommendations to the Mayor for action.

January 13, 1944. Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., submitted to the Common Council of the City of Detroit a letter proposing an Interracial Committee of 11 members, six of them City department heads, and recommending an appropriation of $15,000 for one year's operation.

January 18, 1944. The Common Council approved the Mayor's proposal and authorized the appropriation of $15,000.

February 3, 1944. The Committee held its first meeting. The Mayor attended and outlined for the Committee the basic objectives and purposes of the Committee.

February 25, 1944. The Committee appointed Harold Thompson as its Director.

March 3, 1944. The Committee voted a budget of $13,428, providing for the positions of Director, Assistant Director and Stenographer and other expenses. Beulah T. Whitby was appointed Assistant Director.

February 18, 1944 through March 21, 1944. The Committee held a series of hearings with key City department heads regarding the relationship of their services, policies and practices to racial attitudes and tensions in the community.

April 19, 1944. A meeting of consultants called under the auspices of the Committee proposed and prepared detailed recommendations for a Community Barometer to measure intergroup tensions and attitudes.

May 17, 1944. The Community Barometer Group was formed.

May 23, 1944. The Committee submitted its first report to the Mayor regarding the status of race relations in the community.

June 9, 1944. The Committee formally approved its first official statement on policy and program.

June 14, 1944. The Committee issued its first public report, which dealt with the status of race relations in the community and policy and program.

June 16, 1944. The Committee received the first report of the Community Barometer.

June 16, 1944. The Committee voted to set up two subcommittees to implement the work of the Committee, namely a Subcommittee on Health and a Subcommittee on Popular Education.

July 21, 1944. William J. Norton, Chairman of the Committee, announced his resignation because of ill health and the pressure of other duties.

August 18, 1944. The Committee voted to set up a special Case Subcommittee to analyze specific problems and incidents and to make recommendations for action.

September 1, 1944 through October 18, 1944. The personnel of the Popular Education Subcommittee was carefully recruited with Donald C. Marsh, of the Wayne University faculty, as Chairman. The subcommittee held its first meeting on October 18.

September 15, 1944. The personnel of the Case Subcommittee was appointed with Herman Pekarsky, of the Council of Social Agencies, as Chairman.

September 17, 1944. Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., announced the appointment of James K. Watkins as Chairman of the Interracial Committee to succeed William J. Norton.

October 6, 1944. The Committee appointed a Subcommittee on Health with Dr. Bernard W. Carey, of the Michigan Children's Fund, as Chairman.

November 9, 1944. The Committee submitted its second report of activities, including an analysis of the status of race relations in the community.

January 3, 1945. The Case Subcommittee submitted a report, making four recommendations for specific action by the Committee.

January 17, 1945. The Popular Education Subcommittee submitted its first comprehensive report, recommending a large-scale popular education program.

February 27, 1945. Harold Thompson, Director, submitted his resignation, stating that he wished to return to private business. The resignation was accepted.

March 6, 1945. The Common Council approved funds for continuation of the Interracial Committee for the balance of the fiscal year (through June 30, 1945). (Provisions for continuation of the Committee through the fiscal year of 1945-46 were included in the regular City appropriations.) The appropriations included provisions for two additional staff positions, namely, a stenographer and a field representative.

March 28, 1945. The Committee appointed George Schermer as Director to succeed Harold Thompson, the position to remain vacant until Schermer could assume the duties on June 1.

May 12, 1945. Dr. Warren E. Bow, Superintendent of Schools, died, leaving a vacancy on the Committee.

June 1, 1945. The Committee conducted a one-day Workshop Conference on interracial relations with nearly 1,000 community leaders in attendance.

June 27, 1945. The Committee approved a STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES, PROGRAM AND ORGANIZATION, which had been prepared and submitted by the Director.

July 10, 1945. The Committee received and approved a Quarterly Report on the status of race relations in the community and of the activities of the Committee for the period ending June 30, 1945. Included with the report was the STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES, PROGRAM AND ORGANIZATION approved at the meeting on June 27.

July 22, 1945. The report approved by the Committee on July 10 was submitted to the Common Council and released to the press.

July 24, 1945. The Common Council appropriated additional funds to provide for the employment of a second Field Representative.

July 25, 1945. The Subcommittee on Health submitted a progress report on proposals for a new interracial hospital.

July 25, 1945. The first of two Field Representatives was appointed.

August 28, 1945. A monthly supplementary report to the Quarterly Report issued on July 10 was submitted to the Mayor and the Common Council.

September 19, 1945. The Committee approved a proposal from the Director that a part-time Research and Information Assistant be employed on a contractual basis.

October 5, 1945. The first class training volunteers to conduct group discussions on interracial relations started.

October 10, 1945. Arthur Dondineau, newly-appointed Superintendent of Schools, was named to the Committee by the Mayor to succeed Dr. Warren E. Bow.

October 10, 1945. The appointment of a second Field Representative was announced.

November 11, 1945. A Research and Information Assistant was appointed to serve on a part-time, contractual basis.

November 11, 1945. The Director submitted an Organizational and Functional Chart demonstrating the staff organization and the delegation of duties and responsibilities, indicating that, except for the eventual need for a full-time Research and Information Assistant, the

formation and organization of the staff, as presently conceived, was approximately complete.

November 11, 1945. The Committee tentatively approved a budget for the fiscal year of 1946-47, providing, among other things, for the addition of the staff position of a full-time Research and Information Assistant.

December 5, 1945. The relationship and functions of the three active subcommittees -- Popular Education, Barometer and Health -- were evaluated, and a closer connection between the subcommittees and the Interracial Committee was provided for, including the attendance of subcommittee chairmen at Committee meetings. It was decided that the Case Subcommittee should be allowed to lapse.

Personnel of Committee

There have been two changes in the personnel of the Committee of 11 members in the two years of its history. William J. Norton, the first Chairman, resigned in August, 1944, and was succeeded by James K. Watkins in October, 1944. Arthur Dondineau, Superintendent of Schools, succeeded Dr. Warren E. Bow, deceased.

Meetings of Committee

Meetings have been held consistently with only a few postponements or cancellations. In the first few months of the first year, meetings were held weekly. It was later decided to meet twice each month, and there has been at least one meeting in each month since the inception of the Committee.

Attendance at meetings has been consistently good. It is an accepted practice that, when City department heads cannot leave their other duties, they may be represented by a proxy. However, the number of proxy representatives at any one meeting is usually only one or two and has never exceeded three.

A total of 31 meetings was held in the 11 months of the Committee's activity in the calendar year of 1944, with an average total attendance of 8.4 members per meeting. (Of this, the average of members themselves was 7.3 and of proxies 1.1.) A total of 22 meetings was held in the calendar year of 1945, with an average attendance of 7.3 members per meeting. (Of this, the average of members themselves was 6 and of proxies 1.3.)

Staff

The staff of the Committee is composed of six full-time, salaried persons, namely, the Director, Assistant Director, two Field Representatives and two Secretaries. There is also a temporary arrangement for a part-time Research and Information Assistant on a non-salaried, contractual basis.

In the budget estimates for 1946-47, a request is made for a full-time Research and Information Assistant. It also appears likely that as the work of the Committee broadens out there will be need for additional clerical assistance.

There have been many suggestions from interested citizens that the Committee should eventually employ a large staff of field workers to carry on a huge educational and community organization program. As the Committee views its work at the present time, such a plan seems inadvisable. The Committee is rather uniquely organized in the sense that, with six City department heads as members, it enjoys a highly integrated relationship with these key City departments. It is possible, therefore, to draw upon the resources of the City as a whole in developing the program, so that a large and expensive organization is not likely to be required.

Subcommittees

Some of the most effective work being done by the Committee is performed by the several subcommittees. The order in which the subcommittees were organized is indicated in the chronology, and a list of these groups and their personnel appears in the addendum. Three of the subcommittees are active. The fourth, the Case Subcommittee, has been permitted to lapse because it was found that what cases were being handled by the subcommittee could be properly processed by the staff and cleared by the Interracial Committee. Should the case work phase of the Committee's activities be stepped up, it may become necessary to reactivate this subcommittee.

Little need be said at this point about the work of the Subcommittee on Popular Education, since it is described in detail in another chapter of this report. Attention should be devoted, however, to the other two active groups.

The Barometer Subcommittee is a group of volunteers in which 192 persons have been active, although not all have been participating at any one time. Control was established by appointing an Executive Committee of five persons with the same person serving as Chairman of both the Executive Committee and the General Subcommittee. The Barometer Subcommittee was established

for the purpose of obtaining volunteer assistance from many parts of the community in collecting reports of incidents of an interracial character. These reports, combined with reports from the Department of Police and the Department of Street Railways, served as a basis for the Community Barometer, which is described in another chapter.

The volunteer group did an outstanding job of reporting in 1944 and part of 1945, which were the most crucial months after the riot. As the curve of incidents went downward and the tensions became less critical, it was inevitable that the group should tire somewhat of the passive role of reporting only. During the summer and fall months of 1945, there was a steady falling away of active membership and simultaneous discussion of changing the role of the group to something more active. The most plausible suggestions, which are being considered by the Interracial Committee at the present time, were (1) that the group should be held together by occasional meetings to discuss broad community aspects of race relations and to evaluate the program of the Interracial Committee from a layman's point of view, and (2) that the group should be considered as a panel of volunteers to take on any type of assignments that could be handled on such a basis.

The Health Subcommittee has worked rather independently of the Interracial Committee. The entire membership of the subcommittee had been organized originally as the Committee on Hospitalization and Medical Care for Negroes for the Health Council of Metropolitan Detroit. Knowing that this group was already active, the Interracial Committee arranged to have the same group appointed as the Health Subcommittee. This subcommittee has developed a proposal for an interracial hospital, which has been endorsed by the Committee. The subcommittee is now surveying the possibilities for financing such a project.

III. WORK OF THE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

Research and Information

Education

Community Action

PAGINATION INCORRECT

III. WORK OF THE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

Since the field of government operations in race relations is so new, no precise definition of functions has been found as yet, which has proven satisfactory. The Committee has no legislative grant of authority. To date, it has operated generally within the scope of the original charge by the Mayor, as follows:

1. To make recommendations designed to improve those services which affect racial relationships that flow from the several departments of government to the community.

2. To work for an improvement in the attitudes of white and Negro citizens towards each other.

It has been necessary for the Committee gradually to test out the field to determine the areas in which it could work effectively. Thus far, its limitations have been primarily those of experience, time and the size of staff.

The Committee has taken a cue from the preamble of the City Charter. Just as it is the function of the City to promote the health, safety and welfare of all the people of the community, so it is the function of each City agency to do the same within its particular sphere of operation. The primary function of the Committee, therefore, is to see that factors of race, racial feeling and attitude do not interfere with the proper conduct of municipal affairs, with the performance of City services and with the maintenance of peace and order. Secondarily, it is the function of the Committee to stimulate, initiate and cooperate with community programs designed to abolish discrimination because of race, to open new fields of opportunity for minority groups and to cultivate intercultural and intergroup understanding.

The work of the Committee falls into three general phases, namely, research and information, education and community action, and a description of each of these phases is set forth below.

Research and Information

The research and information service is a fundamental part of the Committee's task. Sound, factual information, properly documented and periodically disseminated, serves as the most effective foundation for comprehensive community action. Prompt and intelligent action and planning can be more easily effectuated by the City and by many community and civic agencies if the proper information is available. However, the demands from the community for counselling, for educational programs and for even the most general type of information have been so heavy that the staff, as presently organized, has had little opportunity to do an intensive job of fact-finding, analysis and issuing of reports.

A part-time Research and Information Assistant has been working during the past two months at the rate of 30 to 40 hours per month. His first task was to bring up to date the Barometer data which had been accumulating since the volunteer analyst completed her assignment in August. He has also made an evaluation of the Barometer and has formulated new procedures for its improvement. He has outlined a detailed plan of research and fact-finding aimed at the systematic collection and analysis of data vitally necessary to future action and planning. The activation of this plan depends on securing the full-time services of a Research and Information Assistant. If such a staff member is employed, it is planned that the Committee shall issue quarterly or monthly reports on tensions, attitudes, economic factors, population changes and positive and negative influences as related to race relations in the community. Special studies will be made on housing, employment, civil rights and other pertinent subjects.

The following statement on Barometer Trends is taken from a recent report submitted by the Research and Information Assistant:

In the work of the Interracial Committee, the Community Barometer serves principally as a gauge of the extent to which tensions in the community become translated into acts of overt aggression. In serving as a measure of conflict, it provides the Committee with the most reliable available source of data with which to verify or refute prevailing rumors concerning the state of conflict and gives the Committee a basis on which to plan immediate and future action.

It is not contended that the Barometer, as presently constituted, is more than a rough appraisal of the public situation. Nevertheless, it is the most reliable and accurate instrument presently available to any private or public agency in the City of Detroit. As such, it has served and can continue to serve a most important function. With the lessons gained from two years' experience in dealing with the Barometer, it is hoped that the present shortcomings will be in large part eliminated, and that the Committee may look forward in the very near future to the perfection of a system of reporting and measuring tensions which will provide more accurate data and broader and more comprehensive insights into trends.

Reports on which the Barometer is now based are gathered from the Department of Police, the Department of Street Railways and volunteer reporters scattered throughout the City. All re-

ports received are recorded on a master sheet, which is broken down into the following categories: (1) time and place where incident occurred; (2) participants in incidents, by sex and race; (3) aggressors in incidents, by sex and race; (4) number of juveniles and inebriates involved; (5) intensity of incident, as reflected in extent of words, blows, missiles and weapons involved; (6) source of report; and (7) brief description of the nature of the incident. All original report data are preserved for further analysis.

An examination of the reports of incidents received in 1945 as compared with 1944 reveals that there has been a general downward trend on almost all counts. The total number of incidents for 1945 is less than that for 1944; the average number of participants per incident is less; and the percentage of physical violence is somewhat less on two out of three counts. A brief resume of the comparative picture is as follows:

Year	Total No. of Incidents	Total No. of Participants	Average No. of Participants per Incident
1944	451	1,160	2.57
1945	354	851	2.40

Year	Words	Per Cent of Total	Blows	Per Cent of Total	Missiles	Per Cent of Total	Weapons	Per Cent of Total
1944	258	49	191	36.3	36	7	40	7.6
1945	239	54	134	30.0	14	3.2	53	12.0

(NOTE: All of the above figures are corrected for the fact that after July, 1945 there was no further volunteer reporting, and that reporting for December, 1945 includes only through December 15. It is also to be noted that the total of the number of incidents involving words, blows, missiles and weapons in either 1944 or 1945 is greater than the total number of incidents for that year as reflected in the other table. This is accounted for by the fact that each act of violence was recorded separately, that is, incidents involving both words and blows were tabulated in both of the appropriate classifications.)

These charts reveal that, with the exception of the increase in the percentage of incidents in which weapons were used, all other indices of overt hostility and the intensity of such hostility decreased in 1945.

The data for the two years have been plotted on graphs and reveal rather interesting and significant trends. While there are fluctuations within each of the two years, as plotted by months within the years, it is to be noted that, beginning with the months of June, 1944 and 1945, there is a marked decline in each of the months June-December, 1945, as compared with each of the months June-December, 1944. This is true not only of the number of incidents, but of the average number of participants and the intensity of the incidents as well. The first five months of 1945 show each a comparative increase on almost all counts as against the measurements for the first five months of 1944.

Again, comparing 1945 with 1944, it is difficult to establish any generalizations about the regularity of fluctuations by months within any one year. The pattern of fluctuation for 1944 does not follow that of 1945. It does not appear, therefore, that the climate is statistically significant in relation to the number of incidents. This point is reinforced by an examination of the trends within 1945, which show a marked decline for the hot months as compared with the late winter and spring months.

A more detailed analysis of the Barometer, as presently constituted, has been prepared and is available for examination. It reveals in what areas the data are most lacking and indicates what additions and revisions are needed. Generally speaking, the analysis points out the need for a much wider system of reporting and for a change-over from reporting only overt incidents to the combined reporting of incidents and public attitudes. Information as to the state of attitudes will make it possible to predict with considerable accuracy whether tensions in the community will rise dangerously in the event of actual incidents of conflict. On the

basis of such reporting, the Committee could plan in a more detailed and accurate way.

Considering the novelty of the Barometer and the amount of spade-work necessary for its operation, it has proven itself of great value, and is, to a significant degree, a testimonial to the earnestness and the ability of the volunteer workers on the Barometer Subcommittee.

Education

The education service of the Interracial Committee is performed under the direction and guidance of the Subcommittee on Popular Education, which was established by the Committee on October 18, 1944. The subcommittee was created for the purpose of fulfilling the second part of the original charge to the Committee by the Mayor, that is, to work for an improvement in the attitudes of white and Negro citizens towards each other. At its first meeting, the subcommittee defined its aim as "to reach all segments of community life and to spread among them information and understanding about conditions that create tensions and conflicts among the people of Detroit."

The Popular Education Subcommittee first made a brief survey of what was already being done in the Detroit community in interracial education. This study showed that, out of a list of 50 organizations promoting some kind of interracial activity, 18 were engaged in some form of educational work. The various kinds of educational efforts included the academic approach, in-service training, the use of drama and pageantry, personal contacts sponsored by clubs and church groups, forums, speeches, lecture series, institutes and other indirect methods.

The following community needs in interracial education were defined as a result of the subcommittee's survey:

1. A consistent, continuing program on a long-range basis, which would coordinate the sporadic efforts of the various groups working with the same basic objectives.

2. A propaganda and publicity program, which would promote mass education and reach those people in the community who are not accessible through organizations.

3. In-service training for the staffs of all City departments which deal directly with the public.

With these community needs for education in interracial relations in mind, the Popular Education Subcommittee began the task of drafting recommendations for a program to be sponsored by the Interracial Committee. Material and approaches to be used were collected, examined and analyzed, and consultation held with specialists. The proposed program was presented to the Interracial Committee on January 17, 1945. It embodied three approaches, each of which was designed to fulfill one of the existing community needs described above.

The approach proposed to satisfy the need for a long-range program to coordinate the efforts of various other groups was an educational program within these groups. This phase of the program proposed that as many organized groups as possible in the community be enlisted to engage in the study and discussion of some of the basic problems that cause tensions and conflicts. The following method was outlined for this approach to the program:

1. That it be initiated by a conference, called by the Mayor and the Interracial Committee, of leaders of organizations active in the field of race relations and of other organizations representing as complete a cross-section of community life as possible.

2. That, at the conference, a program be presented in the nature of a workshop, where consideration would be given to factual information and the general community outlook as to housing, health, transportation, recreation, work conditions, police activity and other related subjects.

3. That the leaders of organizations represented be given a definite assignment asking them to encourage their organizations to promote a series of discussions or special programs on race relations among their membership, or in a specific community.

4. That the Department of Parks and Recreation be requested to place emphasis on interracial mass education at parks and playgrounds during the summer in an effort to influence public attitudes on a neighborhood level. This program should be executed in cooperation with other community organizations operating within the area.

5. That materials be provided for educational programs sponsored by other groups, such as pamphlets, reprints, posters and other display materials, films and recordings.

The second of the three proposed approaches to popular education, which was found to be needed for purposes of mass education and to reach those people who are not accessible through organizations, was a propaganda and publicity project. The methods planned for the execution of this phase of the program were as follows:

1. That the established channels of publicity and advertising be used, such as radio, press, movies, outdoor advertising and distribution of circulars.

2. That the project be carried out by a professional advertising agency, employed by the Interracial Committee. The principles and themes, which would serve as the basic content of the advertising, would be drafted by the Popular Education Subcommittee.

3. That this be regarded as a long-range program to continue over a period of several years.

Relative to the third community need in the field of popular education, that is, for in-service training for the staffs of all City departments, the subcommittee proposed "that all City departments dealing directly with the public institute in-service training, and include in that training material drawn from the actual experience of the department to emphasize best practices in race relations." The method which was to be used for this phase of the program was outlined as follows:

The Popular Education Subcommittee will work with the administrators of City departments in establishing in-service training programs and in developing the content of them, with the definite understanding that complete jurisdiction will be left with the department and its administrator.

When this report was presented to the Interracial Committee, it was accepted and appreciation was expressed for the work done by the Popular Education Subcommittee. It was agreed that an early meeting would be arranged with the Mayor and the Budget Bureau for a presentation of this program. This was to be followed by a hearing on the proposed program before the Common Council. These plans have not been executed, but the Committee has hopes that the entire popular education program will be launched at some future date. Subsequently, the Popular Education Subcommittee was authorized to proceed with the execution of the first part of the program -- promoting educational programs with existing organizations.

After sanction had been received for the promotion of educational programs with existing organizations, immediate steps were undertaken to activate this program, and it will be apparent from the ensuing report that this phase of the plans for popular education is well under way. Furthermore, although the subcommittee has not as yet received authorization for the propaganda and publicity project for mass education and also the in-service training in City departments project, some preliminary steps, which are necessary to obtain sanction for these efforts have been taken, and these are likewise set forth below.

By way of initiating the educational program with existing organizations, the Workshop Conference was held on June 1, 1945. It was called by Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., and the Interracial Committee. The purpose of this conference was to present an accurate picture of race relations in Detroit, consider practical problems faced in improving conditions and plan for continuing study and effort on the part of many organized groups in the community. Invitations were issued to about 3,000 representatives of business and industry, labor organizations, churches, schools, social agencies and community and civic groups.

After drafting the basic statement of purpose, program and overall organization of the conference, the Popular Education Subcommittee organized six committees to work on the conference, namely, the arrangements committee, the program committee, the publicity and promotion committee, the invitations committee, the recording and conference findings committee and the exhibits committee. The latter group had subcommittees on the following subjects: (1) radio, music, art and drama, (2) visual display and (3) books, pamphlets and publications. The members of the Popular Education Subcommittee functioned as chairmen and co-chairmen of the conference committees with the exception of the recording and conference findings committee. A total of 125 persons, representing business and industry, labor organizations, churches, schools, social agencies and community and civic groups, participated in the basic planning and work to set up the Workshop Conference.

The Workshop Conference program committee planned the first session as a general introduction to the particular problems to be discussed in later sessions. Four leaders, representing the fields of business and industry, community planning, youth and education and religion and civic responsibility, presented "THE PICTURE TODAY". Methods used in race relations programs were dealt with by two speakers who are specialists in national programs in race relations. At a luncheon, Robert C. Weaver, of the American Council on Race Relations, discussed "COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FOR RACE RELATIONS". George L-P Weaver, Director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, presented the subject of "HOW ORGANIZED LABOR PROMOTES GOOD RACE RELATIONS" at an afternoon general session. Later, nine functional groups discussed "WHAT CAN WE DO TO PROMOTE GOOD RACE RELATIONS". The final session was a meeting of all conference participants, and the speaker, Malcolm W. Bingay, of the Detroit Free Press, who had recently returned from a survey of prison camps in Europe, talked on the subject "DETROIT'S STAKE IN RACE RELATIONS".

An extensive exhibit giving specific data about Detroit and its resources was combined with materials which can be used in building race relations programs. The splendid cooperation of

City departments, organized labor, civic groups and many national organizations contributed toward making the conference exhibit complete.

Although the largest number of participants in the conference was from those agencies traditionally interested in race relations, namely, the schools, churches and social workers, there was a significant indication of new interest on the part of other sources, as reflected in the following table, which gives an estimate of conference attendance by group representation:

GROUP	ATTENDANCE
Sponsoring committee members and participants	125
Schools	231
Libraries	40
Women's Clubs	49
Men's Clubs	6
Youth	27
Veterans	3
Interracial Organizations	31
Real Estate	4
Social Work	123
Churches and Religious	100
Engineering and Technical	3
Recreation	12
Unions	30
Government Departments	50
Health	32
Police and Military	16
Industry	18
Business, Commerce and Banking	11
Nationality Societies	29
Miscellaneous	139
TOTAL	1,079

Evaluating the Workshop Conference, it may be said that its accomplishments were as follows:

1. It provided a medium through which a large number of organizations and individuals in the City could define what they considered to be the racial problem and to make recommendations for action.

2. It served as a medium for dispensing information, which could be carried back by the participants to their neighborhoods and organizations.

3. It continues to serve as a basis for action in the respect that many people and groups have requested that similar conferences or programs be conducted in various neighborhoods throughout the City, so that the information can be disseminated at the neighborhood level.

As a follow-up to the Conference, the Committee set up an extensive organization file, including 750 organizations, which have memberships numbering in the hundreds of thousands. In the weeks immediately after the conference, many of these organizations were contacted personally for the purpose of furthering their interest and obtaining their cooperation in a broad program of interracial education. The response from the groups contacted was very gratifying. The demands for information and service have taxed the Committee's capacity to produce. Contacts have been made with certain speakers' clubs and educational organizations for the purpose of obtaining their assistance in supplying personnel for a Bureau of Speakers and Discussion Leaders.

The Workshop Conference provided the impetus to a popular education program with existing organizations which has developed along some unanticipated lines. In order to supply personnel to satisfy the numerous requests for speakers and discussion leaders, it has been found necessary for the Interracial Committee to undertake three different training programs on the subject of race relations, as described below.

1. In cooperation with the Adult Education Program of the Detroit Public Schools and Wayne University, a training program for discussion leaders was conducted from October 5 to November 9, 1945. As a result of this effort, 20 persons were certified by the State Board of Education to function under and be paid by the Adult Education Program. These discussion leaders felt the need for additional training, and they have volunteered to meet for six more sessions under the leadership of one of their group. They will be ready to respond to calls from the community made through the Interracial Committee. Since it now has a group of leaders available, the Popular Education Subcommittee plans to recruit more special interest groups to engage in study and discussion of the problems of intergroup relations.

2. Since many of the requests which come to the Interracial Committee are for speakers

on race relations topics, a speakers' panel has been organized, and is now in the process of taking training with the cooperation of the Adult Education Program of the Special Studies Division of Wayne University. A total of 25 persons is taking this training and will be ready to answer some of the many calls which the Committee receives for speakers. A system of recording requests for speakers, and a confidential evaluation of the speech by the chairman of the group has been developed. During 1945, the Committee filled more than 100 requests for speakers on interracial subjects.

3. A group of 10 organizations has been invited by the Interracial Committee to sponsor jointly a lecture series by nationally-recognized authorities on methods and techniques in race relations programs. A meeting has been held of these organizations, and plans for the series are being developed and executed.

Before leaving the subject of popular education programs with existing organizations, attention should be given to the work of collecting and distributing literature on the subject of race relations. The Committee has been developing a library of books, publications, pamphlets, posters, exhibit materials, listings of films, recordings and sources of educational materials. A constant examination is being made of new materials published in the field of race relations, and those believed to be useful in the program of the Interracial Committee are being added to the library.

A total of 24,894 pamphlets has been purchased, of which 12,027 have been distributed to organizations, classes and conferences. For the Workshop Conference, 300 kits of pamphlets and other materials on race relations were assembled and distributed. Many other requests have been filled for material to be used in programs promoted by clubs and other organizations or in papers and presentations by individuals.

As indicated earlier in this chapter of the report, some preliminary steps have been accomplished toward the propaganda and publicity project for mass education and also the in-service training in City departments project. In connection with the former, efforts have been made to obtain scripts for radio use. A meeting was held of representatives of the local radio stations, who were called together to act as an advisory group in developing appropriate radio material. If satisfactory scripts are obtained, efforts will be made to secure contributions of radio time. In connection with in-service training, the Popular Education Subcommittee has been planning the general content of in-service training courses for City departments. It is proposed that an executive from each City department be assigned to develop a training program for his department. The Popular Education Subcommittee will be available to offer consultation and assistance in planning and executing the in-service program.

(A compilation of statistical data reflecting the Committee's activities in the field of popular education is to be found in the addendum.)

Community Action

Community action is the process which the Committee has found most effective for the handling of incidents and complaints. It has been developed over the two-year period of this agency's existence by a gradual process of evolution and trial and error. The process of community action is predicated on the belief that situations causing intergroup tensions or which may be potential sources of conflict are frequently neighborhood or community problems which may be worked out best by the persons and agencies already in the neighborhood or community involved. The function of the Interracial Committee in this activity is that of a coordinating agency at the metropolitan level, which also performs an informational and fact-finding service.

Community action represents an extension of the original processes of the Committee. In its first months, the Committee operated what amounted to a consultant service on race relations. Its first meetings were held in the offices of the City departments in closest contact with the general public and were devoted to hearings on the relationships of the departments' services, policies and practices to racial attitudes and tensions in the community. A thorough study was made of the information developed at these hearings, which was used as the basis for a series of recommendations for the improvement of public services affecting race relations.

The general broadening of the Committee's activities and the increase in the size of the staff has led from this so-called consultant service technique to the community action approach, the application of which can be explained best by a positive example of its use. A series of incidents involving colored and white children which seemed to indicate the presence of racial tension in the community occurred in an area on the near east side of the City last November. Various reports as to what had happened, some of them obviously exaggerated, began to circulate in the Negro and white neighborhoods, and considerable responsibility was being placed on the officials of the intermediate school in the neighborhood. As a basis for action, the field representatives of this office first undertook a thorough investigation of the incidents, which involved some 20 interviews. It was immediately apparent that what had seemed to be a problem centering about the school was, in reality, a community problem. So-called neighborhood gangs composed largely of youths having no connection with the school were active in the disturbances. An immediate effort was made to combat the erroneous reports which had been

circulated with the correct information. As the next step, the Committee called a meeting to which were invited about 20 persons, including the City heads and the representatives in the area involved of the Department of Police, the Council of Social Agencies, the Board of Education, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Department of Public Welfare and the Archdiocese of Detroit. At this meeting, the entire problem was presented in minute detail, the needs of the community were discussed and specific plans for meeting these needs were outlined. The presentation of the true facts about the incidents had the immediate effect of arresting the development of tensions, and the meeting formed the basis for a long-range program aimed at the solution of the problem through cooperative planning by the existing agencies and the extension of techniques already developed to the area involved.

In connection with the techniques of community action, attention should be devoted to the procedure for handling rumors and erroneous reports. Some indication of the manner in which the Committee has been able to cool tensions by the dissemination of correct information to combat existing rumors has been given in the foregoing account of community action. A further technique has been used with considerable success, which amounts to stopping a rumor before it starts. When a report of an incident or a complaint is received which might result in the circulation of rumors, an effort to determine the true facts is given top priority by the staff. Correct data as to the situation is then immediately circulated to leaders and organizations, both white and colored, in the community or area involved so that they are prepared to combat any erroneous reports which they may hear.

There is another phase of community action which will probably become of increasing significance as time goes on. That is, community action for the purpose of bringing about interracial understanding and cooperation on broad community problems such as employment, housing, civil rights, health, recreation and related issues. Thus far, the Committee has cooperated with other agencies and groups by participating on committees and in meetings supporting certain programs of action. It seems obvious that a proper next step for the Committee will be to apply to these problems the techniques already in use, namely, to gather basic data, to engage in the field work process of determining local attitudes and opinions, to seek out key community leadership and to arrive at programs for community action through a process of small working conferences.

In summary, after nearly two years of operation, the Committee believes that it can point to two important accomplishments from the standpoint of processing specific incidents and complaints. First, some success has been achieved in the alleviation of tensions. And second, considerable progress has been made towards the development of techniques in community action for the proper handling of tense situations which may be potential sources of conflict. A chronology of what has been done in the field of community action is set forth below for the purpose of substantiating these statements and showing the gradual evolution of present techniques.

February 18 through March 21, 1944. The first activity of the Committee in the realm of community action was a series of hearings with key City department heads regarding the relationship of their services, policies and practices to racial attitudes and tensions in the community. At the conclusion of these meetings, certain recommendations, which are listed elsewhere, were made to improve services affecting racial relationships.

March 10, 1944. As a result of several of the above-described meetings being devoted to the activities of the Detroit Housing Commission, a subcommittee of the Committee met with the City Plan Commission to attempt to expedite action on the housing shortage. A public hearing was held before the Common Council on the question of whether the State Land Board should be requested to continue to withhold from sale property at Wyoming Avenue and Eight Mile Road. Although the outcome was not in line with the Interracial Committee's proposal, it is believed that this hearing expedited the ultimate provision of housing in that area.

March 17, 1944. Reports that incidents of conflict on public carriers were on the increase prompted the Director to interview DSR officials, who established that there was a decrease in the number of incidents. The Committee was then able to disseminate the correct information to combat erroneous reports.

April 14, 1944. The Committee invoked the assistance of the Detroit Council of Churches in an attempt to obtain additional volunteer help for the recreational activities of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

April 14, 1944. After a survey by one of the Committee members had established that discrimination against Negroes was being practiced by taxicabs at the various railroad depots, a subcommittee met with officials of one of the companies. Assurances of cooperation were received, and a subsequent check showed that the company had taken corrective action.

April 26, 1944. In connection with the controversy over housing in the Eight Mile Road and Wyoming Avenue sector, a resolution was sent to the Common Council urging final action be taken as soon as possible on the use and development of that area.

April 26, 1944. Authorization was given to the Superintendent of Schools, a member of the

Committee, to recommend to the Board of Education, in the name of the Committee, that publicity be released to allay the rumors and fears of owners of homes that might be condemned for the Wayne University Medical Center. To correct their fears that they were to be evicted in the near future, it was suggested that it be explained that there will be no evictions until the war is over, and that, even then, public housing will be provided for those who are evicted.

April 26, 1944. The Chairman was directed to interview the managing editors of the three metropolitan papers to obtain their agreement to discontinue unnecessary race labelling in their news columns.

May 19, 1944. As a result of the hearings with City department heads in February and March, the following recommendations, almost all of which have been adopted, were made to improve departmental services:

1. That uniformed leaders be placed at important and congested DSR loading places to insure order during rush hours, and that police assistance be given at particularly crowded loading zones.

2. That every effort be made to obtain additional manpower for the operation of DSR vehicles, and that consideration be given to the use of part-time workers.

3. That further housing sites should be selected, and that federal authorities should be requested to program additional sites.

4. That the work of the Department of Parks and Recreation should be expanded among young people and 'teen-agers.

5. That every possible recreation site on the lower east side of the City should be made available for use.

6. That an increased number of hours be allocated to certain social studies recently added to the training program of new policemen.

7. That thorough investigation of all complaints regarding the mistreatment of Negroes should be undertaken.

8. That adequate facilities should be provided for the training of Negro nurses and for postgraduate work for Negro doctors.

June 2, 1944. Permission was obtained from the owner of property adjacent to the Lucy Thurman Branch of the YWCA to clean up the lot for use as a recreational area, and promises of help in this work were received from several organizations.

June 9, 1944. In the face of an increasing wave of rumors concerning the possibility of a repetition of the 1943 riots, the Committee asked and received the assistance of churches and synagogues in combatting various erroneous reports.

June 9, 1944. The Committee requested the Detroit Housing Commission to reconsider its original action on a letter from the commission's Director-Secretary seeking permission to give priority in housing to workers employed in industries within the City limits and to ask the communities where factories and plants are located to take responsibility for housing their own workers. The letter was subsequently forwarded by the Housing Commission to the Common Council with some changes.

June 16, 1944. A staff member of the Committee was assigned to work with the Detroit Urban League on its program of developing more community recreation lots.

June 23, 1944. As rumors about the possibility of a riot continued to circulate, a special meeting was called to discuss their prevalence, at which time it was established on the basis of the number of incidents, as reflected by the Community Barometer, that there was no grounds for immediate concern over the possibility of a repetition of the June, 1943 riots.

July 21, 1944. A meeting was called to coordinate the efforts of all those agencies interested in the development of the Eastern Market as a playground, and a portion of the space was subsequently converted for recreational purposes.

July 21, 1944. An inquiry was made into a report of increasing tension at the Fisher Homes project, and the Committee collaborated in making three recommendations for the alleviation of the situation. Subsequent inquiry indicated that tension had been alleviated by this constructive action.

July 21, 1944. A complaint of alleged discrimination against a City department was received from a Negro employee, but investigation subsequently revealed that there was no basis for the charge, and this was explained to the complainant.

November 15, 1944. Acting on a complaint from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Committee inquired into the conditions prevailing at the Department of Public Works shelter at 2238 Rivard Street, and was then able to assure the NAACP that steps were being taken to relieve the situation at this shelter.

December 20, 1944. A resolution to the Victory Council and the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council was passed, which urged that recommendations for sites suitable for housing thousands of Negroes be forwarded as soon as possible to the Detroit Housing Commission. The Committee subsequently supported a proposal to build this housing in the southwestern part of Detroit.

January 3, 1945. In response to a request from this Committee, the War Chest allocated funds for the erection of a fence around the recreational lot adjacent to the Lucy Thurman Branch of the YWCA.

March 28, 1945. In connection with an incident of alleged discrimination against a Negro by a privately operated school leasing property at a City facility, the Committee passed a recommendation to the effect that there should be a clause in the contracts between this facility and its lessees prohibiting the practice of discrimination against anyone.

June 6, 1945. The Committee inquired into a report that Negro girls employed as government inspectors at a Detroit war plant were being refused service in a company cafeteria, and it was determined that the matter had been settled to the satisfaction of the complainants.

July 11, 1945. The Committee was active in a case of discrimination involving refusal of service by a Detroit company to a Negro girl, but was later relieved of immediate jurisdiction by the issuance of a warrant, which led to the trial and conviction of the company.

September 1 to December 31, 1945. Various reports were received by the Committee to the effect that demonstrations involving differing degrees of violence were occurring on the near west side and one other area in protest against the occupancy of homes in those areas by Negroes. The Committee has been working in close cooperation with the Department of Police in this connection. Although little has been possible thus far towards correcting this situation, the dissemination of the true facts about these incidents has had a salutary effect in areas where wild reports have been circulated.

September 19, 1945. In response to a complaint received from the NAACP that discrimination and segregation are being practiced in a certain facility operated by the City, the Committee began an investigation which is still under way. Some of the causes of complaint have been corrected, others have been found to be without foundation and some are still under investigation.

October 10, 1945. Acting on the complaint of a Negro City employee that he had been discharged in a discriminatory fashion, the Committee investigated the charge, determined that there had been no discrimination and explained the true facts to the satisfaction of the complainant.

October 10, 1945. A Negro club formed for a particular activity filed a complaint that it had been denied the use of a recreation center, and the presumption of this organization was that an attempt was being made to prevent Negroes from participating in the activity for which the club was organized. Investigation by this office disclosed, however, that the Department of Parks and Recreation had ceased the sponsorship of the activity referred to in all its centers, and that there was therefore no discrimination against Negroes involved.

October 10, 1945. Acting on a complaint against a downtown hotel that the management had refused to permit a mixed group to use one of its parlors for a meeting, the Committee met with the manager and received partial assurances of cooperation. At least, there have been no further complaints received against this hotel.

October 30, 1945. As the result of the receipt of complaints that recreational facilities for young people in the vicinity of Northwestern High School and the Kronk Recreation Center are inadequate and that there is discrimination and segregation at the available City facilities, a meeting was held with a subcommittee of the West Side Human Relations Council, and it was arranged for community representatives to confer with officials of the Department of Parks and Recreation. Progress is being made toward a satisfactory arrangement, and the conferences are continuing.

November 2, 1945. Certain activities of boys in the vicinity of a west side high school, which appeared likely to result in disturbances of an interracial character, prompted the Committee to make an inquiry into the situation to gather the pertinent facts. A meeting was subsequently arranged with school, police and community officials, which resulted in the development of a program to discourage the objectionable activities and to provide more constructive outlets for the youths in question.

November 12, 1945. A complaint was received about a series of interracial incidents in-

volving children on the near east side. An immediate investigation was made by this office to determine the facts, and various city and community agencies were brought together to take combined corrective action on the situation. Still other remedial steps are being contemplated, and it appears that some progress has been made.

December 5, 1945. An increase in discrimination against Negroes in employment as a result of the relaxation of governmental controls prompted the Committee to urge the Mayor to send a telegram to Senator Homer Ferguson, of Michigan, endorsing legislation for the establishment of a permanent federal agency on fair employment practice. The requested telegram was subsequently sent.

December 10, 1945. After a series of fights between Negro and white youths, which occurred when students from a downtown high school went to a game at a north end high school to support their own team, the Committee collaborated with officials of the visiting team's school and the Board of Education in outlining a program which forestalled any acts of reprisal when the north end team played a return game at the downtown school.

(It is to be noted that the dates used above are not exact. For the most part, the record has been compiled from the Committee's minutes, and the dates used are, in most instances, the ones on which the matter referred to was discussed at a Committee meeting.)

From the above chronology and the foregoing report on education, it will be noted that there has been some change of emphasis in the character of the work of the Committee as time progressed. During the last year, there have been fewer specific incidents requiring Committee action and a larger volume of the work has been preventive and educational in character. This should not be interpreted as meaning that the Committee is giving less attention to action on specific problems. Rather, the Committee has been able to integrate its work with that of other City departments and community agencies to such a degree that many situations in the community which could develop into incidents requiring action are caught at an early stage and are satisfactorily cleared up in an informal fashion without requiring investigation, recording and specific action by the Committee.

IV. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COOPERATION

IV. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COOPERATION

In reporting the progress of interracial relations in the City of Detroit, there is danger that too much emphasis may be placed upon the work of the Interracial Committee itself, leaving the implication that it is the Committee that is taking all the responsibility. Actually, the Committee will be most effective if the greater part of the work can be done through other City agencies and by community groups. As indicated in other portions of this report, the Committee feels that it should be the initiator, the stimulator and coordinator of activities in the community for the correction of discriminatory practices and for the cultivation of better intergroup understanding. In this portion of the report, the high level of interdepartmental cooperation with the Interracial Committee will be described, and the next chapter will be devoted to a description of the cooperation between the Committee and various community agencies.

In many respects, it is the City departments at large which have more to do with the success or failure of interracial relations work in the City than the Committee. The Committee enjoys a unique relationship with other City departments in that six members of the group are themselves the chief executives of departments which are in direct contact with the general public. Thus, much of the information and many of the conclusions of the Committee are directly communicated to the departments affected.

In the following list of City departments which have worked in close cooperation with the Interracial Committee, an indication is given as to the extent of the cooperation and the steps being taken by the departments towards the improvement of race relations:

1. Department of Police. There is an extremely close interrelationship between the Department of Police and the Committee with almost daily exchange of information, and this has been particularly true when special incidents have required the attention of the Committee. The liaison goes beyond the mere investigation of incidents. It also includes the use of Interracial Committee staff members in police training classes, exchange of information with the Crime Prevention Bureau and joint participation in community meetings. One of the most tangible indications of progress in interracial relations in the community is the improved relationship existing between the police and large sections of the Negro community.

2. Board of Education. The Committee feels that one of the brightest spots in interracial relations work in the City at the present time is the interpretive work being done by the public schools for school children. Further, when incidents have arisen in part in the schools and in part in the surrounding community, the Interracial Committee, school officials, the police and other agencies have been able to work out a cooperative plan of action. In addition, there has been frequent interchange of information, and there has also been participation by members of the Administrative Committee on Intercultural Education in the Public Schools in the activities of the Interracial Committee and vice versa.

3. Department of Parks and Recreation. This department has conducted its program during the past year with special emphasis on stepping up recreational activity in those areas where it seemed there might be greater danger of tension and conflict. It has been quite apparent throughout the year that members of all racial groups have been able to play side by side on the playgrounds and in the parks with a negligible degree of friction. In part, this is indicative of reduced tension in the overall picture, and, in part, it can be credited to improved and more impartial techniques of supervision and control in these public facilities.

4. Departments of Health and Welfare. There has been little occasion to work with these agencies, but it can be pointed out with considerable pride for the City of Detroit that these departments are widely recognized for their impartial and effective public service without discrimination of any kind.

5. Housing Commission. This Commission has consistently cooperated in providing information and has several times responded favorably to recommendations from the Committee. Although it must be admitted that the City's housing policy has been most frequently the subject of community criticism as far as race relations is concerned, this is not because of any lack of cooperation on the part of the Housing Commission, but rather because of overall City and community policy. The simple fact is that present City and community policy is not geared to the problem and offers no solution.

6. Department of Street Railways. Cooperation between the Committee and City departments is not limited to those departments with representation on the Committee, but also extends to other units of government having close contact with the public, such as the DSR. This department has been particularly cooperative in furnishing regular periodic reports of incidents and indications of the status of race relations as related to its work.

7. Civil Service Commission and other departments. Some complaints have been received and investigated concerning unfair employment practices within certain departments. Civil Service and the departments involved have been very cooperative in following these through. Many of the complaints were unfounded, others have been corrected and some are under consideration by the Committee at the present time.

V. COMMUNITY COOPERATION

V. COMMUNITY COOPERATION

In the preceding chapter of the report, attention was given to the work of the City departments in the field of race relations and with the Committee, and this chapter will deal with the excellent job being done in the community by many civic, social, religious, labor and business organizations, associations and agencies. Mention was made in the opening paragraphs of this report of the partial and informal mobilization of community forces which are, directly or indirectly, engaged in work of an interracial character. By informal mobilization, it is meant that the agencies and organizations are not bound together in any association or even by any system of intercommunication. Yet, literally hundreds of agencies and groups have demonstrated unity of purpose and a genuine desire to cooperate whenever necessity requires.

It is impossible for the Committee to give recognition to more than a fraction of the groups and individuals who are contributing to better race relations in the community. Much of what is being done has never come to its attention.

The following is a partial list of agencies with which the Committee has engaged in cooperative projects or from which considerable assistance has been received:

1. Council of Social Agencies. In connection with the Area Work program sponsored by the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Youth Problems and supervised by Miss Helen C. Thorburn, Field Representatives on the Interracial Committee staff participate in staff meetings of the Area Workers and frequently have been assigned to work with Area Workers to correct some interracial problem in a given area.

2. Detroit Urban League. There has been an interchange of committee memberships. The Administrative Assistant of the Urban League serves on the Popular Education Subcommittee, while the Director of the Interracial Committee serves as Chairman of the Urban League Industrial Committee. There is an interlinking of effort with this agency in almost every phase of the Committee's program.

3. Metropolitan Detroit Fair Employment Practice Council. There has been constant exchange of information, and a staff member serves on the Case and Clearance Committee of the MDFEPC.

4. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Again there is continuous exchange of information with referrals of problems in both directions. The staff participated in a two-day housing conference conducted by the NAACP. There have been several joint investigations of complaints of discrimination.

5. Federal agencies. There have been numerous occasions when there has been interchange of information and joint participation in educational, informational or policy-forming conferences or meetings with representatives of the USES, the FEPC, FPHA and FHA.

6. Detroit Council of Churches. The Council has an interracial committee and members of the staff are very active in promoting better racial understanding. There has been constant exchange of information and many joint efforts to promote programs of education and action.

7. Archdiocese of Detroit and Catholic lay committees. There has been regular clearance and exchange of information with Father J. Lawrence Cavanaugh, of the Archdiocese. In addition, there are the Catholic Interracial Council and the Catholic Women's Interracial Committee, both of which are doing a fine educational job and have demonstrated a serious desire to cooperate with the City program wherever possible.

8. Jewish Community Council. The Director and staff of this agency have devoted much time and energy in advising and counselling the Committee staff, in participating on committees and in providing information.

9. Detroit Round Table of Catholics, Jews and Protestants. This agency is performing a function very closely related to that of the Committee. There has been regular consultation and clearance of information between the two organizations. The Round Table is making an important contribution to intergroup understanding in the community, particularly among religious groups.

10. International United Automobile Workers-CIO Fair Practices Committee. The Executive Director of this unit in the UAW has been very interested in the work of the Committee, has cooperated when requested to do so and serves on the Popular Education Subcommittee.

11. Citizens' Housing and Planning Council. There has been a close interlinking of educational effort between this Committee and the Council. Both organizations hold many educational meetings and book speakers or panels for community groups. It has been found that at all such meetings questions arise which are of interest to both, and that as a result the other organization is left with an opening for follow-up work.

12. Wayne University. The Sociology Department of Wayne University has been used as a consultant service in almost every phase of the Committee's work. Members of the faculty have been unstinting in giving their time. Valuable assistance is given by the student volunteer workers assigned by the Sociology Department to work on various projects for the Committee. The School of Public Affairs and Social Work has been equally helpful.

13. University of Michigan Extension Service. This service has been helpful in assigning field work students, one of whom maintained the Barometer analysis for more than a year. Another did extensive field work for the Popular Education Subcommittee. Of particular help has been the free use of the Rackham Building facilities for meetings.

14. Newspapers. The contribution of the press goes far beyond the relationship with the Committee. It has been quite clear through most of the past year that all of the papers have made an effort to treat news items pertaining to intergroup relations in a thoughtful and constructive manner. Special feature articles, pictures, editorial comment and a marked decrease in race labelling in the reporting of crime news are all important contributing factors to the reduction of racial tension.

The above agencies and organizations are those with which the Committee has had a particularly close association in the past year. Each of them has not only cooperated with the Committee, but each is making a real contribution to better race relations in its own program. The Committee also has learned of hundreds of examples of positive action by other groups. Numerous churches have set up special programs for interracial education. A significant development has been the organization of the Church of All Peoples, an interracial venture of considerable success.

In addition to the community agencies which have contributed so much to better race relations in Detroit, special recognition is due two national agencies which have been very helpful in providing counsel and specialist services. These are the American Council on Race Relations in Chicago and the Bureau for Intercultural Education in New York, which has worked directly with the Board of Education.

Some of the most positive and constructive activity is conducted by organizations among the minority groups themselves. It is commonly stated by the more prejudiced members of the dominant groups that the primary responsibility for improved relationships rests with the minority groups, that the minority peoples must adjust themselves to and measure up to the standards and patterns of the majority. It is the observation and experience of the Committee that there is a very ready spirit of cooperation among the minority groups to join in any program which strives for the achievement of well accepted human objectives of benefit to all members of society.

Roster of the City of Detroit Interracial Committee and Staff

Personnel of Subcommittee on Popular Education

Personnel of Subcommittee on Health

Personnel of Executive Committee of Barometer Subcommittee

Statistical Tabulation of Activities of Popular Education Program

PAGINATION INCORRECT

ROSTER OF THE CITY OF DETROIT INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE AND STAFF

COMMITTEE

JAMES K. WATKINS, Chairman	Attorney
JOHN F. BALLENGER	Commissioner, Department of Police
JOHN J. CONSIDINE	General Superintendent, Department of Parks and Recreation
ARTHUR DONDINEAU	Superintendent of Public Schools
BRUCE H. DOUGLAS, M. D.	Commissioner, Department of Health
CHARLES F. EDGECOMB	Director-Secretary, Housing Commission
WALTER T. HARDIN	
JOHN J. O'BRIEN	
CECIL L. ROWLETTE	Attorney
DANIEL J. RYAN	General Superintendent, Department of Public Welfare
EDWARD A. SIMMONS	Attorney

STAFF

GEORGE SCHERMER	Director
BEULAH T. WHITBY	Assistant Director
MELVIN M. TUMIN	Research and Information Assistant
JOSEPH C. COLES	Field Representative
THOMAS H. KLEENE	Field Representative
DOROTHEA L. MC CUE	Secretary
HELEN S. SERVICE	Secretary

Offices at 305 West Fort Street, Detroit 26, Michigan

Telephone: CAdillac 9674

PERSONNEL OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON POPULAR EDUCATION *

DONALD C. MARSH, Chairman	Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Wayne University
JOSEPH A. BEATTIE	Associate Director, Franklin Settlement
LAURENTINE B. COLLINS	Director of School-Community Relations, Board of Education
GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.	Executive Director, United Automobile Workers-CIO Fair Practices Committee
ISAAC FRANCK	Executive Director, Jewish Community Council of Detroit
W. T. OSOWSKI, D.D.S.	
DANIEL J. RYAN	General Superintendent, Department of Public Welfare
LEONARD N. SIMONS	Simons-Michelson Company
HELEN C. THORBURN	Secretary for District Councils, Council of Social Agencies
WILLIAM R. VALENTINE	Administrative Assistant, Detroit Urban League
ELEANOR P. WOLF	Special Instructor, Department of Sociology, Wayne University

* The following persons who resigned during 1945 served on the Subcommittee on Popular Education for part of the year:

JAMES J. MC CLENDON, M.D.
JAMES D. GAMBLE
RAYMOND O. HATCHER

PERSONNEL OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH

BERNARD W. CAREY, M.D.
Chairman

NORMA G. SILVER
Secretary

J. C. GILLIAM, M.D.

WILLIAM F. GOINS, M.D.

J. A. GRAHAM, M.D.

ROBERT GREENIDGE, M.D.

RALPH A. JOHNSON, M.D.

JAMES J. MC CLENDON, M.D.

S. H. C. OWEN, M.D.

REMUS G. ROBINSON, M.D.

EMILIE G. SARGENT

ADELIA D. STARRETT

PERSONNEL OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF BAROMETER SUBCOMMITTEE *

GEORGE W. HARRISON, Chairman	Area Worker, Council of Social Agencies
GLOSTER B. CURRENT	Executive Secretary, Detroit Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
HELEN C. THORBURN	Secretary for District Councils, Council of Social Agencies

* The following persons who resigned during 1945 served on the Executive Committee for part of the year:

GERSON B. CHERTOFF

HOWARD T. STUDD

STATISTICAL TABULATION OF ACTIVITIES OF POPULAR EDUCATION PROGRAM

1. DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Number of pamphlets purchased	24,894
Number of pamphlets distributed	12,027
Number of subscriptions	26
Books purchased	46
*Books circulated	
*Films, recordings and exhibits loaned	
Organizations served through distribution of literature	200

2. SPEAKERS' PROGRAM

Number of speaking engagements filled	120
By staff members	92
By non-staff volunteers	28
Number of engagements declined by staff	30
Approximate number of persons reached through the speakers' program	8,500

3. *TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

Participation in panel discussions
Participation in group discussions
Participation in conferences
Presentation of speeches
Presentation of films combined with discussion
Consultation on program planning
Arranging interracial programs for organizations
Arranging for use of educational films, recordings and exhibits

4. *GROUPS REACHED

Religious groups
Women's clubs
Youth organizations
Business
Real Estate
YMCA and YWCA
University classes
Faculty groups
Elementary, high school and university assemblies

Social Agencies
- Staff meetings
- Board meetings
- Community groups
- Mass meetings

Parent-Teachers Associations

Out of the City
- Other Michigan communities
- Other states

* The system of recording was set up too recently to give the breakdown in numbers for these classifications for 1945.

Info. local com-WVa

February 5, 1946

Mr. Leonard P. Kogar, Jr.
Box 14, Beckley Road
Princeton, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Kogar:

Thank you for your letter of January 28th requesting information concerning our organization and the work of local interracial committees. Although West Virginia is not in our region, we are glad to help through correspondence and by sharing our literature.

Here are some excerpts from a letter which we wrote to someone in Vicksburg, Mississippi who had requested similar information:

(1) First, confer with a number of people of both races who are reasonably sure of being interested in setting up such a committee. These should include, if possible, ministers, editors, lawyers, businessmen, and leaders in women's church and civic organizations. Try to get a person of wide influence and recognized leadership to take the initiative in calling the group together for the organization meeting.

(2) When the group has its first meeting, there should be full and free discussion of the type of committee which it wants to establish, the sort of membership it wants (that is, open or limited) and the kind of by-laws under which it wants to operate.

Mr. Kogar February 5, 1946

(3) If I may give a suggestion as to the initial activities, it would be that the committee begin with something on which it is reasonably sure to succeed. This is not only good for the morale of the committee members, but it also tends to strengthen the relationship of the committee to the community. The committee might want to devote its first efforts to surveying the facts on some local problem such as recreation facilities, sanitary conditions, hospital facilities, etc., and bringing the facts to the attention of the proper city authorities.

Under separate cover we are sending you a package of literature published or distributed by the Council. You may receive our literature by paying $2.00 a year for a mailing list subscription. This entitles you to all our pamphlets, any which may be published during the year, and the New South, our monthly publication.

We shall be interested to know about the progress of your committee from time to time. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:S
separate cover

#1-2-3-4
[illegible]
Reports of the Branch

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1946
Southern Regional Council

28th. Jan. 1946
Box 14, Beckley Road
Princeton, W. Va.

Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me at once suggestions about the organization and work of local interracial committees. Thanking you very much.

Very Truly yours,
Leonard P. Koger Jr.

What about it
Repairs of the Breach
Excerpts